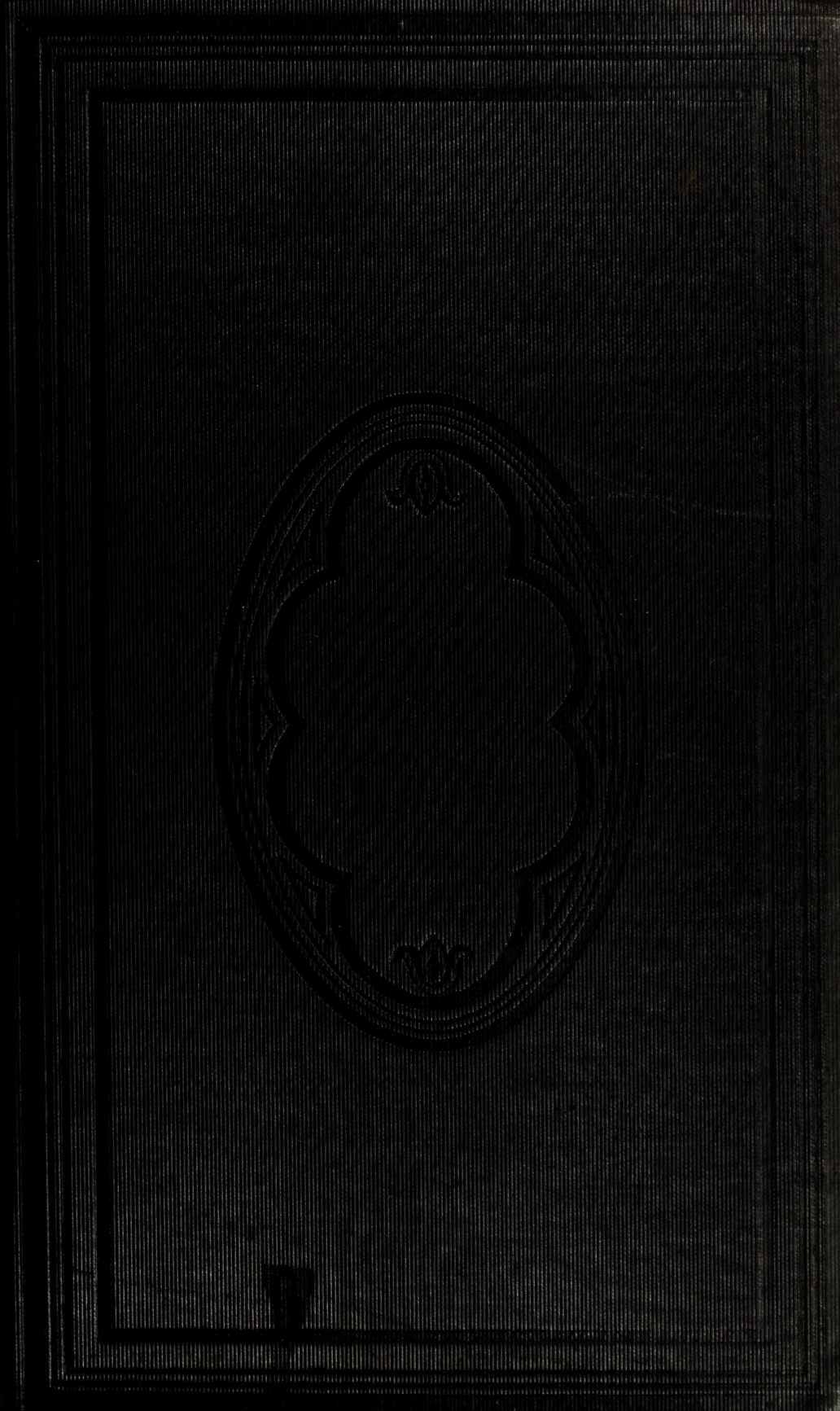

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PUBLIC DOCUMENT..... .....No. 17.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES

OF

MASSACHUSETTS,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED THE

REPORTS OF ITS SEVERAL OFFICERS.

JANUARY, 1873.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE

Massachusetts Board of State Charities,

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

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ERRATA.

In the Report of the Secretary,—

Page 66. In Table XI. the "whole number" in 1872 at the Monson establishment should be stated at 899 instead of 478, and the total for the nine establishments should be 7,235 in place of 6,814. In the NOTE, the approximate whole number of different persons should be stated at 6,400 instead of 6,000.

Page 110. In the last paragraph, the number of persons *received* within the year at the pauper establishments should be stated as 2,096 instead of 3,553, this last being the total, erroneously stated as 5,010.

Page 111. The number of state paupers remaining in the pauper institutions Sept. 30, 1872, should be stated as 773 instead of 772, and the inmates of the Workhouse as 267 instead of 309, the latter number including state paupers supported there. The total thus becomes 1,381 instead of 1,426, the decrease 76 instead of 31, and the decrease of state paupers in the almshouses 17 in place of 14.

In the Report of the Visiting Agent,—

Page 257. In the statistics of children placed out from the Industrial School insert "returned, 9."

Page 292. The table on this and following pages should have preceded that on pages 286–7.

PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

[Names of *past* members in small capitals; of *present* members in italics.]

Date of original Appointment.	NAME.	Residence.	Qualified.	Re-appointed.	Resigned.	Term expires.
Sept. 30, 1863,	*Nathan Allen,*	Lowell,	Oct. 7, 1863,	Jan. 28, 1870,	– –	Sept. 30, 1874.
30, 1863,	OTIS NORCROSS,	Boston,	7, 1863,	– –	Sept. 30, 1864,	– –
30, 1863,	ROBERT T. DAVIS,	Fall River,	7, 1863,	– –	June 12, 1864,	– –
30, 1863,	*Edward Earle,*	Worcester,	7, 1863,	Oct. 15, 1872,	– –	Sept. 30, 1877.
30, 1863,	H. B. WHEELWRIGHT,	Taunton,	7, 1863,	1, 1866,	July 4, 1868,*	– –
30, 1863,	*F. B. Sanborn,*	Concord,	2, 1863,	Nov. 24, 1871,	Oct. 14, 1868.†	Sept. 30, 1876.
Jan. 26, 1864,	THEODORE METCALF,	Boston,	Jan. 30, 1864,	– –	Mar. 1, 1866,	– –
June 14, 1864,	JOSIAH C. BLAISDELL,	Fall River,	June 16, 1864,	Oct. 1, 1866,	Jan. 27, 1870,	– –
Nov. 2, 1864,	*Samuel G. Howe,*	Boston,	Dec. 17, 1864,	Sept. 30, 1870,	– –	Sept. 30, 1875.
Apr. 17, 1866,	CHARLES H. WARREN,	Boston,	Apr. 26, 1866,	– –	– –	– –
July 24, 1868,	*S. C. Wrightington, Gen. Ag't,*	Fall River,	Oct. 1, 1868,	July 24, 1871,	– –	July 24, 1874.
Oct. 19, 1868,	JULIUS L. CLARKE,	Newton,	31, 1868,	– –	Oct. 31, 1869,	– –
Nov. 5, 1868,	*Moses Kimball,*	Boston,	Nov. 16, 1868,	– –	– –	Sept. 30, 1873.
Oct. 28, 1869,	*Edward L. Pierce, Sec'y,*	Milton,	1, 1869,	Sept. 28, 1872,	– –	Oct. 1, 1875.

* Though resigning at the date mentioned, Mr. Wheelwright continued to act as General Agent of the Board until his successor, Mr. Wrightington, was duly qualified.

† Resigned as Secretary, and since re-appointed a member of the Board.

NOTE.—Messrs. John H. Coffing. of Great Barrington, Edward Southworth, of West Springfield, and Peleg W. Chandler, of Boston, were appointed members during 1863–4, but declined to serve.

REPORT OF THE BOARD.

1872.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES, STATE HOUSE,
BOSTON, March, 1873.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court convened.

The undersigned, members of the Board of State Charities, respectfully present, for the consideration of the General Court, their Ninth Annual Report, to which are appended the Reports of the Secretary and the General Agent of this Board, as required by law; also the Report of the Visiting Agent, and that of the Special Agent for the Sick State Poor.

All which is respectfully submitted by

SAMUEL G. HOWE,
NATHAN ALLEN,
EDWARD EARLE,
MOSES KIMBALL,
F. B. SANBORN,
S. C. WRIGHTINGTON,
EDWARD L. PIERCE,
Members of the Board.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

The documents herewith transmitted are commended to the legislature as well worthy its attention.

They give proof of the careful study of the subject by their several authors; and of the skilful labors of the assistants, who have patiently arranged and elaborated the details of the work.

These reports abound in useful statistical information upon the subject of public charity; and valuable hints for the guidance of those who may have the immediate management of our institutions.

It costs a great deal of time, labor and money to gather and print voluminous statistics concerning the condition of the dependent and destructive classes. But they are really valuable in themselves, and useful to those engaged in works of public charity and reform at home and abroad.

The longer the series is continued, and the wider the range of correct observation, the more valuable such reports become.

If such statistics as these reports contain had been gathered and garnered for a series of fifty years past, they would help to solve many problems which now perplex us; and would be very useful in the actual management of our institutions.

The Defectives.

The Secretary's Report begins with an enumeration of the defective classes,—the blind, the deaf-mutes, the idiots, and

the insane,—and an estimate of their number, made up from the most reliable sources, according to which they reach the formidable number of 4,854.

It appears certain that while none of the disturbing elements in the various methods of calculation led to overestimation of the actual numbers, all of them led to underestimation.

We may feel sure that no more persons report themselves, or members of their families, to the census-taker as defective than actually exist. It is with the official and unofficial inquirer about defectives as it is with tax-officers: no persons report themselves for taxation who are not liable, while many deny and evade. So with the census-taker: he gets no fictitious names, while many are withheld inadvertently or purposely.

It is morally certain, therefore, that Massachusetts contains at least five thousand defectives; and it is probable that the real number is nearer seven thousand.

There are other and good reasons for supposing the class as a whole to be more numerous and burdensome to the Commonwealth than it seems to be. A consideration of each class will show this.

There are a great many persons whose means of self-support are seriously impaired by diseased eyes, and failing of sight early in life, but who are not considered blind.

There is a constant number, certainly some thousands, suffering temporarily under affections of the eye which prevent work for a considerable time.

The records of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the books of the physicians who confine their practice to diseases of the eye, disclose a startling number of patients.

The blindness of senility is rare, compared with the great number of cases in which the eyesight fails prematurely and renders useless the remaining powers and faculties, although they still work vigorously. Many of these cases are indeed the result of lack of original vigor in the organs of sight, but many result from habits that may be corrected; and from morbid influences that can be avoided.

These considerations show that there are a great many more

persons made dependent by lack of vision than are set down among the blind.

Deaf-mutism interferes less with the ability for self-support. Hence the fact, that for a poor man blindness is the greater calamity; for a rich one, deaf-mutism.

While total deafness, followed by mutism, is evidently a serious calamity, even partial deafness interferes more or less with the means of support of many who are not enumerated in the class of deaf and dumb.

All the industries of the world are conducted upon the presumption that workers can see; but many of them require hearing also. The lack of it is a great disadvantage in the practice of all of them; and absolutely forbids the practice of some.

The third class—that of THE IDIOTS—embraces many who are really so defective in regard to original mental powers as to be incapable of self-guidance and self-support, though they are not counted as idiots or imbeciles.

While in the prime of life, and propped up by helpful relatives, they seem to promise well; but being too feeble to stand alone, they yield to the ever-present temptations of social life; as soon as support is withdrawn, they become more and more dependent; and sooner or later they sink into the pauper class.

The same is true of the fourth class, the INSANE. The tenderness or the pride of relatives shields many absolute lunatics from being noted as such.

Then the line between sanity and insanity is a very nice and variable one. A great many persons lack that natural balance of faculties which is necessary for self-guidance; or, if they ever possess it, are liable to have it upset by any extraordinary disturbing force. Like Hamlet, they know a hawk from a hernshaw when the wind is southerly, but go mad when it is north-west.

If we take these considerations into account, we shall have to add to the number of defectives set down in the census, one-fifth, perhaps one-fourth, more.

It appears, therefore, that the industrious and productive

class in our Commonwealth has to support not only the vast number who are too young, or too old, or too infirm, or too intemperate, or too vicious to pay their own way in work; but also to support during their lives between six and seven thousand persons who are not infirm of body, nor lacking strength or disposition to work, but who cannot make what productive power they have, available in the general field of industry.

Although it may appear, theoretically, that this large class of defectives is not necessarily a persistent one, and that by proper social remedies it may be greatly reduced in future generations, yet for practical purposes we must consider it as a persistent one. It may be, and really is, largely affected by immigration; and, to some extent, by other accidental influences; but it will remain about the same. We must, therefore, calculate upon having at least one defective for every two hundred and fifty sound working members of society.

It behooves us, therefore, to consider: *First.* The causes of this regular appearance of so many defectives in every generation.

Second. The ways and means of keeping down the increase.

Third. The method for utilizing the subjects, and making what productive force they may have, available in the general industry. This is to be done, not merely for social protection, but for the welfare of the unfortunates themselves. The best form of charity to the defectives is not that which segregates them, and supports them in idleness; but that which lessens to its minimum the obstruction which their special defect places in the way of their useful relations with society, and which substitutes for the burden of dependence a consciousness of personal usefulness to others.

Some Causes of the Social Phenomenon of Defective Classes.

The appearance of a class of defectives is at once creditable and discreditable to a community. In savage and in barbarous countries men make short work with them. Parental

affection carries them through infancy and early youth; but when left to shift for themselves, they soon disappear. A sense of the sacredness of human life is of later social growth; and the preservation of the existence of defectives is creditable to society. On the other hand, it is discreditable, so far as it is unnecessary.

The persistent number of defectives in any community is one criterion of its average health and vigor. Given the number of defectives in a family or a people, and, other things being equal, we can predicate its standard of health. The higher the average standard of health and strength, the better able is the human system to resist those varied and numerous disturbing influences and destructive agencies, which beset human life from the moment of its conception in the womb; which tend to disturb its normal growth, and to bring it to a premature end.

These disturbing influences and destructive agencies seem to be necessary accompaniments of social growth. As men congregate for social purposes, vices are developed which vitiate the bodily system, and tend to multiply the defectives in seemingly undue proportions. These defectives must not be destroyed, nor left to perish.

At times whole communities seem destined to physical vitiation and extinction. But there are reasons for the comforting assurance that the human stock was originally endowed with virtue and force enough to go on in its upward growth and improvement, in spite of all these temporary obstructions. Apparently it was never more vigorous, or more full of promise, than it is now among several civilized peoples,—and even here in New England.

Vermont stands second among communities with regard to the average length of life among its people, and Massachusetts comes near her. Now, the average length of life is certainly one of the best criteria of the physical vigor of a people; and when that is high and increasing the stock cannot be dying out. The high average number of defectives found among us need not therefore discourage us.

It is reasonable to suppose that with an improving standard

of general health, as shown by increasing longevity, there must be a smaller number of defectives born to each generation, especially where growing intelligence makes people aware that the proportion of that class to the whole population, is dependent upon the observance or violation of natural laws.

We have in history instances of whole communities so far outraging these laws as to seem bent on social extermination. But there seems to be a providential purpose to prevent man from destroying or utterly debasing his race by any conceivable ignorance or wickedness. To this end the tree of life is endowed with irresistible tendency to upward growth, and it bears to every generation germs numerous enough to supply any possible waste. Myriads grow to the bud and perish there. Others blossom and fall, to swell the list of infant mortality. Others give a sickly promise of growth, and hang on the tree a few years, but generally fall early, and very seldom come to full maturity. These are the imperfect; the puny, the rickety; the idiots, imbeciles and the like. Even of these we may save many.

Some Causes of the Existence of whole Classes of Defectives.

As a general rule the defectives, whether congenital like idiots, or become so by premature decay or loss of mental equilibrium like lunatics, come of families in which the stock is vitiated and enfeebled. They are marked by some of the protean forms of scrofula. They lack the average vital force. They cannot resist successfully destructive agencies. They sink to the lower stratum of society. They sicken easily. They recuperate slowly, and usually die young.

In no class of persons are the marks of hereditary influence more striking than in that of defectives. Its effects are seen even more strongly in determining bodily temperament, and in a tendency to certain abnormal conditions, than in giving likenesses in form and features. This is so well known to experts, that in examining the antecedents of defectives admitted to our asylums or hospitals, they are perplexed if they

do not find in the family one or more persons marked by a similar defect, or by some abnormal condition of body, either original, or brought on by evil habits or indulgences. Given an unsound child, and they infer unsoundness in the parentage. It may not at first appear, or be acknowledged to exist; but careful inquiry almost invariably discovers that some progenitor was abnormal in his bodily or mental condition; or grossly intemperate in habits.

The report of the Massachusetts School states that out of four hundred and twenty cases of congenital idiocy, which were examined, some information was obtained respecting the condition of the progenitors of three hundred and fifty-nine. Now, in all these three hundred and fifty-nine cases, save only four, it is found that one or the other or both, of the immediate progenitors of the unfortunate sufferer, had, in some way, widely departed from the normal condition of health, and violated the natural laws. That is to say, one or the other, or both of them, had been very unhealthy or scrofulous; or hereditarily predisposed to affections of the brain, causing occasional insanity; or had intermarried with blood relatives; or had been intemperate; or had been guilty of sensual excesses which impair the constitution.

Two fertile causes of Vitiation of Stock, or of the Blood, will be mentioned, because they may be affected by legislation (if it is found wise to make the attempt). The first is direct blood-poison, caused by the absorption into the system of a virus more hideous and terrible in its effect than that of a serpent's tooth. This may kill outright, and there's an end; but that, stingless and painless, slowly and surely permeates and vitiates the whole system, of which it becomes part and parcel, like myriads of trichinæ, and can never be utterly cast out, even by salivation.

By the law of infinitesimal division, the virus keeps its hold upon the system, although every particle thereof may be thrown off by the excretory processes, and new ones take their place a score of times even. Once infected, there can be no total disinfection during life; but some of the virus remains to the end; though it may seem latent.

The worst is, that though years may have passed since its active stage, it permeates the very seed of life, and causes strange affections or abnormalities in the offspring; or it tends to lessen their vital force; to disturb or repress their growth; to lower their standard of mental and bodily vigor; and to render life puny and short.

Those who are in the habit of inspecting hospitals and pauper establishments, detect the secondary, the tertiary, and the sempiternal traces of the disease on the scalps of infants, and in the whole system of adults.

Such symptoms appear mostly among paupers, only because poor nourishment increases the vitiation of the blood; and that tends to bring families down toward pauperism. But the experienced practitioner sometimes detects them in damask cradles; and must feel humiliated, if afraid to point out the real cause of the morbid appearances.

Woe to the family, and to the people, in whose veins the poison courses!

It would seem that nothing could end the curse except utter extermination. That, however, would imply a purpose of eternal vengeance, involving the innocent with the guilty.

We are to look for the remedy rather in that beneficent power of recuperation; that *vis medicatrix naturæ*, bestowed upon the race by the Creator, to prevent its utter vitiation, before it has worked out His high purpose.

But this instrumentality is given to be used by man's intelligence.

He must coöperate with nature, to the ends of purification. He must use his intelligence for the purposes bestowed, and help himself through the instrumentalities given him.

There are ways and means by which men in their corporate capacity may hedge in, and lessen this destructive social agency; though they must be used with great caution and discretion.

Some earnest attempts should be made to stop at its source this fertile cause of physical vitiation which, in its turn, multiplies the defective classes in society. The right to make

them cannot be denied, even if it involves a risk of occasional infringement upon personal freedom.

When small-pox threatens to ravage a community, individual rights are sometimes sacrificed for public safety; and men are imprisoned in quarantines, though guiltless of crime or immorality.

But this disease is, compared to the other, as an ulcer upon a finger to an ulcer in the vitals; and its existence in a primary form, implies moral turpitude, if not a breach of law.

Small-pox does not vitiate the blood of a people; the other does. To infect a neighbor purposely, wantonly or heedlessly with small-pox, would call down the fierce wrath of the people upon the offender, whose guilt, however, would be less than that of him who spreads the other disease.

To adopt the system of licensing prostitution, or any other form of vice, would be to give it countenance; to throw about it a certain lawful status, and to admit that it is a necessary part of our social organization.

But, surely, without in any way licensing vice, we may check and restrain the vicious; and prevent the infected from going at large to scatter fire-brands, arrows and death.

We insist upon vaccination. We isolate and restrain those infected with small-pox; and we might, in case of necessity, enforce curative treatment of those in the infectious stages of the distemper.

Surely then we may take stringent and summary measures to stay, in part at least, the ravages of an infectious disease more virulent in its nature, and more corruptive of the health of this and of coming generations than small-pox.

Although, as Stuart Mill says, in opposing the measures taken by the British Parliament to effect this purpose, "it is not the province of government to provide securities against the consequences of immoralities of any kind"; yet it is a duty to guard the public health; to protect the innocent from pestilence; and restrain those who knowingly and purposely spread it abroad.

Immorality is not a term strong enough to designate the act

of infecting another with a loathsome disease, which may poison the blood of innocent children.

Measures taken in other Countries to repress Contagious Diseases.

The existence of a class of debased women has been recognized in literature from the book of Genesis down.

The form of punishment which the mutual sin has brought upon society, and which involves both parties in its loathsome consequences, so manifestly lowers the general standard of health, and corrupts so large a part of the community that men have been obliged, in self-defence, to take every possible measure to escape the plague, except the only natural and sure one, of abstaining from the sin.

Most of the Continental nations of Europe long ago recognized by legislative action the persistent existence of a class of prostitutes, and made rules for their conduct and treatment. Some of these date back to the thirteenth century.

The law-makers aimed to regulate the lives of public women, with a view to lessen the pestilent effects thereof, not so much upon the women themselves, as upon the dominant sex. They strove to discourage and repress indulgence in secret places, by licensing public ones, in which it could be had with greater impunity to men.

They virtually set apart and licensed a certain order of women—sisters of sin—to sell and traffic their bodies and souls in the public market, provided they should not injure the bodily health of the purchasers.

They took no sufficient precaution to prevent the license system, acting merely as an insurance office against the natural dangers that beset a life of sin, and so lessening the deterrent effect of those dangers.

They sometimes disregarded the degrading effect of compulsory examinations ; and the dreadful liability of pure women being subjected to it. They did not hesitate to violate the personal rights of women ; and to subject them to various indignities, while making no effort to involve the male *particeps criminis* in the consequences of the crime.

They heeded but little the fact that in establishing the license order they reflected dishonor upon the whole female sex. The intention was good, and the end proposed was very desirable. But justice cannot be worked out by unjust means. It is not strange, therefore, that the licensing system which prevails among the Continental nations, while it apparently does lessen the evil of corrupting bodily health, sometimes re-acts with terrible force against the moral health of the community. It is worth considering, however, whether that system cannot be so modified as to give its good without its evil fruits.

England for a long time refused to recognize prostitution; or in any way make it a subject of legislation. But she tolerated the public evil; and while upon the Continent prostitution was conducted upon the licensing system, in England it was known as the voluntary system, and openly tolerated. But even England has within the last ten years made legal recognition of prostitution; and enacted rules for its regulation so far as it affected the health and morality of the navy and of the army. The immediate and pressing necessity of the measure was occasioned by the dreadful ravages of the infectious disease among sailors and soldiers; and the consequent loss to the public purse. The motive was not of the highest order.

Certified hospitals were established in eleven military and navy stations, to which diseased women might resort of their own free-will; and to which women known to be loose, and supposed to be diseased, might be committed by a magistrate for medical examination. The first could not be detained against their will; the second might be detained for examination and treatment under a further order of the magistrate. The rules and regulations for the conduct of this legalized department, are set forth in the Contagious Diseases Act of Parliament, and in the reports of the Royal Commissioners. The system has been extended to eighteen military and naval stations; and the public has been recently agitated by the question whether it shall be more generally extended. The feature of the system which has excited the most feeling, and

brought out the most indignant rebukes, is that of compulsory examination of the persons of women.

The proposal to extend the field of operation of the Contagious Diseases Act, has excited fierce rebuke on the ground that woman is considered the only sinning party; that the enforced curative treatment involves certain disgrace, and certain penal consequences, all of which fall on one sex and leave the other scot-free. If the inequality and injustice can be remedied, they ought to be.

Women who prostitute themselves for hire, must ply their melancholy trade publicly, and may poison hundreds of men in a short time. Men, more guilty, evade the eye of justice, and in no case can be such centres of contamination. It is comparatively easy to trace the source of contagion to women; very difficult to trace it to men, except such as come under the observation of the public authorities in hospitals, almshouses, and elsewhere. Whenever we can trace the source of contagion to a guilty party, and can stop it there, shall we fail to do so because we cannot reach the whole? Such cases are now dealt with by this Board by procuring their commitment to the state workhouse.

Finally, if we can easily trace the source of contagion to one guilty party, and can stop it there, shall we fail to do so because we cannot reach the other?

The British Commissioners under the Contagious Diseases Act, sum up as follows:—

"We attach great importance to the maintenance of a system which, if it cannot altogether annul, may at least materially mitigate a pestilence which is not, like other contagions, of occasional occurrence, but one of perennial growth. The offenders who bring this affliction upon themselves by their own vicious indulgence may have no claim to the compassionate care of the State, but the numerous innocent persons who suffer from the disease are surely entitled to consideration. We venture to express our hope, therefore, that while due consideration is paid to the sentiments of the people in regard to prostitution, no misapprehension as to the real moral bearings of the question, and no want of courage, will be suffered to prevent the application of such remedy as may be practicable to this great evil. The firmness of a former Parliament withstood the storm of clamor with which the discovery of vaccination was assailed by the ignorance and prejudice of the day, and relieved posterity from a scourge which was the terror of earlier generations; and we would fain hope that an attempt to stay the prog-

ress of a plague scarcely less formidable in its ravages is not to be hastily abandoned."

Second Cause of Vitiation of Stock.

But the most common apparent cause of the low physical condition of these families is the habitual use of alcoholic drinks. It will therefore be touched upon in this connection as tending to multiply the defective classes, though without any purpose of inditing a lecture on temperance.

In whatever form the appetite for stimulus is indulged, whether rum, gin, wine, cider or beer, the alcoholic basis is the thing sought for, and its effects are about the same, in whatever form it is disguised and made palatable.

Physiologists are becoming more and more unanimous in the belief that it can never give real strength or promote health. As a stimulus it acts merely as a whip does upon a horse's skin, quickening without strengthening him. Its persistent use always tends to vitiate the system; so that for the rest of his life the person is less able than he otherwise would be to perform his social duties, and contribute his proper share to the general prosperity.

When his bodily system is once vitiated, there comes in the law of hereditary descent; so that his progeny starts in life with tainted blood, and with an appetite liable to break out into fierce passion at the first temptation.

In order to see the connection between habitual intoxication, whether slight or severe, and subsequent insanity or mental inability, we have only to consider that the brain is the immediate organ by which the mind acts; and that it is a compound organ, the different parts of which seem to be connected with different mental faculties; uniformity of action among them being essential to soundness of mind, or sanity.

The uniform and necessary consequence of the presence of alcohol in the stomach is to excite the different parts of the brain unequally, and to produce discord where there should be harmony. This disturbance varies from slight and pleasant excitement, during which one is mirthful, to downright drunkenness, when one is savage.

Now it appears that during each and every one of these states of cerebral excitement, certain sub-organs of the brain are disturbed; they work inharmoniously, consequently mental equilibrium is lost. The man is, for the time, more or less insane, or unsound of mind; and so continues until the effect of the stimulus upon the nervous system ceases, and soberness, or sanity, is reëstablished.

But, gradually, habit becomes law, and repetition of the stimulus seems necessary.

As each of these disturbed conditions is the result of a voluntary act, the man cannot plead it in extenuation of any offence committed while the condition lasts.

Now each and every disturbance of the brain impairs its perfectness as an organ. Habitual disturbance begets a chronic condition of unsoundness; and, as is well known, chronic disturbance tends to become organic disease. Very soon, therefore, the organic condition of the brain gets to be permanently vitiated, so that the man does not become perfectly sane, even after he becomes sober.

Organic imperfection unfits the brain for sane action; and habit confirms the insane condition. The man's brain has become unsound. Then comes in the law of hereditary descent by which the brain of a man's children is fashioned after his own; not as it was originally, but as it has become in consequence of frequent functional disturbance. Hence of all appetites the inherited appetite for drunkenness is the most direful.

It is easy to understand why the effects of this habitual disturbance of mental functions by stimulants to the stomach are not always seen in consequent physical defects; and that so many constitutions seem unimpaired by them, even in old age.

Natural laws contemplate no exceptions, and sins against them are never pardoned. They must be expiated in some form. But to man's system is given a wide margin of oscillation; and he may depart pretty widely to the right or the left, but get back again, more or less damaged.

Some are constructed so strongly that they live apparently vigorously in spite of excesses; and the brain appears to work well to the end. But nobody can tell how much more

vigorously and longer it would have worked without the excess. It is well known that in some vigorous constitutions, the healthy working of the organs, generally, will carry a man into an apparently healthy old age; but after death, there is found some one organ so diseased that it must have diminished the vital force which he would otherwise have enjoyed.

The hundred years of the centenarian do not disprove that in the present condition of the race, the years of man are only threescore years and ten, to fourscore years.

The best test cases of the salubrity or insalubrity of any habit, are those constitutions which have less than average vital force; for they, having the least power of resisting destructive agencies, show their harmful results plainly. Hence it is that in families and individuals of small vital force, the effects of habitual stimulus by alcohol are seen in their impaired constitutions; and in the abundance of defectives among their offspring.

But be the theory of the matter what it may, the fact seems well established that the habitual use of alcohol does increase the liability to insanity or imbecility, in him who uses it, and in his offspring.

The reports of hospitals for lunatics almost universally assign intemperance as one of the causes which predispose a man's offspring to insanity.

This is even more strikingly manifested in the case of congenital idiocy.

Idiocy, pure and simple, is a rare condition. Its most striking form is that in which the brain seems absolutely too small to exercise a governing influence over any other than the functions of nutrition and the animal instincts. The superintendent of our School for Idiots asserts that for one such case we have many in which the brain is of adequate size. Generally it performs its functions feebly, as do the other organs of the body; sometimes actively and involuntarily, but inharmoniously or discordantly, as with lunatics. Indeed a large proportion of those classed with idiots are really not lacking in mental action, but lacking the power of combining and regulating the thoughts. They come

generally from a class of families which seem to have degenerated physically to a low degree. They are puny and sickly. Defectives abound among them.

The record of the Massachusetts School shows that of congenital idiots sixty-three out of four hundred and eighty came of parents *admitted* to be drunkards, while more than half of the whole number came of progenitors given to strong drink, but not acknowledged drunkards.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to correct, by legislation, any evil habits, even those leading directly to crime, without trenching upon that individual freedom which is the life of our institutions, and so doing more harm than good. By the natural law there is freedom to sin; but then there is no possible escape from the penal consequences thereof. If, in the matter of the alcoholic drinks, the penal consequences fell solely upon him who uses them, we might safely imitate the natural law. But the evil consequences are felt through the community, and affect coming generations. Society, therefore, may defend itself, if means of doing so can be found.

Among these means our State has used the agency of the Washingtonian Home, a society for the reform of drunkards, and has made annual appropriations in its aid.

There is another way in which state aid might be extended to the cause of temperance; by providing for the restraint of those who, as was said above, do not become really sane after they become sober.

There is a certain number in the throng of drunkards, discharged by our courts, after they become sober, who are certain to get drunk again within a few days, or weeks; and, when drunk, are almost sure to repeat their offence, and to do mischief. They appear and reappear before the magistrates, as regularly as the moon waxes and wanes.

They are well known at the lock-ups, the jails, and the almshouses. If no actual offence can be proved against them, surely the putting themselves voluntarily in a condition to be offensive and dangerous, is as criminal as carrying concealed weapons or burglars' tools, or keeping and carrying about gunpowder, or explosive materials. No weapon or burglar's

tool is more dangerous under a man's waistcoat than a dose of alcohol.

If the fact of getting drunk were considered evidence of guilty purpose, and called for such treatment as will tend to prevent its fulfilment, much sin and crime, and suffering by innocent persons, would be prevented.

If this class of men could be sentenced for a considerable period to the workhouse, they could be prevented from doing mischief, during so much time at least. Perhaps some, if kept sober a year, and forcibly broken of their evil habits, would become wholly sane, and continue so.

The General Policy of the State

with regard to the Defectives is a wise and beneficent one. It contrasts strongly with that of some ancient States, which allowed and even encouraged their exposure and destruction; and of that of some modern ones, where they are left entirely as burdens upon the families into which they are born.

These classes are for the most part defectives from birth, and it needs no argument to show that, if left without any more special care and training than they are likely to receive at the hands of their families and native towns, they will grow up unproductive members of society, and tend to become destructive ones. They tend to sink lower and lower; and are apt to become centres of demoralization, in their respective neighborhoods. The special care and training which they need can seldom be had at home, because the families in which they most abound, are the least favored in point of mind and fortune. The addition of a defective to their number depresses them still more. The unfortunate, therefore, receives even less care and advantages than ordinary children do at home. He cannot partake of the advantages for schooling and training offered by the municipalities to his more fortunate fellows; and there are not enough like him in one locality to warrant making special provisions for them.

The State, therefore, without departing from her general principle of leaving such matters to the municipalities, makes some special provision for defectives with a view to equaliz-

ing the burden among families; and lessening as far as may be, the number of those who will, by and by, become public charges.

The State, true to the principle that all children have a right to instruction at the hands of the public, makes provision therefor, by requiring common schools in every neighborhood. Exceptional cases occur where the child cannot attend, and for this there is no remedy. But where the exceptions are numerous, and occur perennially, as the blind, the deaf-mutes and the idiots, then the State makes special provision, and comes to the aid of the family, and of the municipality, by making special provision for instruction in special institutions.

The mode adopted in our State to extend aid and assistance to three of these classes is peculiar, and in many respects advantageous. Individuals unite under an Act of incorporation, raise funds, erect buildings, and organize institutions for the instruction and training of the several classes during a certain number of years, at the end of which they are discharged to make their way in life. Such schools are in no sense life asylums.

They are under the charge of boards of trustees, appointed in part by the corporation and in part by the governor.

The legislature makes an annual appropriation in favor of each of the institutions, sufficient to cover the expenses of a certain number of beneficiaries, selected by the governor from among the indigent families of the State.

The Commonwealth has a voice in the direction of these establishments, through the trustees appointed by the governor; but has no pecuniary liability beyond the amount annually appropriated by the legislature. This may be increased, lessened, or withheld, at its pleasure.

In regard to the fourth class of defectives—the insane—the State acts, though rather loosely, upon the principle that she is the guardian of all adult lunatics; that to prevent their being abused or neglected, and to encourage families and towns to give them curative treatment, it is best to establish

public hospitals in which they can be treated and cared for at a moderate cost.

Special Provision for Defectives.

First—The Deaf-Mutes.

The report of the Secretary gives interesting statistics concerning this class of defectives.

This Board in its early reports considered the matter of deaf-mute instruction at considerable length. It set forth the advantages and disadvantages of the several systems which prevail in different countries. It strongly advocated the introduction of the system of articulation and lip-reading for the benefit of that large number of mutes who can profit by it, and so be restored to social intercourse by the natural and universal method of speech. It discussed and favored the theory, that many mutes could be taught in common schools; and that all should be so taught who could be.

At this time the deaf-mutes of Massachusetts enjoy an advantage over those of any other State. Those who seem well fitted to be taught by the system of articulation and lip-reading, so as to hold communication with society by audible words and sentences, can be sent at the expense of the State to the Clarke Institution at Northampton. This institution, in the hands of earnest and intelligent persons, seems destined to a career of great usefulness.

Those who prefer to be instructed under the French method, and to use visible signs instead of spoken words in their social relations, can be sent to the well-known institution at Hartford, Connecticut.

Those who live in Boston or its vicinity can be taught in the school established by the city as a branch of its common school system. They will have the inestimable advantage of living at home, and receiving all their education (except mere school instruction) under the ordinary and wholesome influence of family and neighborhood.

The Second Class of Defectives—The Blind.

The State endeavors to aid this class of defectives, by two instrumentalities; one preventive, and the other remedial.

An annual appropriation of $6,000 is made from the general treasury to the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, under charge of an incorporated society in the city of Boston.

There is an implied condition (and there ought to be a written one), that it shall be expended in the gratuitous medical and surgical treatment of indigent persons, affected with diseases of the eye or of the ear. The object of this institution is to relieve suffering, to shorten the duration of disease, to prevent loss of sight and hearing, and so to lessen the number who would become blind or deaf, and consequently burdensome to their friends, and perhaps to the State.

By a recent statute, in consideration of the annual appropriation, the State is now represented by two members in the board of trustees, appointed by the governor. This is a wise provision to attach to every appropriation from the public treasury to any institution owned or managed by corporations or private individuals.

The second instrumentality of the State for the relief of the blind is the Perkins Institution, to which the State has, during the past forty years, made an annual appropriation, gradually increased from about $2,000 a year to $30,000,—the amount last granted.

The establishment is under the management of a board of twelve trustees, four of whom are appointed by the governor and council.

The object of the institution is to instruct and train blind children and youth, and to fit them for usefulness in life.

Its duty to the State is, to give such instruction and training gratuitously to all blind children belonging to Massachusetts, who are recommended by the governor.

Some account of these two establishments is given in the Secretary's report.

Third Class of Defectives—The Idiots and Imbeciles.

The eighth annual report of the Board gave an account of this class; of the means used to improve and elevate their condition; and a notice of the only establishment of the State devoted to their training and instruction. A brief allusion to it, therefore, will now suffice. The establishment continues to be in a satisfactory condition, and to produce good results.

The number of admissions during the last year was 120; discharged, 6; remaining, 114.

The policy of making special provision by the State for this unfortunate class is becoming more generally adopted.

The States of Maine and Rhode Island now send pupils to our school. Other institutions have been established in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Kentucky, Illinois and Ohio.

The State of Ohio has recently expended $250,000 for a new building.

It is generally admitted that the immediate effects of the course of training and discipline to which idiotic children are subjected during six or seven years are very gratifying. Whoever examines the Massachusetts School closely, and at successive periods, is struck by the marked change and improvement in the pupils. The violent become docile and obedient. The noisy become quiet. The filthy become clean and tidy. The gluttonous eat decently. The speechless begin to talk. All improve in general health, in bodily demeanor, and in good manners.

It is objected by some, that all these good effects are but temporary, and that when the children are sent home they will sink into their former brutishness. That must depend upon whether others continue to follow up the wise course of training which the State initiates. She does her duty, and leaves others to do theirs.

The trustees in a recent report speak of this matter as follows:—

"Those discharged have been, almost without exception, improved in some degree, and many have been greatly benefited by their sojourn in the establishment. Moreover, they still continue to feel the good effects of those years passed in the habits of cleanliness, order, sobriety and industry. The common belief is, that however much we may elevate and improve an idiot while under discipline and instruction, he will sink down to his former low level as soon as he is left to himself. But it is not so; at least he rarely sinks to the level which those reach who are utterly neglected, and so become brutalized.

"The same law holds with regard to the idiot as with regard to others; he is never worse, he may be always better, for the temporary help he receives. Good habits presevered in so many years make a deep impression upon his character."

The comparative results obtained in the different institutions in this country, and in Europe, cannot be positively known. There is no reason, however, to suppose that any one method of training and teaching has great positive advantage over the other.

Some French authorities claim that thirty-five per cent. of those placed under suitable instruction are so far elevated in the social scale, and so much improved in deportment and power of self-government, as to be equal to one-third of an average man; that forty per cent. have been rendered capable, under friendly guidance, of deporting themselves and working like two-thirds of a man; and that twenty-five per cent. come nearer and nearer the average standard, until some compare well with the average of ordinary young men and women.

No results so satisfactory as this are obtained in American institutions. And as they are in no respect inferior to the French, while they are superior in some, the difference in result must be explained by the fact that the average mental standard of pupils admitted is higher there than it is here.

Some of the most remarkable performances in their exhibitions are those of epileptics, who in the early stage of the disease are not even imbecile.

None are admitted to our school except those who are so positively idiotic or imbecile to such a degree as to be entirely incapable of self-guidance.

Fourth Class of Defectives—The Insane.

The largest class of defectives is made up of those adults who lack the guiding power of reason, and are necessarily dependent on others for guidance and support. They are usually divided into two classes, lunatics and idiots; though they all may be included under the general term, insane; since they have the general characteristics of mental inability.

So much has been said in preceding reports upon insanity and the insane, that the Board will here consider but two matters: first, what shall be the general policy of the State in regard to the care and oversight of this great class? second, how shall the additional accommodations which are confessedly needed for those now at the State's charge, be provided?

There has been going on for some years an apparent increase of the insane at public charge in our State; but there is not sufficient evidence to warrant the conclusion that insanity is positively increasing among our native population. The tide of immigration brings along with it an undue proportion of the defective class generally, and probably of the insane. Then there are many causes for an apparent increase, without a real one. The more thorough search for them; the growing belief that insanity is a disease, often curable, especially in its early stage; the wider knowledge of the existence of hospitals, and greater faith in them; the greater facility of the present mode of committal, and the greater facility of transportation; the greater respect for human life, as well as the greater tenderness for the demented, and the consequent prolongation of many lives by recent modes of care and treatment, which would have been cut short by neglect or abuse in former years; these, and other causes, bring to light scores and hundreds of lunatics and idiots whose existence was not generally known. Therefore it is that where public provision is made for the accommodation of a given number of insane, a great many more apply for it than formerly. Probably if a new hospital were now built for three hundred inmates, it would be filled in a short time; and two hundred more would demand admission before the end of the second year.

In view of these facts, the Board is unanimous in the opinion that more accommodations for the insane are now wanted in some shape or other.

It is well, therefore, to look over the ground and see how they can best be provided.

Present Distribution.

The insane of the State are now provided for as follows :—

We have three large state hospitals for the treatment and care of lunatics, under the direction of boards of trustees appointed by the governor and council; one asylum under the charge of the inspectors of the Tewksbury almshouse; one hospital owned by a private corporation, (part of the trustees being appointed by the governor); a county receptacle, under the direction of County Commissioners; one city hospital; and at least one private retreat.

The rest of the lunatics are in the town almshouses; or in private families, practically beyond the supervision of any authorities of the State. They are her wards, but she has imperfect means of knowing their condition and promoting their welfare.

The present distribution is not made with a view to the interests of the whole class, and is not satisfactory. The existing accommodations are insufficient even for the present number; and the need of additional ones is growing more and more pressing. To meet this necessity several plans now agitate the public mind, and occupy the attention of those most interested in such matters.

Shall there be a new State hospital?

Shall there be a separate hospital for the criminal insane?

Shall the Taunton hospital be enlarged?

For how many patients shall the proposed new hospital at Worcester be calculated?

The State has been trying an experiment at Tewksbury to see whether it can dispense with a large and elaborate hospital, costing from half to a million dollars to build, and from thirty to fifty thousand dollars a year to maintain; and has substituted therefor an asylum for three hundred chronic and quiet

patients, at a cost of only sixty thousand dollars; and so administered that each patient costs about two dollars instead of double that sum, as in the hospitals. Is that experiment successful, and shall another be provided at another place?

No one of these questions (except the last) ought to be decided without reference to each and every other. No one ought to be decided without reference to the general distribution, and to the wants of the whole class of the insane, by some authority competent to oversee the whole. At present no such authority exists.

We find different boards of trustees in different parts of the State taking measures to provide for more patients, or to make essential changes without consulting trustees of other hospitals, or any central authority charged to oversee the general distribution of the insane.

We find that many important matters touching the general interest of the insane, and of the additional accommodations called for, are in the hands of three distinct boards of trustees.

It is their duty to look after the immediate interests of their several establishments, and they do it diligently. But their policy is not always that which is most consistent with the interests of the whole class of the insane, nor of those of other institutions.

Nor is their policy always to be counted upon as fixed and persistent.

In considering the policy which a State ought to adopt for the distribution and treatment of the insane, we meet the vital question, As to how many patients the hospitals ought to be calculated for? This question is not yet settled in Massachusetts.

Only a few years ago the superintendents of the various public establishments for the insane in the United States, aided by distinguished medical experts, in solemn convention assembled, *resolved* and published, that no hospital for lunatics should be constructed with a view of containing more than 250 patients.

Now we have the project of rebuilding our central hospital upon the old system, and for the accommodation of from four

hundred to five hundred patients; and we have another project of enlarging the hospital at Taunton with a view to the accommodation of five hundred patients.

The superintendents form their plans with a view to the requirements of their own special institution; and with the natural desire to enlarge the sphere of its usefulness as much as is possible.

It seems to the Board, therefore, that there is pressing need, first, that the State should adopt and enunciate a more definite and fixed policy than now exists, or is understood, for the relations which it will maintain with the management of the insane, whether state paupers, town paupers or private individuals.

Second. That authority shall be given to some central board for making this policy pervade every public and private establishment where lunatics are congregated; and every place in which adult insane and idiotic persons may be found.

As for the policy, it seems to the Board that the State should act uniformly and in all cases upon the plain principle pointed at by the law, and required by humanity, to wit: that every adult idiotic or insane person is *de facto* her ward; and that she, in the last resort, is responsible for the maintenance of his rights, for the enjoyment of his privileges, and for his general welfare.

This principle is too apt to be overlooked in practice; and is seldom acted upon unless when a lunatic has property. Then no relative can touch his estate; or assume the guardianship and control of his person; nor can any municipality do so; but the State, through her judge of probate, must appoint his guardians, who are responsible to her, and not to his relatives nor to municipalities.

And so it should be with regard to all his rights, some of which are more precious by far than those of property. He cannot be lawfully restricted in the use of any of them, by father, or son, or brother or wife; nor by any municipality, except by authority expressly delegated to them by the State, which alone has the right of sovereignty.

If this principle were acted upon by the State more uni-

formly and firmly, and her duty as guardian more faithfully performed, then many lunatics, idiots and imbeciles would be delivered from petty persecutions and tyranny, and would enjoy more freedom and happiness at home. Then many at town charge would be more carefully looked after; and the shocking scenes sometimes witnessed in almshouses and in private dwellings exist no longer; or, if occurring, could be brought home to some responsible officer. Then would there be a uniform system in the administration of our hospitals. Then would the distribution of the insane and idiots be more equal and advantageous. Then should we have a system which, well administered, would secure the proper treatment, care and protection of all the unfortunates, who having lost the power of self-guidance and self-support, can look alone in the last resort, to the State as their lawful guardian.

All this could be done by investing some existing Board with the powers exercised by the English Commissioners in Lunacy.

The pressing question now is, how the acknowledged want of more hospital accommodations must be met.

This Board has uniformly pursued the policy of lessening in number and extent the establishments owned by the State; and has been instrumental in reducing them considerably.

The hospital for insane at Taunton was built in 1854; and that at Northampton four years after. Owing to the rapid accumulation of the insane at public charge, another would have been needed in five years, but for the vigorous measures taken by this Board, first, to stop the influx of lunatics; second, to send away all who properly belonged in foreign counties, and other States, and those who could be properly cared for in their several towns; third, by the building of an asylum for the chronic and harmless subjects at Tewksbury. Had it not been for these measures, a fourth hospital would certainly have been called for many years ago.

The Board is now compelled to the conclusion, first, that additional accommodations must soon be provided; and second, that a vigorous effort should be made to meet present

wants with existing means, and thereby perhaps obviate the necessity of building a new hospital.

To this end, *first*, all patients from other States, who are now in our state hospitals as private boarders, might be sent away, to make room for our own insane. This measure would make room for about thirty of the latter.

Second; a small strong building for the safe-keeping and proper treatment of the criminal insane, should be built.

Such an establishment has long been needed. The various considerations of justice, humanity and expediency in favor of it have been urged in former reports of this Board.

It should be placed near enough to one of the other state institutions to be under the same administration.

This would relieve the hospitals of at least fifty patients of the most troublesome class; whose presence makes it necessary to impose more restraint upon the innocent patients than would otherwise be necessary; and works ill in various ways.

Third. A careful scrutiny should be made of the patients in the state hospitals, in order to find how many are retained in view of the services which they render in the household or in other departments, and who might be employed in a like capacity elsewhere; especially if under the supervision of the authorities of the hospital.

The policy of the State to relieve families from the care and cost of insane members, is beneficent and wise; but there is a constant tendency to abuse it; and to place in the State hospitals some who could as well be cared for at home; provided relatives would bear with their infirmities of temper; would regulate their own; and go to a little extra expense.

In some hospitals about ten per cent. of the patients are of this class. Their absence might relieve the hospitals of from fifty to one hundred patients. Added to the others, this would make room for nearly if not quite two hundred more.

A New Receptacle.

It is worth the serious consideration of the legislature, whether it would not be well to provide another receptacle for chronic and harmless lunatics, epileptics and idiots.

Upon principles accepted by experts in the management of the insane, and upon theoretical grounds, there are strong objections to an establishment founded in the idea of the incurability of lunacy, even of twenty years' standing. It seems like burying in a tomb a body which may possibly come to life.

But most of these objections disappear upon an inspection of the establishment at Tewksbury. There is a competent medical superintendent always at hand, ready to recommend the removal to a curative hospital of any patient who may need special treatment. The patients are all well housed, well clad and well fed. Very few of them ever enjoyed, when at large, so many of the plain comforts of life as they now do. They perform far more work which is profitable to the establishment and beneficial to themselves, than do the patients in any of the hospitals, in which labor is not usually exacted.

The establishment at Tewksbury cost about sixty thousand dollars. A new establishment upon the same general plan, but with some improvements, might be built for less than one hundred thousand dollars, and accommodate two to three hundred patients.

Now if, in addition to the number above designated as to be withdrawn from the state hospitals, two hundred more were selected and placed in the new receptacle, then,

First. The state hospitals would be relieved from the present pressure, and left for those who most need their curative treatment and their general advantages.

Second. Many towns could have the opportunity of boarding their patients at the receptacle about as cheaply as they can now do in their almshouses.

Third. It would enable the State to carry out more fully the policy just recommended, and to discharge her duty as guardian of the insane.

Fourth. It would give time for a deliberate examination before committing the State still farther to the prevailing policy of building establishments for indigent lunatics upon a plan which necessitates an expensive administration,—a fashion which may be replaced by a simpler, cheaper and more effective one.

Structure of Buildings for the Insane.

In view of the fact that additional accommodations for the insane must soon be made by the State, it may be well to consider a little, some of the general principles which should be observed in providing them, so as to give greater latitude in grouping, and in treating the patients.

The Board has set forth, in former reports, the many advantages and excellences of our present state hospitals.

It has also set forth some of the defects in our general system of treating the insane, and the necessary evils flowing from it in the administration—such as the overcrowding; the lack of sufficient classification; the unnecessary limitation of the freedom of many who, under a different system, could enjoy more; the breaking down of individualism; the dreary monotony; the lack of useful employment, etc.

But the subject is far from being exhausted.

Some of the defects of administration above alluded to arise out of the structure and magnitude of our buildings.

Necessity for Ample Room.

It is a clear law of nature that organized beings, of the higher orders require to have about them a certain clear atmospheric space, in order to flourish. They must enjoy an atmospheric sphere of their own, of a certain extent; and no other organized being must intrude upon it permanently.

The branches of a tree shrink from persistent contact with those of another tree; and the trunk will even distort itself to keep clear of others. Wild animals require free space about their bodies; and the wretched consequences of crowding domesticated ones are frequently seen.

Man, above all, requires a free atmospheric space about him constantly. He will bear elbowing in a crowd during a few minutes, but frees himself as soon as possible. We see the dreadful effects of close packing, in the quarters of emigrants on ship-board, while the sailor, moving freely on the forecastle, or swinging in his hammock, escapes them.

The effect of close packing of human bodies is seen in many

direful forms, as in barracks, in jails, in almshouses, and in tenement-houses. The continuous close proximity of living bodies engenders pestilential effluvia. Some of the most direful plagues on record have been traced to close congregation of human bodies, in the dirty dwellings of the wretched; or in the packed multitudes on pilgrimages.

It is true that persons in a healthy and vigorous condition resist for a time, and suffer less from close packing with other persons, by day or by night, than those in a distempered condition. The effluvia from the first are not wholesome; but those of the second are positively corrupt and corrupting. The first seems self-correcting, if the natural atmospheric sphere about each body be not lessened or invaded, while those of the second, are corrupt and corrupting even when widely diffused.

The insane, as a class, are in a morbid and corrupting condition of body. They require about them an atmospheric sphere ten times as great as healthy men do; but we confine them to one ten times smaller.

We pit human ingenuity against this great law. We pack together diseased men and women, and strive to evade the natural penalty by various contrivances. Some are successful to a certain extent; but none entirely so. All the contrivances for ventilation by natural currents fail in those very atmospheric conditions where ventilation is most needed. None of them can coax away the foul air and replace it by fresh air, fast enough. Even the best contrivance,—that of forced ventilation by fans,—does not cure the mischief thoroughly, even though it creates a gale of wind.

By the stereotyped plan of our hospitals there is a gallery between two ranges of sleeping-rooms, into which the sun's rays cannot shine, except at the end windows; and yet this gallery or hall is the living-room of the family.

Sensitive persons are often offended in their senses by the foul condition of these halls, even in our best kept hospitals.

We attempt impossibilities when we keep in close proximity distempered bodies, and abridge their requisite atmospheric sphere, and then attempt to prevent contamination by passing

fresh air over them. It is like placing a lump of offensively odorous matter in the wind, and expecting that that will blow it all away. It smells as badly as ever when the wind has done blowing.

Like unto these evil bodily effects, certain evil moral effects are attendant upon our present plan of building, which cannot be avoided.

Under our present system, all that we can do is to reduce to their minimum this and other evil effects necessarily attendant upon close packing; and to get what comfort we can from considering how much less it costs to build and administer one house for five hundred patients, than it would to have five houses of a hundred each.

It may be well, also, to consider whether, in providing additional accommodations for the insane, we may not avoid the causes of numerous inconveniences and annoyances to the patient, which grow out of the very structure of the premises.

Certain complaints, which patients make about the domestic and household administration, are so general, and so uniform, that we are forced to admit that, though they may be exaggerated by the distempered imagination, they must be founded in truth. And so they are; but many of the things complained of are the natural and necessary consequences of the general structure and extent of the building, and the monstrous number of the family.

They are not, as patients usually suppose, proofs of the indifference of the superintendents to their comfort and well-being. Men or women who have been for years at the head of their own households, and accustomed to direct their domestics, seldom become so mad as not to feel annoyed and indignant at finding themselves subjected, in their little ways of domestic life, to arbitrary rules; and ordered about by ignorant and rude servants or attendants. Such must necessarily be found among the numerous persons employed in our hospitals, and paid low wages.

No superintendent, with 500 or even 300 patients, can find time to examine into the complaints which a patient may make of rude treatment, even of being pushed, pinched, or slapped

in the face. Such things do and must occur in congregate hospitals; and many sensitive patients have to choke down their indignation at the indifference with which their complaint is heard.

Why should a person, who has been accustomed to rise at whatever hour of the morning he chooses, be rung up at daylight? He has before him a dismal day, void of anything to occupy his hands and his thoughts; and why should he not be allowed to shorten its dreary length by dozing away an hour or two in the morning?

Why should a man or woman who feels faint and hungry as soon as waked and dressed, and others who cannot get up an appetite within an hour, be obliged to sit down at the same moment to breakfast, or go fasting until dinner-time? Clearly, because in such a multitude there must be punctuality and despatch. And so it must be with regard to many matters of small account to others, but which in the monotonous life of many of the insane seem of great moment.

Besides the great saving in cost by building for and administering to the insane upon the wholesale method, we are reminded constantly of the advantage of having the patients under one superintending head, who can keep cognizance of each case.

It is worth considering whether in practice this is really an attainable advantage under our present system; whether the patients are really profited thereby; and whether they would not have more of it under a different system.

The daily working-hours of the superintending mind can seldom exceed ten. At least four-tenths of these are necessarily taken up in attention to indispensable business, and in going from one patient to another. Perhaps six-tenths, no more, may be devoted to personal attention to the several patients. Three hundred and sixty minutes divided between five hundred patients, or less than three-quarters of a minute to each! This is so manifestly a mockery, that there comes in, at once, the excuse that many patients do not require frequent examination by the superintendent; and the fact that many are not examined once a week, or a month.

It is said that the assistant physicians may see them; that intelligent attendants know their wants; and other arguments are used, all of which prove that the necessity of the close congregation is an assumption, except so far as economy is concerned.

If the patients need not be seen but once a week, or once a month, they may as well be a mile off. If their condition can be regulated by assistants, it can just as well be done in small auxiliary houses, and while living in an ordinary sized family, as in a large structure, and in a monstrous family.

The impartial visitor of the asylum at Tewksbury must admit that, while patients are kept at far less cost and with far less formality and parade than in our large hospitals, they are comfortably housed, clad, and fed; and that they enjoy the inestimable advantage of useful employment to a greater extent than those in any other public establishment. This fact should be carefully considered by those who are to provide the additional accommodations for our insane, with a view to the question whether a considerable proportion of those now in the hospitals could not be advantageously placed in a receptacle on the general plan of that at Tewksbury.

Visiting Agency of the Juvenile Wards of the State.

A beautiful thread of tender regard for children runs through the whole tangled mass of the legislation of Massachusetts, which is creditable to the humanity of our lawmakers.

In the olden time, when the beginning and the end of legal enactment was, thou shalt, and thou shalt not, the Puritan Fathers passed stern enactments for upholding justice and punishing crime; but the iron hand of the law, while it griped the criminal by the throat, merely held in caressing restraint the juvenile offender. This thread of tenderness may be traced in the general provision for instruction of all children; and in careful provision for special measures for the protection of special classes, who were practically deprived of parental guardianship.

It led to the adoption of the principle that the State is in a certain sense, the guardian of all children; that its consent is necessary to the validity of any contract made by or for them; that even the control of the parent is limited; notably in that he may not have their services to the neglect of their education, and may be punished for neglecting to furnish means necessary to that purpose. Unfortunately the wisdom of our law-makers has not yet been able to make amenable to justice the parent who purposely incites his child to steal or commit crime.

Previous to the organization of this Board the State had no agent whose special duty it was to act the part of a wise parent where such parent was not.

Thousands of her children, through the vice or poverty of their parents, were every year thrown upon the Commonwealth or its municipalities, for protection and guidance; and hundreds were arraigned before its courts for minor offences. The control of the State was, however, only temporary and intermittent.

This Board suggested and strenuously maintained the importance of making this work constant and unremitting, and extending it over a period coequal with that of the State's responsibility. Early in its existence the Board appointed an Agent especially charged with this duty.

In its Second Annual Report (January, 1866,) the Board suggested

A Change in our Reformatory System,

and said, "In view of all the difficulties, and expenses, and complications of various kinds which our great reformatories are producing, and all of which, especially the first, are rapidly increasing; and in view of the importance of enlisting wider public sympathy, and a larger number of citizens in the work of reform, it is proposed to modify the present system with a view of getting rid of the central establishments altogether; or, at least, of so reducing the number of inmates, that they will be merely temporary receiving-stations."

This proposition was repeated, and arguments in favor

of it were set forth in the subsequent report, at considerable length.

They at length found favor, and the result was the establishment of the present Visiting Agency during the administration of Governor Claflin. The work of this agency is,—

First, to represent the Commonwealth and protect the child, by the attendance of some officer before all courts where a juvenile offender is to be tried.

Second, to search out the history and family relations of each defendant child; ascertain its probable guilt or innocence; if innocent, to establish that fact; if guilty, to ascertain the circumstances leading to the commission of the offence charged, and the prospect of the offender's being reformed, to the end that he might be released on probation, or put under the charge of the Board, by which he may be placed in some private family to be taught and trained up in virtuous ways; or, in the last resort, be committed to a state reformatory.

Third, to search out suitable families to which might be intrusted, under proper supervision, the children thus placed in charge of the Board,—abandoned children, friendless orphans, and all others for whose maintenance the State is specially liable.

Fourth, to keep up a constant supervision over such children and their temporary guardians; to insist upon a continuance of the new relation while it is wholesome; to change the home for a new one, if desirable; or to commit such children to the State Primary School, or to one of the reformatories, whenever their best interests required it.

Fifth, in all cases of application from any source, for the discharge of children from the State Primary School or either of the reformatories, to furnish the Board intrusted with the power of discharge, a detailed statement respecting such child and the parties making the application.

There were subject to visitation, October 1, 1871, some 1,650 children, to which number 500 were added during the year, making 2,150 visited during the year, 750 of whom

have been dropped from further visitation; leaving some 800 placed out, and some 600 on probation.

The report of the Visiting Agent shows that a great deal of work has been done in his department. From other evidences which the Board has, it concludes that the work has been done well. The condition of the wards is generally satisfactory; and especially so when those in immediate charge are animated by a zealous missionary spirit.

The work will go on enlarging; and if it continues to be well done the end will be that the close reformatories will be largely depleted. This will certainly be done, if suitable inducements are offered to families of the better class to adopt children. All those who give promise of improvement will be taken up, and the few unfortunates who from their organization or early habits seem incorrigible will be left in the reformatories.

With increase of the field of operations will come increase of cost. This, however, may be met in part by improvement in the administration.

The present costly practice of sending an officer to every court to explain personally the antecedents of the juvenile offender may be dispensed with in many cases, and a written explanation be substituted.

Many of the duties of visitation, especially in case of children under fourteen years of age, may be done more cheaply and effectually by women, who in some respects would sooner win the confidence and affection of the little culprit, or abandoned child than men can do.

Thus the State, by availing herself of the thousands of existing institutions in the shape of virtuous families, is able to house, feed, clothe and train up juvenile wards without building any special establishment.

The advantages to the State, to the wards themselves, and to the families, are manifest and manifold. The system is already yielding the good fruits which were promised, and will yield still more abundantly.

Besides this great natural institution of the family, the State provides three special institutions for her juvenile

wards. The first is the State Primary School at Monson; the second, the Reformatory for Boys at Westborough; the third, the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster.

The State Primary School is an institution organized under the Act of 1866. It takes the place of schools previously existing in the State Almshouse.

Into this establishment are gathered poor children dependent upon the State for lack of settlement in any municipality; children prosecuted for offences, who are put in charge of this Board instead of being sent to prison or the reformatories; third, a few paupers or helpers, mostly females with children.

The average number of children in the school proper, during the last year, was 361, an increase of 25 over the preceding year.

This establishment is in the nature of a great nursery, or training-school for children, preparatory to placing them out in families. They are subject to wholesome nurture, trained up to good manners, and carefully taught in the common branches of learning. It is indeed a reformatory of the first class; and the amount of good which it does, and of evil which it prevents, is incalculable. Many of the children admitted from the courts were entering upon a career of vicious habits which would have led to crime. But being of tender years, and open to good as well as to evil influences, they easily fall into the virtuous ways of the great household. About one-third of the average number of pupils of the school were placed out in families during the last year.

The next instrumentality for the care and training of the juvenile wards of the State is, first, the Reform School for Boys at Westborough; and, second, the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster.

Owing to the more advanced age of the inmates, and to their being somewhat hardened in vice, there is more necessity for the restraint of the majority of the inmates in both these establishments, than is desirable in training and reforming children and youth.

The State Reform School at Westborough has contained,

during the past year, an average number of 266 boys, the average age of these being about fourteen and one-half years.

Several causes have recently contributed to embarrass the administration of this institution; to require greater restraint and stricter discipline than is consistent with the objects of a reformatory, and, consequently, to lessen the good effects of which the establishment has given promise.

The principal of these were, first, the transfer from the School Ship of forty-two boys, more advanced in years and more hardened in wickedness than those already in the establishment.

Second, the activity of the Visiting Agent's department, by which the most promising cases are placed out, instead of being left until ready to be sent to a reformatory.

Third, the placing out in families of the most promising boys from the institution itself. Many of these were taken from the family houses; and their places must be taken by less trustworthy boys, or the houses be left empty. This cannot be done without destroying the most interesting and valuable feature of the establishment.

The more actively and successfully the system of placing out boys is carried on, the worse will be the average character of the inmates left in the reformatory.

The first cause, or the introduction of so many hardened boys from the School Ship, served to intensify and to bring out into more salient relief the difficulties inherent in the system of massing together youth who for the most part are distinguished by a strong proclivity towards vice and crime (inherent or acquired), and attempting to reform them by wholesale measures, incapable of being modified to suit individual cases.

Against these difficulties the administrators of this institution have striven for many years, and obtained a gratifying degree of success, considering the obstacles in the way, and the insufficient means of meeting them. These difficulties seem rather on the increase; and measures should be taken to strengthen the hands of the trustees and of the superintendent. The most pressing need now is of means for making

an entire separation of the older and more obdurate boys from the younger boys, and better classification of the whole. Nor is this measure called for by the unsatisfactory condition of the boys in the reformatory alone. There are nearly three hundred (294) boys and youth, under twenty-one years of age, in the several houses of correction in the Commonwealth, who need more reformatory treatment than they now receive.

At the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, the earnest and intelligent labors of the trustees and of the advisory board who direct the administration of this institution, are doing much to overcome the difficulties inherent in the system of congregating youth for the purpose of reformation, and especially of girls. Many of these are lessened in this institution by its subdivision into five separate families.

The good effects of the appointment of an advisory board of women are beginning to be felt.

It is evident that there is a careful study of the general principles of reform, and a disposition to regulate the administration of the establishment thereby.

The trustees express some misgiving about the effects of recent legislation upon their institution. They consider that the changes required by such legislation are only experimental, and are willing to await the result.

These changes were made in view of the best interests of the whole class of girls from which the inmates of the Lancaster School are drawn, and they seem to promote them. All possible precautions should be taken to prevent their interference with the successful working of this establishment, which is intended to promote the welfare of a class deemed the most incorrigible—the least hopeful of all, and which, by those very facts, should be considered the most unfortunate and most needful of help.

This Board adheres to the opinion that there should be no relaxation of that part of the discipline which exacts from the inmates close and industrious occupation in some kind of profitable work. For their own sakes, the girls ought not to be more indulged in this respect than honest girls in the humbler walks of life. It is part of their education to learn and

to practise work; and it should not be unduly subordinated even to what is called schooling.

The advisory board make some important suggestions in respect to the perplexing question of classification. They think that in an establishment like theirs, where the virtuously inclined are in the minority, no further classification can be made advantageously. They say "the influence of the better upon the worse is so much greater than its opposite, that we should be unwilling to do without that means of influenee."

Visiting Agency for the Sick State Poor.

That large class of persons known as state paupers are so, because they have no settlement in any town, and the State must provide temporarily or permanently for them, when by sickness or infirmity they come to want. The policy with regard to this class has been blown about by various winds of doctrine. Nor is it permanently settled even now, because by many the present method is considered as experimental.

For many years the relief and support of the state poor was delegated to the municipal authorities, who were reimbursed in part for the expense from the treasury of the Commonwealth.

This arrangement was economical and convenient, and seems to have worked pretty well so long as the unsettled poor were few in number; but it failed when, by reason of the flood of immigration to our shores, their number was so largely increased that supervision was difficult.

During the twenty years ending January 1, 1852, the number thus annually relieved and supported increased from four to sixteen thousand; while in the same period the number provided for at the expense of the municipalities actually decreased. The State was evidently made the pack-horse for all the burdens that could be thrown off by the towns.

The community became seriously alarmed, and the legislature was quick to apply the remedy. The result was the adoption of a system, which, modified from time to time as occasion required, exists to-day, and which gradually re-

duced the number of state paupers from sixteen to six or seven thousand.

The prominent feature of the system was the erection of three state almshouses, to which the state paupers were removed from the town almhouses and from other places.

The overseers of the poor in all the towns were imperatively required to relieve and support all poor persons found therein having no lawful settlement within the State until their removal to an almshouse. Of course the towns made haste to get rid of the expense of the sick, and hurried them off to the state almshouses.

It had happened that a few sick paupers died on their way from the towns to the state almshouse; and others died soon after their arrival. This, however, was probably from causes which may occur under any system.

By the Act of 1865 the towns were positively forbidden to remove paupers while sick, or under circumstances which endangered their safety. The Act also provided for partial reimbursement to the towns for the expense incurred in the care of the State's sick poor.

It was to look after the welfare of these unfortunates, to ascertain their condition and wants, and to regulate the accounts between the towns and the State that a special agent was appointed.

The work is one of great importance, both in a pecuniary and humane sense; and it appears to have been done diligently and faithfully. The Agent is subject to some undeserved criticism, and to some embarrassment by a legal provision limiting the amount to be reimbursed to towns. Under any circumstances the administration of such an agency requires not only great shrewdness, vigilance and industry, but great discretion. While, on the one hand, almost everybody must approve of giving aid to the sick state poor, there are many who apprehend that the State may be led through the path of "local support" into what they consider the dangerous system of out-door relief.

It is said, on the one hand, that by leaving the sick at home the family bond remains unbroken, and any productive

power remaining to it may be utilized. The children go to school; the sympathy of relatives and neighbors is awakened; they give, and are blessed in giving. The joint result is a smaller charge to the public. Besides, the patient is not harassed by the fear of separation from his family, and the dread of dying in an almshouse. He is sure of aid as long as he needs it; and equally sure of resuming his usual labor on recovering.

It is urged, that many are permanently pauperized in spirit by being sent to a state almshouse, who might have preserved their self-respect, and temporarily tided over a period of sickness and poverty.

But we must not overlook sound principles and the lessons of history.

These teach us that eleemosynary aid to those not absolutely sick and helpless, should be accompanied with conditions which they dislike. There should be some restraint on their freedom; some privation of indulgence, so that their situation may not be, nor even seem to be, so desirable as that of the independent laborer; otherwise it may lead the industrious classes from a reliance on their own exertions; may encourage improvidence; may lessen self-restraint; may blur foresight; disarm that prudence which leads to saving; and thus encourage that indolence which leads to laziness and all vice.

"Out-door relief," in the form of "partial support," may become a dangerous instrumentality, and must be handled with great caution. It may be so mismanaged as merely to supplement the family earnings by grants from the public funds, and thus pauperize the laborer and depress the laboring-class. These and other considerations should make us very wary about undue extension of the system of relief beyond that class which may strictly be called the sick poor of the State.

The temptation to do so constantly besets us in one shape or other. One is the plea for temporary relief in straitened circumstances. Assistance over difficulties, which are surmountable by the party, impairs his physical as well as

his mental powers, and tends to destroy his self-reliance. Mercy impels a Christian state to teach the mute, the blind and the imbecile, how best to overcome the stumbling-block which besets them at the threshold of life; to help the virtuous poor, the sick and the aged, without crushing their self-respect; to guide and guard those from whom the light of reason has departed. But wisdom and true charity require that the institutions of a State should be based upon the idea that all able-bodied persons should be self-reliant; and not only self-supporting, but able and ready to contribute their just proportion of all that is needful for the Commonwealth.

The Prevailing Epidemic.

The most important event in the history of the state poor, during the year 1872, has been the prevalence of small-pox among them. The report of the Visitor to the sick state poor, herewith presented, gives the facts in regard to this epidemic, and the probable manner of its introduction and perpetuation among the dependents of the State. It shows how much more exposed to the disease, and to death resulting from it, are the dependents of the State, under the supervision of this Board, than the rest of our citizens are. And if this be so, the Board of Charities should give special attention to a disease so prevalent and so fatal among the objects of its care.

The cost to the State of the epidemic which has raged to this extent among its poor, is also worthy of mention. In previous years the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars has been found sufficient for the care and treatment of the sick state poor outside of the state almshouses, including an average of from fifty to one hundred and fifty small-pox cases in each year, which have cost at least five thousand dollars a year. But during the year 1872 the small-pox cases alone, for the expenses of sickness and burial, have cost the State not less than forty thousand dollars, or eight times the average cost in preceding years. A portion of this increased expense is thrown upon the State in consequence of the repeal last year (chapter 189 of the Acts of 1872) of a provision in

the 26th chapter of the General Statutes in regard to the removal of small-pox patients,—a piece of legislation which alone will probably cost the State thirty thousand dollars during the present epidemic. But to the towns and cities, which are thus relieved by the State of a part of their small-pox expenses, the cost of the epidemic in money has been far greater than to the Commonwealth. The city of Boston alone has already been put to a cost of more than $100,000, and the other municipalities have probably expended more rather than less. At a moderate estimate, the present epidemic of small-pox has cost the tax-payers of Massachusetts at least a quarter of a million dollars in money. The value of the lives destroyed cannot be estimated, but their productive worth to the Commonwealth, which is susceptible of valuation, is far in excess of the sum above named.

How then has this costly and fatal disease been brought upon the people of Massachusetts, and upon those wards of the State placed by law under the supervision of this Board? It is important that this question should be answered, if possible, so that Massachusetts may avoid repeating in future the disastrous experiences of 1872–3. The report of the Visiting Agent of the sick state poor discusses this matter, and the Board would commend his remarks to the attention of the legislature. It has been suggested that the repeal last year of the wholesome state laws regulating the introduction and supervision of immigrants has had much to do with the spread of the small-pox contagion. It appears that in the town of Watertown, during 1872, two persons who had recently landed in Boston from a steamer, were found ill of small-pox and were taken care of at the expense of the town; which expense was reimbursed, not by the State, but by the agent of the vessel bringing them, who thus acknowledged the responsibility of his employers for the introduction of these cases of small-pox into the State. Nor are these the only cases. In the port of Gloucester more than a dozen persons ill of small-pox were removed from fishing vessels and coasters to the town pest-house during the year 1872. In the city of Lowell the first small-pox case reported to this Board in 1872 was that of

Father Faneuf, a clergyman, who brought the disease with him from Canada early in April, and died of it in Lowell on the 16th of April. In the town of Acton the only small-pox case that resulted in death was that of Israel Nickerson, who was attacked with the disease soon after landing at Boston from the British Provinces, and died September 30, 1872.

The only case of small-pox reported to this Board from the town of Franklin was that of Magnus McDonald, who landed in Boston from the British Provinces after the first of November, 1872; was attacked with small-pox before the 14th of November, and died of the disease in the town of Franklin on the 18th. These and many other instances that might be cited tend to show that the epidemic was introduced and perpetuated in Massachusetts by newly-arrived immigrants. If this should prove to be the fact,—and we would recommend that the general court thoroughly investigate the origin and propagation of the epidemic in the Commonwealth, in order to ascertain what the fact is,—the inference would be plain that a more strict supervision of immigration than is possible under chapter 169 of the Acts of 1872, is absolutely necessary to guard the people of Massachusetts from small-pox.

Other facts show that the disease was also introduced in other ways; and it may have become epidemic in consequence of some peculiar hygienic condition of the people. It is impossible to stop *all* the entrances through which the disease may be introduced; but that should not prevent us from closing one through which it has come and can come again.

In the opinion of the Board care should be taken, and, if necessary, legislation should provide for the speedy vaccination of all persons coming into the State with the intention of abiding here. Effective powers should also be given to the proper authorities to prevent the landing of persons from infected vessels, and of articles of clothing and bedding likely to be infected, except under such restrictions as will protect our citizens from contagion.

The State Almshouse at Tewksbury.

In pursuance of a policy of many years' standing, and in virtue of a series of legislative Acts, this establishment has become the only legal State Almshouse.

It performs the work formerly done by the Rainsford Island hospital. It has received the paupers from the Bridgewater Almshouse, leaving that establishment to serve as a workhouse; and the paupers from Monson, leaving that for the use of the State Primary School.

It has become the receptacle of a large number of chronic and harmless lunatics and imbeciles who formerly swelled the crowd in the state lunatic hospitals, leaving those establishments for those more needing curative treatment.

The total numbers of unfortunate wrecks of humanity who have this year found a peaceful anchorage after their stormy voyage amount to 1,718. Some of these seek only a temporary haven of rest, and go forth with a little increased power to struggle against difficulties. About three hundred, however, whose reason is shattered, and many whose bodily powers are exhausted by age and disease, have patiently resigned themselves to the State. The fact that little can be done for their improvement and elevation, so that they must be borne as helpless burdens upon the strong shoulders of the community, does not lessen the obligation to bear them carefully and tenderly to their sad end.

The average weekly number during the official year ending September 30, 1872, was 759. For the calendar year 1872 the average number was 780, being an increase of thirty-five over the average for the calendar year 1871. This increase undoubtedly entailed larger expenses. The number January 1, 1873, was 938, and on February 1, 916.

Three hundred and thirty-four of the inmates died during the official year. This large mortality, which is fourteen per cent. of the total number of inmates within the year, tells the story of the bodily condition of those who drift with shattered constitutions into this great receptacle of the wretched.

Could the whole story be known, this rate of mortality

would doubtless be creditable rather than otherwise to the medical skill of Dr. J. D. Nichols and of Dr. Helen M. Marsh, and to the kind attention bestowed by the attendants generally. More than half of the whole number of deaths have been of persons brought in from all parts of the State during the year. In some cases little more is to be done for the unfortunate than lift him from the carriage to the coffin.

The establishment is divided into two departments, the almshouse proper, and the asylum for the insane.

The most interesting feature is the amount of profitable labor performed by the insane, upon the farm and for the general household.

The gross expenditure for current expenses for the calendar year 1872 was $84,269.05. Dividing this by the average weekly number, 780, gives an annual cost for each inmate of $108.03, and a weekly cost of $2.07. Besides this, there was expended under special appropriations the sum of $12,850. The cost per inmate varies but little from the usual rate. The appropriation for the year 1873 is $88,000.

The long-needed hospital has been provided, and has brought that relief to the administration and that comfort to the inmates which were so desirable. It provides accommodations for about one hundred and fifty patients, and is furnished with suitable appliances for their treatment and comfort. Especially it provides means for isolating patients with contagious diseases. Suitable rooms have been provided to which the dying can be removed from the wards.

There has been erected within the year and occupied since November last, a brick building of two stories, with basement and Mansard roof, amply furnished with means of egress and of sufficient capacity for one hundred and sixty chronic insane.

This building is constructed upon the same general plan as that erected in 1866, with such improvements as an experience of eight years had suggested. This in addition to the former building furnishes accommodation for three hundred insane; which, in the judgment of the Board, is as large a number as should be congregated in one locality. The general condition of the institution is satisfactory.

The State Workhouse at Bridgewater.

The slow process of discontinuing two of the State Almshouses, and converting that at Bridgewater into a State Workhouse, was perfected by the last legislature.

Since May 1st, 1872, the almshouse department has had no legal existence, and the establishment is properly only a correctional and reformatary one, under the name of the State Workhouse. Various strong reasons, however, have prevented the removal of all the paupers.

The total number of inmates September 30th, 1872, was three hundred and nine; of whom two hundred and sixty-seven were inmates of the workhouse, ten were paupers retained for support, three discharged prisoners, and the remainder children of mothers under sentence in the workhouse, and too tender in years to be entirely separated from them. This was reduced on January 1, 1873, to 278, of whom 228 were inmates of the workhouse; but on February 1 it had increased to the whole number of 332, of whom 283 were inmates of the workhouse.

The establishment has been in as satisfactory a condition as could be expected, considering the transition process which it has been in, and the imperfect means of carrying out its purpose.

The average number in the workhouse during the year ending September 30, 1872, was two hundred and ninety-seven.

This institution is a peculiar one. It is in some respects supplementary to the great almshouse at Tewksbury.

The object is to make a more perfect classification of the paupers. To render the condition of the worthy poor less wretched, by separating them from contact with the vicious and depraved who flood the almshouse, the latter are removed to an establishment which is not strictly a prison, not strictly penal, but rather reformatory in its character. It differs from that in which they had elected to remain only in the strictness of its discipline, and its involuntary continuance of the relation for a definite period, the extent of which is primarily

determined by the same authority as that which governs all commitments to penal institutions. By its aid the confirmed drunkard is placed, for a lengthened period, beyond the reach of temptation; the abandoned woman is furnished an opportunity to return by a way she knew not of, and the habitually vicious are restrained for a time from the practice of their special wickedness.

The workhouse has thus far proved to be an advantageous feature in our system of treating the pauper class, and it ought to become a permanent one.

The present arrangements for employing the inmates are imperfect, and the amount of work performed by them is by no means proportionate to the amount of physical power which they possess, and to the cost of their support. Measures should be taken to make it a workhouse in the best sense. A system should be adopted for employing the inmates in such a manner as will obviate the evils attendant upon most of the systems of enforced labor, especially under the contract system.

There is a general air of method and order about the whole establishment. The buildings and grounds have been greatly improved, and the general condition of the institution is satisfactory.

Inspection of Institutions.

It is the duty of the State to establish and maintain a system of visitation and inspection of all public institutions in which any of her wards are kept, by persons not immediately connected with the administration thereof. This should be done, first, to the end that the material property of the State is duly husbanded and kept in good condition; second, that the personal rights, comfort and welfare of the wards are duly cared for.

The first object is tolerably well accomplished; but the second is not so satisfactory. The duty of general supervision and oversight is now performed by the governor and council; by the legislative committee; by this Board, and by

the boards of trustees and inspectors of the several establishments.

This Board has endeavored to discharge its part of this public duty, by inspecting every one of the institutions over which it has supervision, at least once in the year, by a personal visit; and many times by visits of its Secretary and General Agent. The visits by the Board during the past year have been twelve. The Board has endeavored to make them useful to the several institutions, by promoting vigilance; and useful to themselves by gaining valuable knowledge, and by making the acquaintance of many estimable persons engaged in the public service.

The Board renews its testimony to the general good appearance, order and tidiness which pervade the establishments, and the intelligence, integrity and diligence of the employés. Considering the imperfections in our system, and the special disadvantages under which some establishments labor, the general condition of the institutions and the amount of good work are satisfactory.

It is the duty of the Board, however, to suggest that the prevailing method of visitation and inspection has need of great improvement.

The relations and duties of inspectors and trustees and their several institutions are not uniform; not well defined; and their due performance or neglect, depends too much upon personal convenience.

The establishments for the insane have, in particular, need of every possible provision in the way of general inspection, and of thorough visitation by persons not connected with the immediate administration. This would promote the best interests of the superintendents themselves, as well as those of the patient.

The stated visits of boards or committees are well enough for general purposes, but are inadequate.

Our general system provides ample securities against most of those abuses which make mad-houses to be regarded with suspicion and fear by the people in the old countries. Especially are they free from the liability of being used as

places of imprisonment for sane persons, under the pretext that they are insane, by interested parties, for wicked purposes. The ample security against this is to be found in the very organization of the institution, as was fully set forth in the second report of this Board.

The security against other abuses of the irresponsible power over inmates is to be found in more perfect inspection, and in giving to superintendents the means of attracting into the service, assistants and attendants best fitted by nature and by culture for its arduous duties; and of retaining them in the service after they have become valuable by experience.

This view of the matter adds to the weight of the considerations urged by the Board in another part of this Report, for a more thorough and efficient mode of the discharge of the State's duty to those of her wards who have not the sense to perceive, nor the power to assert their own rights to all the comforts and privileges which they can enjoy without detriment to others.

Finances of the State Institutions.

In the report of the Secretary will be found detailed statements of the receipts and expenditures of the institutions owned or supervised by the State, for the official year ending Sept. 30, 1872. The regular appropriations for the same institutions for the calendar year 1872, and their expenditures, are shown by the following Schedule A, the figures being taken from the auditor's report. The total sum appropriated for these institutions for 1872 was $532,000; the total expenditures have been $534,213.66, showing a deficit of $2,213.66.

But as a partial offset to this expenditure, a large sum has been received for the labor of convicts at the State Prison, and small sums from the almshouses and reform schools, the whole amounting to $140,990.50. The actual cost to the State would thus be reduced to $393,223.16, or $4,000 more than in 1871.

SCHEDULE A.

Summary Cost to the State for the Calendar Year 1872.

INSTITUTIONS.	Regular Appropriations for 1872.	Sums Expended.	Surplus.
Worcester Hospital,	$80,000 00	$7,765 50	$6,791 85
Taunton Hospital,		22,321 47	
Northampton Hospital,		43,121 18	
Tewksbury Almshouse,	76,500 00	84,269 05	*7,769 05
Monson Almshouse and Primary School,	50,000 00	46,872 89	3,127 11
Bridgewater Almshouse and Workhouse,	40,000 00	39,997 54	2 46
Westborough School,	53,000 00	51,350 97	1,649 03
Lancaster School,	24,000 00	22,442 36	1,557 64
Nautical School,	11,000 00	10,407 46	592 54
State Prison,	115,000 00	124,267 46	*9,267 46
Deaf-Mutes at American Asylum,	30,000 00	14,506 79	1,102 22
Deaf-Mutes at Clarke Institution,		9,180 65	
Deaf-Mutes at Boston School,		5,210 34	
Eye and Ear Infirmary,	6,000 00	6,000 00	–
Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind,	30,000 00	30,000 00	–
Massachusetts School for Idiots,	16,500 00	16,500 00	
Totals,	$532,000 00	$534,213 66	*$2,213 66

* Deficiency.

Sundry other appropriations and expenditures for charitable purposes disconnected with permanent institutions are exhibited in Schedule B, which follows. The amount of these appropriations is $54,500, and the expenditures on account of the same, as reported by the auditor, have been $47,813.45, leaving unexpended $6,686.55. The appropriations for the support and burial of state paupers, though here seeming sufficient, will prove entirely inadequate to meet the just claims against the State, accruing within the calendar year 1872, when the full accounts shall be made up.

SCHEDULE B.

AGENCIES.	Regular Appropriations for 1872.	Amounts Expended.	Surplus.
Agent for Discharged Convicts, ...	$3,000 00	$2,980 40	$19 60
Discharged Female Prisoners, ...	1,500 00	1,500 00	–
Soldiers' Employment Bureau, ...	3,000 00	3,000 00	–
State Paupers, support, .	*26,000 00	25,458 93	541 07
burial, . .	7,000 00	5,915 25	1,084 75
removals, .	11,000 00	7,995 84	3,004 16
Settlement and bastardy, .	2,000 00	551 59	1,448 41
State Pauper Convicts' support, ...	1,000 00	411 44	588 56
Totals, ...	$54,500 00	$47,813 45	$6,686 55

* Including $1,000 for Indian paupers.

Summing up the expenditures for the calendar year, for the purposes set forth in the preceding Schedules A and B, and adding thereto the cost of maintaining the county and city prisons, and of supporting and relieving the towns' poor, —all of which expenses are a tax upon the community, though only in part assumed by the State in its corporate capacity,— it will be seen that the sum of $1,536,000 has been disbursed within the State during 1872, for the purposes of charity, reform or correction. The additional sums expended by private organizations for similar purposes cannot be ascertained, but are known to be very large, and a further sum of about $515,000 has been disbursed in the form of "state aid" to needy soldiers and their families.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD IN 1872.

The Board have made twelve visits, officially, to state institutions; individual members of the Board have made many more. Seventeen meetings for the transaction of business have been held within the year. The nature of the business transacted will appear from the subjoined transcript of sundry votes.

Votes passed by the Board during the Year.

Respecting the institutions at Monson and Bridgewater, it was voted,—

(March 6, 1872.) That, in view of the Act to abolish the State Almshouses at Monson and Bridgewater, the superintendents of those institutions be requested to prepare a list of the state paupers supported therein on the tenth instant; and that the superintendents, the inspectors of the institutions and the General Agent of this Board designate those whose maintenance therein they may, for any reason, deem expedient,—with a statement of such reason.

(April 3, 1872.) That the General Agent, as soon as practicable, transfer to the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, all the paupers on the lists (referred to in the preceding vote) whose retention at the institutions where they now are, is not recommended as aforesaid; and also,—in the absence of special reasons to the contrary,—six other persons named in the list furnished from the Monson State Almshouse; and that all others on said lists be retained in those institutions until the further order of this Board.

(May 3, 1872.) That the state paupers now being supported,—or to be received during the month,—at the State Primary School and the State Workhouse, may be supported at those institutions until the next regular meeting of the Board, under section 3, chapter 45 of the Acts of 1872, unless sooner removed by the General Agent; and that the Secretary and the General Agent devise a plan in relation to the maintenance of any state paupers at those institutions, whose support at the same may, at any time, be deemed expedient.

(June 5, 1872.) (In relation to the support of state paupers for special reasons, under authority of the Board, at the State Primary School and the State Workhouse, under chapter 45, Acts of 1872, and also as to children taken from the courts and placed in charge of the superintendent of the State Primary School, under section 10, chapter 359, Acts of 1870,) that—

1. Paupers supported at the State Primary School and the State Workhouse, under authority of the Board, shall be designated on the returns from those institutions as "State Paupers supported at the State Primary School or State Workhouse," respectively.

2. The General Agent shall have authority to make, from time to time, transfers of children of the proper age and apparent fitness, from the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, to be supported at the State Primary School until the next monthly meeting of the Board, to which he shall

report the transfers, for the action of the Board; and where the mother is an inmate of the Almshouse, and it appears to him for the best interests of the State and of the child to have the mother accompany it, with any children she may have too young for admission to said school, he may transfer her and such infants also for support at the said Primary School, making like report as in case of the child,—the children so transferred to be classified, until so admitted, as "State Paupers supported at the Primary School."

3. Hereafter children placed in charge of the superintendent of the State Primary School by the Visiting Agent, under section 10, chapter 359 of the Acts of 1870, and Acts amending the same, shall be designated on the returns of the superintendent as "children received from the Visiting Agent for temporary custody," until they are duly admitted to the Primary School by vote of the Board.

4. Any inmates of the Workhouse remaining temporarily after their discharge, because too sick to leave, shall be separately entered on the returns of that institution as "Discharged inmates of the Workhouse remaining."

(June 10, 1872.) That the superintendent of the State Primary School be requested to report to this Board the names of any inmates thereof, over sixteen years of age, with a statement of any special reasons which may exist for their longer retention therein; and also the names of any children therein, under sixteen, whose retention is prejudicial to the interests of the school."

(June 5, 1872.) That a school ought to be established, without delay, at the State Workhouse, for the instruction of the inmates; and that the Secretary communicate this vote to the inspectors thereof.

Respecting the State Lunatic Hospitals, it was voted,—

(August 7, 1872.) That, in the opinion of this Board,—in view of the present crowded condition of the State Lunatic Hospitals,—additional accommodations for the care of the insane should be provided.

(Dec. 4. 1872.) That the superintendents of the State Lunatic Hospitals be requested, upon the death or any serious change in the condition of any patient, to give immediate notice thereof to the friends or the authorities of the towns from which they came.

Respecting instruction in the State and County Prisons, it was voted,—

(June 5, 1872.) That, in the opinion of this Board, schools for the secular instruction of all prisoners who can attend them, ought to be estab-

lished in all the larger prisons of the Commonwealth; and that the Secretary cause a copy of this vote to be communicated to the officers of such prisons.

(Oct. 2, 1872.) That, in the opinion of this Board, there should be established at the State Prison a school for the secular instruction of the prisoners,—to be kept by some competent person employed for that special duty, and paid from the state appropriation for that purpose,—and that the Secretary cause a copy of this vote to be communicated to the warden and inspectors of the prison.

(Nov. 2, 1872.) That Dr. Howe and Messrs. Earle and Wrightington be a committee to visit, forthwith, the school at the State Prison, and examine and report whether the same, in its present arrangement, as to time, place, numbers, etc., is consistent with the due security and discipline of the prison.

Respecting vaccination, it was voted,—

(May 1, 1872.) That the Chairman of the Board and Dr. Allen be a committee to consider the propriety of making provision for the vaccination of the sick state poor,—to report at the next meeting of the Board.

(June 5, 1872.) That the officer to visit the sick state poor be instructed to vaccinate the state poor at his discretion.

(Dec. 4. 1872.) That the Secretary call the attention of the officers of the public institutions named in section 30, chapter 26 of the General Statutes, to the provision thereof requiring the vaccination of the inmates, and ascertain whether the same has been complied with.

Respecting contagious diseases, it was voted,—

That the Board memorialize the governor in relation to the recent spread of contagious diseases, by reason of the neglect of municipal authorities to apply proper remedies and precautions, and in relation to the introduction of the same by immigration, and the importance of considering the expediency of further legislation in the premises; and that the secretary draw such memorial on behalf of the Board, and transmit the same to the governor.

Respecting the International Penitentiary Congress, it was voted,—

(May 1, 1872.) That the Chairman and the Secretary of the Board be authorized to represent the Board at the International Penitentiary Congress, to be held in London in July next.

(May 24, 1872.) That Dr. Nathan Allen be a delegate to represent the Board at the International Penitentiary Congress to be held in London, in July next.

The expenses of the Board for the calendar year will be found in the Appendix.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE SICK STATE POOR.

To the Board of State Charities.

Gentlemen,—The officer designated by the Board to execute the provisions of the Act of 1865 concerning the Sick State Poor presents herewith his Report for the past calendar year.

This is the eighth annual statement upon this subject which he has submitted to the Board, and varies materially from those preceding it, only in certain particulars which he will proceed to detail.

After passing, during the last year, as severe a test as they will be likely to encounter hereafter, the principles underlying the law may fairly be deemed sound, and the policy of the Board an established success.

1. The Year 1872.

In extremes of heat and cold, excess and distribution of moisture, frequent and sudden atmospheric changes and a mysterious presence in the air tending to epidemic disease, this year has exceeded any one of the seven preceding it.

The ravages of small-pox and typhoid fever, in particular, have added 30 per cent. to the number of patients under your supervision, and more than that to the labor and responsibility of your officer; while to the towns and State together, the cost of caring for their sick has more than doubled. They make sad havoc with averages and statistics, and in future

comparisons of annual statements, this year might well be omitted as thoroughly exceptional.

Apart from these extraordinaries there has been no increase, absolute or relative, in the number or cost of the cases, but decidedly the reverse; and with an increased population the health of the poor appears to have been better than in any year since 1867; while the cost of the sick to the State, including all expenses, has hardly exceeded $20,000, and to the towns and State together less than $30,000.

It speaks well for Massachusetts that her non-settled population, numbering certainly seven hundred thousand, and probably many more, should be so far self-supporting as to require in a series of years an average annual outlay of only four cents to each individual of that population for the care and maintenance of their sick, who cannot be removed to public institutions.

The cost of the charities is a chronic complaint. But in figuring it up, our dense population, varied employments, and immense transportation by land and water, causing an unusual expectancy of disability from sickness and accident; the constant accession of defectives from a large immigration, and the enormous wealth to carry the burden seem entirely forgotten. Thirty cents for each person in the State will more than pay for everything crowded under the item of "charitable"; and this very year a sum that would be deemed trivial to widen a street in our capital city has brought comfort and life and renewed energy to more than a thousand families, representing 4,000 souls, scattered through all our borders, and entails a burden on the property of the State of just one cent and two-thirds for each person of its population.

2. The Epidemics.

While the ordinary diseases of this class have been during 1872 more prevalent and far more violent than usual, the ravages of typhoid fever and small-pox have exceeded in intensity and mortality the results of any year since the establishment of your Board. No section of the State seems

to have been exempt from the former; the well-drained and breezy uplands of the interior and the rocky promontories of the coast only aiding to swell the quota of victims from the crowded tenements of the cities and the districts of swamp and bog.

Some peculiar and subtle atmospheric agency seems to have engendered an unusual susceptibility, and immediate causes, apparently trivial, to have induced the disease. Almost invariably the attack has been traced to some impurity of water, some slight defect in the arrangement of the drainage or the refuse, or some miasma from decaying vegetation, in ordinary seasons seemingly innocuous to the same parties in the same localities.

While the cases of measles and scarlet fever for the past year have been 96, or 6 per cent. of the whole, excluding small-pox, those ill with this fever have numbered 197, or 12½ per cent. The undersigned regrets to add that his own officers have not escaped; and in evidence of the risks attending their constant exposure to miasmatic influences he would state that out of the four regular assistants employed at different times since 1867, two have been dangerously ill with fever of this type; and a third, a young man of great promise and a valuable officer, has recently died of the same disease, contracted in the discharge of his duty.

The undersigned cannot recall a year since his connection with the charities when small-pox did not appear somewhere in the State. Ordinarily it has been controlled readily and suppressed speedily. In 1869, however, it broke out virulently in the Connecticut Valley and gradually spread both eastward and westward. During the summer and fall of that year forty-seven cases occurred among the small class in that section, known as the state poor; in 1870 there were ninety similar cases, and of course in both years a much larger number among the general population. The activity of the municipal authorities finally extinguished it, and subsequent visitations in that quarter have been both light and temporary.

Its next appearance in force was in 1871, in Lowell, where

a few straggling cases had occurred in 1870. In the first ten months one hundred and twelve of the state poor were taken down, and the pestilence was already raging fearfully among all classes, when through the action of a vigorous board of health, seconded by able consulting physicians, it was so suddenly and effectually suppressed that only four cases appeared among the same class in the two remaining months, and the city has since been comparatively exempt from the plague.

Meanwhile the epidemic had secured a foothold in Essex County, but early precautions prevented extensive sickness and death. It has not yet been fully eradicated, the coasters and fishermen arriving from provincial ports appearing to keep up the contagion.

Till the fall of 1872 Boston seems to have measurably escaped the epidemic. In 1871 only twenty-one cases were reported among the sick poor, of which sixteen occurred in the first eight months and five in the last four months. In 1872 there were twenty-six cases among the same class, in the first four months, none in May, June, July and August, and four hundred and twenty in the last four months. In 1873, up to March 18, there have been 400 cases so far reported from Boston, and 550 from the whole state.

The returns from the whole State for 1872 show 539 cases among the state poor, outside of the institutions of the Commonwealth, which were aided during life, and 133 more where death ensued without charge to the State, except for burial; in all 672. It is known that this statement is imperfect, as in many instances the towns failed to notify, and in others notice was sent for one member of a family after others had died or recovered. It is probable that the whole number of the state poor thus stricken is about 1,000 for 1872.

The state cases reported are as follows by counties: —

Suffolk,	446
Middlesex,	98
Essex,	52
Bristol,	26

Worcester,	14	
Hampden,	13	
Berkshire,	10	
Norfolk,	5	
Barnstable,	4	
Hampshire,	2	
Plymouth,	2	
Total,		672

The same cases are distributed through the different months, as follows :—

January,	16	
February,	25	
March,	23	
April,	47	
May,	13	
June,	6	
July,	12	
August,	8	
September,	31	
October,	73	
November,	180	
December,	238	
Total,		672

The origin of these outbreaks is in dispute. Your officer has sought persistently for positive evidence in every direction, but with slight success. Few can be found to believe the disease indigenous or self-developed in the State, or that "shoddy" and old rags are responsible for all the mischief. Nor can atmospheric influences account satisfactorily for the ascertained facts. Of neighboring towns, where the plague has been fought with equal pluck and persistency, where the atmospheric and sanitary conditions are the same, and all other circumstances are alike save one, some have conquered it completely, and others are to this day waging a combat of over a year's duration. The one dissimilar condition is that the latter are ports of entry peculiarly exposed, or railroad centres communicating with the north. The constant impor-

tation of fresh contagion would appear to account for this continued affliction of a few municipalities, while more than one hundred and fifty others, working with no more zeal and energy have completely suppressed it. That atmospheric peculiarities have had much to do with the terrible mortality may well be admitted; but while a single probable or possible cause remains, which perseverance may discover and science abate, it is periling the safety of the people to attribute our great calamity to these influences, mainly or solely. Your officer finds in some quarters a belief that the contagion came from New York and Philadelphia. It has never been proved to his satisfaction. He has every reason to believe that the British Provinces, and especially Canada East, were its principal source, while now and then are indications that it was brought directly from Europe.

In one town in the Connecticut Valley were fifteen cases, all Canadians. In another in the Blackstone Valley five cases occurred in one day, all likewise Canadians. The first case in Lawrence was a Canadian; the first in New Bedford was the same. The State cases in Berkshire County have been mostly of the same class. Four or five months after the suppression of the plague in Lowell, the first new case reported to you was a clergyman from Canada, who was clearly infected before he started, and died shortly after his arrival.

The authorities of Springfield inform him that they have traced one of their recent cases directly to Canada.

It will be remembered that large numbers of the peasantry leave the Dominion in the spring to work in the mills and brickyards, and in the fall to become wood-choppers. It is among these classes mostly, that the disease has occurred. They are a social and gregarious people. They are weekly and often daily brought in contact with new-comers; and it is hard to account for the breaking out of small-pox among this class alone in secluded towns and neighborhoods where no such contagion had been known before, unless they brought it with them, or received it from newly-arrived friends.

Along the shore of Eastern Massachusetts, a great propor-

tion of those attacked have come from the Eastern Provinces. Out of one hundred and one state cases reported from Boston in November, thirty-five were British Provincials. Very many are new-comers, and some have broken-out so soon after their arrival as to render it hard to believe that the disease was contracted here. The mortality among these has been terrible, the deaths being mainly of young people between eighteen and twenty-six. In a neighboring city a young woman who landed a day or two before from Nova Scotia, was taken to the pest-house and very soon died. She must have been infected before leaving Nova Scotia. Probably the names of a dozen or more vessels can be found on the papers of this office, from which patients broken-out with small-pox were taken to pest-houses, and careful inquiry would doubtless reveal many more.

There appears to be some positive proof to show the importation of the disease by the European steamers. Five cases are on record where passengers just landed have almost immediately developed small-pox, and their expenses during sickness were reimbursed by the agents of the steamers.

In making the foregoing statements, your officer is not attempting to prove any theory of his own, but simply to throw what light he can upon the source of this great affliction, in the hope that something effective may be done to prevent its recurrence. Personally, he firmly believes that one prolific cause of infectious disease is to be found in the filthy mattresses and other bedding used over and over again upon vessels and steamers bringing immigrants to the State, and too often filled with vermin and saturated with foul excretions, transferred to the shore to become the occasion of new miseries. If the boards of health would make a general raid upon all these chattels, and offer them up in one grand holocaust, he is confident that they would, at one sweep, annihilate the source of manifold disease. He believes that sickness is oftener contracted thus on board the vessel than brought from a foreign land, and no symptoms appearing in its incipient stages, the passengers have been, of course, permitted to land, and thus scattered contagion over the State.

In the thorough and interesting report to the city council of Lowell, prepared by Dr. Nathan Allen, on behalf of its board of consulting physicians, occurs the following statement as to the origin of the small-pox in that city:—

"It made its first appearance in a family by the name of Kennedy, on Mill Street, in January last. This family, with the exception of the father, who had been a resident of Lowell some six months previous, arrived in Boston from Liverpool and came directly to Lowell. This family were all in apparent good health, and no contagious disease was known to exist in the vessel in which they came over. Furthermore, all the family had been vaccinated in England. Some two weeks after their arrival, a girl, eight years of age, was taken ill with an eruptive disease, which was supposed to be scarlet fever. Ten days after, a boy, three and a half years of age, was taken sick and died on the 29th of January. His death was reported as caused by scarlet fever. No physician had been in attendance, and no small-pox was suspected until some days after his burial.

"At this time a child living near by was taken sick, and a suspicion arose that it might be a case of small-pox. The proper authorities were notified, an investigation was made, and the case was found to be one of small-pox. The Kennedy girl had at this time the eruption remaining on her face, which still bears the distinctive marks of the disease. The presumption at first would seem to be, that the disease was contracted on her passage, or on her arrival in Boston; but another and more probable interpretation of it is, that it was contracted through the use of a second-hand mattress, which had been bought at auction, just before the arrival of this family, and which had every appearance of having had hard service. Both the Kennedy children slept on this mattress."

Your officer feels, too, that lessons may be learned from these incidents, so constantly recurring.

1. The care of immigrants should be redoubled rather than diminished. We all want immigration. We all want our State and its capital city to grow and thrive under the impulse it gives. Immigration is production. An excess of production is national solvency; its continuance is national wealth. But therewith we do not want, and we must not have, a

consumption that will defeat our wishes and our ends. We do not want our standard of morality, of intellect, of physique, of productive power lowered by the introduction of moral, mental or physical disease. To this, every good citizen, every good Christian, whether of native or foreign origin, will agree. Then, by land and sea, let us guard ourselves, for our own sakes, and for the sake of the strangers that come confidingly within our gates. Hundreds of them, healthy and stalwart, have fallen at our threshold, and now lie in unknown graves, each worth in productive power at least $800 a year for years to come. Could we not have prevented this, and are we not in some degree responsible for all this waste and misery? And can we not prevent it for the time to come? In Boston alone, since this pestilence began, a thousand lives have gone out in darkness; most of them strangers, in the vigor of youth or prime of life. Their nurture cost us nothing; but their strength, their skill, their brain were all ours;—all contributing to make Boston and Massachusetts rich and great. Materially the loss must be counted by millions. Socially it is beyond the domain of figures. It must not occur again; with the use of proper means, it probably never will.

2. Local management only seems insufficient to protect the community. The inertness or negligence of a single town may again, as it has repeatedly, during the past year, involve a dozen more in great expense and suffering. There is law enough on the statute-book to protect us, with but slight additions; but for our full protection we require constant vigilance and uniform, systematic and simultaneous action. A town may act ever so wisely and energetically, when it begins to act; but if it is a few days only behind its neighbors, it may become the open door for the pestilence. As at the command of the general-in-chief his divisions close in upon the enemy, so, from a competent and responsible source, should come at once to every town the warning, the advice, and the orders that must not be neglected or disobeyed.

3. The necessity of the vaccination of strangers entering

the State and thorough purification of their persons, their bedding and their baggage. The difficulty of accomplishing this is really less than it seems; especially if the sections of the 26th chapter of the General Statutes from twenty-seven to thirty-one inclusive were carried out as they ought to be in every town, under the supervision of some central directing body. No school, no work, no residence even, without compliance with the law, would soon bring the stubborn to terms, and remove, at least approximately, the material for the disease.

The cost to the State in dollars and cents for this outbreak of small-pox is quite considerable; certainly far more than enough to have provided all the protection which human foresight could devise. An appropriation of $70,000 in addition to the $13,500 already provided for this specific purpose, must be asked of the present legislature for support alone. The burial of the dead will require $10,000 at least, and it is doubtful if these aggregates will meet the exigency.

As far as can be ascertained, the whole number of small-pox cases among the poor for whom the State must pay on account of 1872 is 672. For the first three months of 1873, it cannot be less than 600 more, and unless further protective measures are adopted it may greatly exceed that aggregate.

Under chapter 189 of the Acts of 1872, amendatory of section fifty-one of chapter 26 of the General Statutes, the State must now pay all reasonable expenses incurred by a town for the support of any unsettled and indigent person who is afflicted with small-pox or any similar plague. The amendment in question reversed a long-settled usage of the State, and whether intended or not will require the payment of necessary bills contracted in good faith by the cities and towns—the aggregate of which can scarcely be less than $95,000.

The Work of the Year.

This includes the visitation of the sick; the investigation of legal settlements; the communication with overseers of the poor, as to their powers and duties, and the auditing of the bills for the sick and the dead.

1. *The Visitation of the Sick.*

Its purpose is to expose impostors; to decide upon the possibility or expediency of the patient's removal; to learn the nature of the ailment, and if its treatment is proper; to inquire into the whole history of the patient and his ancestors, and fix, if possible, his legal settlement, or to find some kindred of ability to maintain him; to ascertain if the relief given is as much as humanity requires, or in excess of a reasonable sum, with a view to make a suitable reimbursement.

More than twelve hundred visits have been made the past year and the results have been very favorable. In at least two hundred cases directions have been given to stop aid at once, as not coming within the statute, and in hundreds more its duration has been materially shortened through the constant supervision of your officers.

Financially, the visitation has operated thus: In 1868 before the policy was adopted the cost of the sick poor to the State was $30,000, and the expenses about $3,500 more; in all, $33,500; but in 1869 and yearly since, till the coming of the pestilence, an appropriation of $25,000 has covered both and left a surplus. Of course this reduction has been effected mainly by cutting off unworthy claimants.

2. *The Investigation of Settlements.*

The intricacy of our laws, the great number of cases to be looked up, the difficulty of getting information from those very ill, and the necessary non-intercourse with small-pox patients render this part of your officer's duty quite burdensome. For 1872 alone nearly 3,500 cases required examination, while those remaining over from previous years were 500 more. More than half of these cases have been decided and fifty-two settlements have already been found. The results of pending inquiries will probably develop as many, more. In one case over $800 was claimed of the State. In two others nearly $500.

The amendment of the 26th chapter of the General Statutes,

noticed on a previous page, will require great care and accuracy in these investigations for the coming year, as the payment of many thousand dollars by the State will depend on the settlement or non-settlement of those sick with small-pox, of which many have died, leaving scarcely a clue to their relatives or their civil status.

3. *The Overseers of the Poor.*

Among these are many officers of experience and value, whose intelligent assistance is gratefully acknowledged. Such men should never be "rotated" out of their position. They invariably give to a town far more than they receive. Their usefulness consists not only in economy of management, the ready finding of settlements and speedy disposal of dependent strangers, but in so mingling economy with humanity as to prevent permanent pauperism and crime. They give just enough to avert actual suffering; but not so much or so readily as to weaken or destroy the self-respect which leads to self-support. Here alone they are worth far more than their meagre salaries, and where they are not interfered with for a series of years, their works praise them in the superior character of the poor of their towns, as well as in an expenditure much below that of their less populous neighbors.

But there are many overseers of excellent intentions, with no experience or knowledge of the laws. The press of private business leaves them no time for public labor. They give freely and the paupers commend them, but they do not understand their duty and have no time to learn. Their bills are usually enormous, and indicate not only inexperience but want of judgment in giving aid. They soon leave the office in disgust, or are rejected by their constituents only to be succeeded by others of the same class.

These gentlemen fall back upon your Board for assistance in that portion of their work which relates to the State. To attend to their numerous wants is the most laborious part of your officer's duties. The necessary correspondence and personal interviews occupy more than all his legal time, and

he is forced to double and more than double the required period of daily labor to perform his other duties while satisfying their demands, and even then is compelled to employ an additional assistant.

These facts would not be mentioned if they were not freely admitted to your officer, and as fully regretted by the parties themselves, who are substantially unanimous in the opinion that the only remedy is that heretofore recommended, a continuous board of overseers elected in the same way as our school committees. The result of this policy would undoubtedly be a greatly diminished expenditure and fewer paupers.

4. *The Auditing of the Bills.*

This is the last duty of your officer in connection with each case of sickness, a separate account being kept for every individual coming under the law of 1865. It would be far more satisfactory if a complete statement of the results of every year could be given at its close. But this is simply impossible: 1st. Because there are so many cases of doubtful settlement. 2d. Because the General Statutes allow the towns to hold back their bills for any year till the third Wednesday of January of the succeeding year, the consequence being that they often retain them six or eight months longer, and sometimes two or three years.

Bills of 1870 and previous years are now in process of audit, and the appropriations for each past year have to be kept open by annual legislation to meet the payments. This is a source of much additional and needless labor, not only in this office but in those of the auditor and the treasurer. As a general rule only about half of any year's bills are presented in time for audit so as to be included in the annual report.

Claims and their Settlement.

The following table will show the amount of this work performed in 1872 and its results: —

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1872.

	No. of Bills.	Claim.	Allowance.	Deduction.
Support in 1869 and previous years, ...	26	$355 05	$225 63	$129 42
Burials in ditto, . . .	8	69 00	53 00	16 00
Support in 1870, . . .	88	2,883 45	1,568 97	1,314 48
Burials in ditto, . . .	19	207 34	154 50	52 84
Support in 1871, . . .	327	10,589 40	5,056 45	5,532 95
Burials in ditto, . . .	206	1,711 29	1,623 87	87 42
Support in 1872, . . .	1,071	24,595 12	18,173 55	6,421 57
Burials in ditto, . . .	1,335	10,565 76	9,988 50	577 26
Total Support, . .	1,512	$38,423 02	$25,024 60	$13,398 42
Total Burials, . .	1,568	12,553 39	11,819 87	733 52
Totals, ...	3,080	$50,976 41	$36,844 47	$14,131 94

Of the foregoing bills for support in 1872, thirty were for children in the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, for Indians and paupers whose wives have settlements, and the amount so paid was $1,759.21.

It appears from the above record that the work of the past year has resulted in protecting the State from illegality and overcharges amounting to $14,131.94. But a result of far more account than the mere saving of money is the prevention of pauperism and consequent vice and crime by exposing impostors and compelling self-support. And this occurs not only through the direct action of your officers but through the efforts of those Overseers of the Poor, who, warned and instructed and heeding counsel, have effected signal reforms in their several towns.

It has been said on a previous page that the appropriation for the sick state poor is one cent and two-thirds for each unit of our population. Were it divided among the towns in that ratio the receipts of each would vary materially from what is now reimbursed.

The following is a list of the places furnishing the largest number of cases, together with the number of patients in each, their actual claim and the amount they would be entitled to in proportion to their population as determined by the census of 1870. The actual allowance cannot be given

for the purpose of comparison, because some of them have presented so many bills at the last moment, and others have been so remiss as not to forward their bills at all.

	No. of Claims.	No. not Presented.	Amount Claimed.	Proportion.
Boston,	898	23	$32,640 72	$4,175 43
Worcester,	131	6	2,625 11	685 08
Lowell,	30	3	307 92	682 13
Cambridge,	59	20	1,408 90	660 57
Lawrence,	58	0	983 73	482 02
Charlestown,	60	48	196 96	472 05
Lynn,	40	5	950 22	470 55
Fall River,	74	7	4,515 18	446 10
Springfield,	86	44	1,241 57	445 05
Salem,	20	17	163 50	401 95
New Bedford,	76	1	1,302 52	355 33
Taunton,	25	13	320 34	310 48
Chelsea,	14	0	418 74	309 12
Gloucester,	67	8	1,999 74	256 48
Newburyport,	8	1	543 78	209 92
Adams,	21	6	275 64	201 50
Fitchburg,	16	2	1,026 81	187 67
Holyoke,	23	11	228 79	178 88
Woburn,	13	1	390 47	142 67
Attleborough,	25	4	907 89	112 82
Blackstone,	12	8	84 25	90 35

In some of the above places, the items of claims will be considerably increased by the bills not yet rendered. In all except Lowell the final allowance will exceed by a large percentage their proportion of the appropriation, whether the calculation be based on their valuation or their population.

The Number of the Sick.

During the calendar year 1872, 1,928 notices of sickness among the state poor have been sent to the Board,—covering 2,178 patients. In 1871 the corrected number is 1,473, covering 1,647 sick persons. The notices exceed those of 1871 by 455, and the patients by 531. As before mentioned, the epidemics are responsible for this increase, 736 persons out of the 2,178 named above having been ill either with small-pox or typhoid fever. These 2,178 sick persons represent

families containing not less than 6,000 persons, and probably over 7,000. These, although not entitled to aid beyond what is needed for their disabled members, do nevertheless receive indirectly sufficient to keep them from the almshouse,—the rent and fuel and much of the food provided for the sick being shared by their families.

The Cost of Supervision and Maintenance.

Small-pox aside, the 1,600 cases that remain will not cost over $25,000, including the expenses of this office, and probably will not reach that sum. The average duration of sickness, the average weekly cost, and the number constantly on hand vary but slightly from the results of the two or three preceding years,—any change being in the direction of a decrease.

But in regard to the small-pox, the expenses of the cities and towns for the support not only of the sick, but of the infected and isolated, as well as for the burial of the dead, must be enormous. It is impossible to compute them at present. But a small portion can be claimed under the law of 1865, and your officer has no instructions as to the remainder.

One town reports that two cases cost $1,000 each; in several others the cost of single cases is returned as being from one hundred to three hundred dollars. Not seldom the former sum appears as the cost of four or five days' sickness. In a city noted for its good management, its moderate charges and fair-dealing generally, one case is reported as having cost $470; the next two, $607; and three more $630.

The claim of the city of Boston for 282 cases at Gallop's Island Hospital from Sept. 13 to Dec. 31, 1872, is $23,998.66; and this is less than the average claim of the other cities and towns.

This is only a foretaste of what we must expect to pay for the thousand and more state cases that have occurred from September 1, 1872, to March 1, 1873.

The Time and Locality of the Sickness.

The following table will show the number of cases in each month of 1871 and 1872. The unusual number for January

is due to the renewal of notice for those who remained ill on December 31 of the preceding year.

MONTHS.	1872.		1871.	
	Notices.	Persons.	Notices.	Persons.
January,	310	336	343	387
February,	157	184	139	169
March,	178	207	132	146
April,	116	138	93	101
May,	114	138	94	101
June,	74	78	84	90
July,	72	83	77	85
August,	72	86	73	79
September,	108	132	86	96
October,	159	183	112	129
November,	237	250	113	123
December,	331	363	127	141
Totals,	1,928	2,178	1,473	1,647

The above figures repeat the experience of all former years, as to the comparative sickness in the summer and winter months, so often detailed in previous reports.

The next table will show the localities whence came the notices of the two past years, by counties.

COUNTIES.	1872.	1871.
Barnstable,	6	4
Berkshire,	45	21
Bristol,	203	128
Dukes,	3	0
Essex,	216	172
Franklin,	10	7
Hampden,	137	96
Hampshire,	16	5
Middlesex,	218	226
Nantucket,	1	1
Norfolk,	36	33
Plymouth,	19	9
Suffolk,	788	592
Worcester,	230	179
Totals,	1,928	1,473

Of the above, the towns composing the former Monson almshouse districts end 438 notices; while from the Bridgewater district come 268; and from the Tewksbury district, 1,222.

The nineteen hundred and twenty-eight notices for 1872 were forwarded to the Board from one hundred and sixty cities and towns. In 1871, one hundred and thirty towns contributed notices. In 1870, one hundred and twenty-five.

The places furnishing the largest number are as follows:—

TOWNS.	1872.	1871.
Boston,	778	575
Worcester,	130	86
Springfield,	85	48
New Bedford,	75	33
Fall River,	74	49
Gloucester,	67	36
Charlestown,	58	35
Lawrence,	58	57
Cambridge,	54	26
Lynn,	38	27
Lowell,	30	112
Taunton,	25	21
Holyoke,	21	30
Adams,	19	6
Salem,	19	22
Attleborough,	17	18
Fitchburg,	16	7
Woburn,	13	7
Blackstone,	12	13
Chicopee,	11	10
Chelsea,	10	17
Hyde Park,	10	5
Westfield,	8	2
Totals,	1,628	1,242

Thus it appears that the above 23 cities and towns furnished 1,628 out of 1,928 notices, while the remainder of the State furnished but 300; no other place sending over seven.

The following table gives the number of notices sent from each county for each month of 1872, showing at once the amount and the locality of the sickness in each month, and the proportion to the population of each county:—

1872.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Proportion to Population.
Barnstable, . .	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	1	6	1 to 5,462
Berkshire, . . .	8	5	6	7	5	2	–	2	4	3	2	1	45	1 to 1,441
Bristol, . . .	29	16	23	10	13	10	8	10	22	19	24	19	203	1 to 507
Dukes, . . .	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1 to 1,262
Essex, . . .	34	22	20	14	19	10	10	7	13	15	21	31	216	1 to 930
Franklin, . . .	–	3	1	–	3	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	10	1 to 3,263
Hampden, . . .	27	16	24	6	6	7	8	4	11	9	4	15	137	1 to 572
Hampshire, . .	2	–	7	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	16	1 to 2,774
Middlesex, . . .	17	18	14	12	10	15	9	13	11	23	38	38	218	1 to 1,258
Nantucket, . . .	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1 to 4,123
Norfolk, . . .	8	–	3	3	3	5	2	1	2	3	3	3	36	1 to 2,484
Plymouth, . . .	5	–	2	1	1	2	2	1	–	–	1	4	19	1 to 3,440
Suffolk, . . .	140	63	49	30	28	17	15	15	34	65	126	206	788	1 to 344
Worcester, . . .	38	14	28	31	25	6	14	18	10	20	13	13	230	1 to 838
Totals, . .	310	157	178	116	114	74	72	72	108	159	237	331	1,928	1 to 756

Employees and their Cost.

The large amount of business thrown upon the office, as shown in the foregoing returns, has required additional assistance.

Two clerks and one medical officer have been employed since April, at a cost of $600 each per year. Previously two assistants sufficed at a larger compensation; but the hours of service, in the case of all, have greatly exceeded the legal day. It has been found cheaper and better to employ temporary aid when needed, than to put additional persons on a permanent salary.

The expenses for 1872 have been as follows:—

1. Compensation.

1. H. B. Wheelwright,	$2,355 00	
2. Geo. H. Burt, 1st clerk to May 1,*	266 67	
3. F. C. Richmond, 2d clerk to December 1,†	550 00	
4. F. H. Cowing, clerk from May 1,	400 00	
5. Dr. Henry Shaw, medical assistant from April,	448 00	
6. Temporary assistance,	194 93	
		$4,214 60

2. Travelling Expenses.

1. H. R. Wheelwright,	$396 00	
2. Geo. H. Burt, to May 1,	74 99	
3. F. C. Richmond and substitute,	171 66	
4. F. H. Cowing, from May 1,	78 85	
5. Henry Shaw,	123 39	
		844 89

3. Office and Incidental Expenses.

1. Postage, Telegrams, Express, &c.,	$95 50	
2. Ledgers, Record Books and Blanks,	60 25	
3. Paper, Printing and Stationery,	48 50	
4. Newspapers, Medicine and small office-expenses,	41 52	
5. Public Documents and Evidence,	6 00	
6. Messengers and assistance,	32 65	
		284 42
Total,		$5,343 91

* Resigned. † Died.

INSTRUCTIONS TO OVERSEERS.

Appended hereto are full instructions to overseers of the poor as to the manner of notifying, and all necessary forms of bills. A copy will be sent to each board in the State, and the undersigned earnestly requests that it may be carefully preserved, and the instructions minutely followed, to the end that the public business may be transacted properly and accurately, and that the towns may incur no loss through the tardiness or oversight of local officers.

H. B. WHEELWRIGHT.

Instructions to Overseers of the Poor and Forms of Bills.

When a state pauper falls ill in a city or town, and calls for help, on the very day the same is granted one of the overseers should forward to the Board of State Charities a notice similar to the following:—(and for this reason. *The statute allows no reimbursement soever for aid granted before the day of notice.*)

To the Board of State Charities.

Gentlemen:—John Brown, a state pauper, is ill in this town [or city] and unable to be removed to a state almshouse. He has called for aid, which we have rendered, and for which we shall claim reimbursement from the State to the extent of the statute.

Yours respectfully,

John Williams, *Overseer of Poor of*

Residence, No. 2 Oak Street.
Disease, Consumption.

Where there are no streets the overseer must designate the locality of the party's residence as distinctly as possible, that he may be visited without trouble or delay by some officer of the Board, if thought desirable. The disease must in all cases be specified.

When assistance has ceased, it is expedient to make up and send in the bill immediately, while the facts are yet fresh in memory.

And here follow two forms, one of which is to be used when the party is aided at his own home or at the house of some friend; the other when he is removed to the local almshouse, or supported by agreement in a family at a given weekly rate. Overseers must give such a history as will show that the party, as far as they can possibly ascertain, has neither a *military* or *civil* settlement in the Commonwealth. They must also specify with accuracy the date of the commencement and close of the relief, as the law requires the reimbursement to be fixed at a *weekly* rate during its continuance.

Whenever relief is continued in any case beyond the 31st of December of any year, they must send a new notice for that case on January 1 of the next year. When such notice is not renewed, the town has no claim against the State (see Gen. Stat. chap. 71, sect. 57), and when the residence and disease are omitted, the parties are not visited.

Form No. One.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To City (or Town) of_____Dr.

For support of_____

A State Pauper, too ill to be removed to a State Almshouse, from_____187 to_____187

$.....

as follows:

1. Provisions and Supplies, ... $.....
2. Clothing, ...
3. Rent, ...
4. Fuel, ...
5. Medicine, Medical Attendance and Nursing, ... $.....

HISTORY.

We hereby certify that the above bill is correct and statement true to our best knowledge.

_____ } *Overseers of Poor of* _____

_____ }

_____ss._____187

Sworn to before me, this day.

_____*Justice of the Peace.*

Form No. Two.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

_____

To City (or Town) of_____Dr.
For support of_____
A State Pauper too ill to be removed to a State Almshouse,
from_____187 to_____187
$.....
as follows:

Cash paid board in_____
_____weeks, at $.....per week, $.....

_____
HISTORY.

We hereby certify that the above bill is correct and statement true to our best knowledge.

_____ } *Overseers of Poor*
_____ } *of* _____

_____ss._____187

Sworn to before me, this day.

_____*Justice of the Peace.*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

_____

To City (or Town) of_____Dr.

For Burial Expenses of_____

An_____State Pauper, $.....

Said_____died_____187 of_____

_____and was buried_____187

HISTORY.

We hereby certify that the above bill is correct and statement true to our best knowledge.

_____ } *Overseers of Poor of* _____

_____

_____ss._____187

Sworn to before me, this day.

_____ *P.*

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

1871-72.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Preliminary.

To the Board of State Charities:

Gentlemen:—The Secretary submits the Ninth Annual Report, covering the year ending September 30, 1872.

Business of the Office.

During the year the customary work of the office has been steadily prosecuted. The statistics concerning crime, pauperism and insanity in this State, so far as reported in the returns from officials and institutions, have been recorded in the series of registers devoted to these subjects and analyzed, and will mainly appear in the appendix in a tabular form. Considerable success has attended the continued efforts in collecting the reports of organizations and individuals who at home or abroad are engaged in works of charity or reform.

Correspondence has been conducted with similar boards in other States, and with associations and individuals giving or seeking information in relation to the subjects within the jurisdiction of this Board. For instance, in March last an extended answer was returned to a communication from Senator Sumner, making inquiries as to the best design and arrangements for a penitentiary to be erected in the District of Columbia.

During the session of the legislature, beginning January 3 and ending May 8, the Secretary was present at the sessions of committees whenever they were occupied with investigations relating to subjects which have been considered to be within his department, giving the results of experience, making suggestions which seemed to be pertinent, and rendering assistance in drawing and maturing bills. Among the

matters referred to were the following:—The bill to abolish the State Almshouses at Bridgewater and Monson, which became a law as Acts 1872, chapter 45; the bill to abolish the Massachusetts Nautical School, and in reference to commitments to the State Reform School, which became a law as chapter 68; the bill extending the jurisdiction in cases of juvenile offenders, which became a law as chapter 358; the bill in relation to alien passengers, which was the occasion of several hearings, and became a law as chapter 169; the bill in relation to reports and returns from jails and houses of correction, which became a law as chapter 24,—besides several bills concerning prisons and the settlement of paupers, which were proposed but not enacted.

Visits of the Secretary.

The Secretary has, during the year ending September 30, 1872, made seventy-one visits to various institutions of charity and correction in this and other States. The expenses incurred in these visits were $131.42.

Expenses of the Secretary's Department.

The expenditures of this department for the year ending September 30, 1872, have been $9,349.97, composed as follows:—

Salary of the Secretary, . .	$3,000 00	
Clerk hire, ...	5,573 34	
		$8,573 34
Printing and stationery, . .	$595 36	
Postage, expressage and telegrams, ...	103 57	
Books, binding and newspapers, .	67 00	
Incidental office expenses, .	10 70	
		776 63
Total, ...		$9,349 97

Adding the Secretary's travelling expenses, as above, they make an aggregate of $9,481.39.

General Interest in Public Charities and Prison Reform.

At the date of the report of last year the following States had followed the example of Massachusetts in creating State Boards of Public Charities, viz.: Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, North Carolina, Wisconsin and Michigan. One has since been created and organized in Missouri. Reports are regularly received at this office from each of these boards, so far as they have been published.

In England the poor-law system, particularly that of outdoor relief, continues to be the subject of earnest investigation. A gentleman connected with the Local Management Board has personally sought information at this office as to the methods which obtain here, and their operation. Late in 1871 the governor referred to the Secretary of this Board for answer, certain inquiries as to the support of the poor addressed by the British Government to the Secretary of State, at Washington, and by him communicated to municipal and State authorities. The inquiries related to the legal provision for the support of the poor; the obligation of persons to maintain their poor relations; the officers charged with administering public relief; the amount of funds raised therefor; the number of paupers; the extent to which private charity supplements the public provision; the treatment of vagrants; the liability of municipalities under settlement laws; the relief of destitute foreigners as compared with that of the native-born; and the general effect of our present system upon the comfort, character and condition of the inhabitants. An extended answer was returned to the communication, and a copy preserved with the files of the office. The overseers of the poor of the city of Boston sent a valuable paper in reply to the same inquiry, prepared by Hon. T. C. Amory, which, together with an article copied from Macmillan's Magazine on "American experience in the relief of the poor," is printed in the last (the eighth) annual report of that body.

During the present season M. Soldatenkoff, director of the Prison Committee at St. Petersburg, Russia, has inspected

the reformatory and penal institutions of the United States, occupying several months in his investigations. In the summer he visited this class of institutions in this Commonwealth. It is rare that a gentleman from a country where another language is spoken, and different institutions prevail, has appeared to have so intelligent an appreciation of our system and methods.

The International Penitentiary and Reformatory Congress, preparations for which were referred to in the last two reports of the Secretary, was held at London in July last, beginning its sessions on the third day of that month and concluding on the eleventh. This Board was represented by Dr. Nathan Allen. The Commissioners of Prisons were represented by their Secretary, Mr. Joshua Coit. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was accredited by the Massachusetts Society for aiding discharged convicts. The Congress met in the Hall of the Middle Temple, an edifice fragrant with the traditions of English law and literature. It enrolled delegates from every quarter of the globe. Among them were publicists and penologists whose studies and activities have advanced the science of prison and reformatory discipline. Much sympathy was developed between the representatives of this country and those of the Continent of Europe in giving prominent place to its reformatory aims, while those of Great Britain emphasized its deterrent purpose. Each view, however, may be considered as a necessary complement of the other in criminal administration. The entire separation of prisoners, as still existing in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, seems incorrectly to have been regarded in the Congress as the favorite American system, a misapprehension due to its vigorous advocacy in the Congress by Mr. Chandler, of Philadelphia, who still retains in advanced years the interest in the cause which has marked his career. Other topics considered in debates were, the training of prison officers; criminal statistics of a common basis and justifying comparisons between different periods and countries; productive as distinguished from purely punitive labor, like that of the crank and the treadmill, with special reference to the instructive

lessons furnished by American experience; the propriety and efficacy of corporal punishments in prisons; the proper length of sentences; the moral and secular instruction of prisoners; the care or supervision required after a discharge; the methods of juvenile reformation; the improvement of the criminal code, and whatever else relates to the prevention of crime.

The Congress is likely to prove useful less by any formulas it may promulgate, or by its contributions to existing knowledge, than by the increased interest which such an international assembly is calculated to inspire in a noble enterprise. The greatest difficulty and discouragement which the cause has to encounter are to be found in the *indifference* which prevails in the community, even among those whose convictions of duty and liberal tastes command their attention to all other themes which concern mankind. It is considered evidence of a want of public spirit not to be on hand at any meeting where a projected railroad or other material project in one's neighborhood is under discussion; but it requires unusual pressure to persuade people of even genuine humanity to attend a conference for the welfare of prisoners; and the sight of a jail affects them only by making them walk the faster as they pass it. Unconsciously to themselves they treat the criminal as beyond the sphere of their accountability. The same indifference which exists in the community extends also to legislatures, where it is easy to enlist the greatest interest in schemes of internal improvement, and very difficult to create it in plans of prison reform. The subject fails particularly in this community to receive the consideration given to it thirty years ago, when Louis Dwight, Charles Sumner, Dr. Samuel G. Howe and others made it a frequent theme of discussion and sometimes of controversy in the pamphlet, the newspaper, and on the platform. It will be a glad day when it shall again be accorded its due place among the movements of society. The last three years have witnessed an awakening in relation to the administration of prisons, which gives promise of more active and general interest than has heretofore existed.

Among the personal incidents of the year in connection

with this work, one may fitly have record here. During the summer, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Comstock, a preacher of the Society of Friends, of English nativity, but of late years a resident of Michigan, to whose beneficent labors both hemispheres have been witness, has been visiting our prisons, reformatories, almshouses and hospitals, and has, in addresses of rare simplicity and power, labored for the moral and spiritual well-being of the inmates. Her mission, it is believed, has been a solace and help to many.

Divisions of the Report.

It is proposed in this report, according to custom, to state briefly the recent legislation upon subjects within the supervision of the Board and the results thereof, to review the condition and reports of the charitable and correctional institutions, and to make such comments on pauperism, crime, disease and insanity as may be suggested by the statistical tables and recent experience. As a special topic, the enumeration of the defective classes—the deaf-mute, blind, insane and idiotic—particularly in this State, by the United States census of 1870, recently published, will be considered.

The order observed in this Report is as follows :—

I. Enumeration of the Defective Classes.
II. Recent Legislation and its Effects.
III. The State Institutions.
IV. Institutions aided by the State.
V. Prisons and Reformatories.
VI. Pauper Returns.
VII. Pauperism, Crime, Disease and Insanity.

PART FIRST.

The Enumeration of the Defective Classes.

Sources of Error.

It has seemed desirable, at least for reference, to include in this Report the enumeration contained in the forthcoming Ninth Census Report of the United States (of which advanced sheets have been received), of the disabled classes, as the deaf-mutes, blind, idiot and insane. It may be well to make some prefatory statements as to the deficiencies of all census reports in relation to these classes, some of which might be remedied by a better method of taking and reporting the census, while others are intrinsic, and prevent any result from being much more than a fair approximation.

The general remark may be made as to census returns, that the assistant marshals present every variety of intelligence and fitness, and, besides, take different views of their instructions. The same record made by several officers fails to indicate the same fact. Accordingly, for these and other reasons, such as duplication, it becomes necessary for the census office to make corrections and adjustments of returns. The final result may be as near an approximation to the actual number as is practicable; but no two persons, making separate examinations, ever settle upon the same figures in the end. This explanation will account for the divergence between the results reached by the census office and those reached upon a re-examination of the duplicate returns which has been made for this State by this office. The latter will be given hereafter.

The census office, in its reports, admits the peculiar liability

to error in all statistics concerning defectives, particularly the deaf and dumb. Assistant marshals, whatever instructions may be given to them, oftentimes return the deaf only as deaf and dumb, even where the infirmity arises solely from age. But there are difficulties which even care and discrimination cannot avoid. There are partial states of deafness and dumbness which it is not easy to classify. Besides, the several classes pass into each other by imperceptible gradations.

In the returns for the early census reports, idiots were often classed as deaf and dumb; but the distinction is now too well understood to make the error common in those of 1860 and 1870.

Deaf and dumb children under ten years of age are to a great extent omitted by the census-takers, even to the proportion of one-half. The defect is not ascertained for some months after birth, and when ascertained, is not readily admitted by parents.

Even the names of grown persons are sometimes intentionally withheld by the member of the household who makes the answers to the assistant marshal, and who may or may not have an excuse for the omission other than a reluctance to admit the disability in the household. The marshal, when familiar with the community, is able, not infrequently, to verify the answers by personal knowledge; but where his district is large, or the population dense and changing, the error passes uncorrected into the record. Assistant marshals have stated such cases to the Secretary. One also has come within his own observation, where there are two deaf-mutes in a family, and one only appeared as such on the census returns. The other was a young man who became a mute at the age of five years. Since that time he has been a pupil of the American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford, and was reported as a deaf-mute in the state census of 1865. One of his parents, however, reported only one deaf-mute, omitting the one referred to. It should be added, however, that, while with the general public he communicates only by the sign language, and is also entirely destitute of the faculty of hearing, he articulates at home a few words remembered

from his early childhood, before the disability commenced; and this fact was the reason for omitting to report him as a deaf-mute.

By far the larger proportion of the deaf-mutes returned are between the ages of ten and twenty. This is not because the proportion is greater between these ages, but because the deaf mutes at this period of life being to a considerable extent collected in institutions, are not likely to escape attention. Such deaf-mutes are often returned twice — once for the place in which they live, and once for that in which they are at school. Such duplications the census office endeavors to eliminate, but not always with success.

Deaf-mutes of all ages, even where the disability is well known and understood by the family and neighborhood, are often omitted, by reason of the haste or carelessness of the assistant marshals. This is more true of cities than of rural districts, as in the former the officer has much less, if indeed he has any acquaintance with the people whom he is numbering and describing. Accordingly deaf-dumbness appears in the census to prevail in cities less than in country towns; while as a fact it exists more in the former than in the latter.

A smaller proportion of deaf-mutes is reported among the foreign than among the native population. This is due in part to the greater difficulty of conducting the inquiries with immigrants, and in part to the circumstance that this class is not so likely to emigrate.

In the several ways indicated, and perhaps in others, errors arise in the enumeration of the deaf-mutes; but it is found that duplications are not very frequent, while omissions are not uncommon. As a general result, therefore, the numbers as reported by the United States, or even by the state census, are far below their actual numbers. A noteworthy instance of this occurred in the census of 1860, which reported the number of deaf-mutes in Massachusetts as 427, and in the state census of 1865, which reported the number as 561; but the former Secretary of this Board, Mr. Sanborn, in his Fourth Report (pp. 139–141), comes to the conclusion that, including children under five years of age, there were 950, and perhaps 1,000.

The census office, in its report for 1860, estimated, although the proportion was much less by the returns, that there is in this country one deaf-mute to 1,500 inhabitants,—a proportion but little smaller than that of Europe. The report for 1870, as will be seen, gives, however, a proportion of only one in 2,380. In fact, the proportion would be considerably larger, if a true enumeration were to be made. The number reported by the census of 1870 is 16,205; but, if the proportion estimated by the census report of 1860 held good for 1870, the actual number of deaf-mutes in the United States at the latter date must have exceeded 25,000.

To a smaller extent similar difficulties are met with in the attempt to ascertain the real numbers of the blind, the insane or the idiotic. In the case of the blind, indeed, there can be little reason or inclination on the part of friends to conceal the defect. It is usually patent, is purely physical in its nature, and is not, in the popular mind, associated with any such repugnant ideas as attend the absence of speech or mental defects. In all ages the unfortunate condition of the blind has excited the commiseration of the benevolent and stimulated efforts for their relief. Charitable institutions for improving their condition date back at least to the thirteenth century, and at a more recent period, especially during the last and present century, institutions for their special instruction have mulitplied. The loss of sight, as is well known, is often attended with extraordinary activity of the other senses,—a circumstance which tends to render the blind objects of peculiar interest.

With regard to the insane, there is an undoubted reluctance on the part of friends to admit the existence of the infirmity in the family, especially to strangers, as many of the census-takers are. The same is true in the case of idiots. On this point Dr. Jarvis, in his Report on Insanity and Idiocy in Massachusetts, published in 1855, says:—

"Most people, whose friends or relatives are disordered in mind, or deficient in intellect, are unwilling to talk about it, and many would be still more unwilling to confess these painful and disagree

able facts and circumstances in their domestic relations to a stranger. And if that inquiry were made by a public officer or agent of the government, who had no personal claim upon their confidence, and who sought these facts apparently to be used in a public report, many of them would undoubtedly refuse to give the information required."

Accordingly, in the enumeration made in 1854, which forms a part of the report alluded to, the plan was adopted of collecting the individual facts from persons in each locality, mostly resident physicians, presumably cognizant of each case in the vicinity. The enumeration, therefore, was as reliable as is ever likely to be made; but while the official census is taken by comparative strangers, it must be defective.

Another element of uncertainty is found in the fact that many of the insane manifest their insanity only at intervals, and at other times are, in the common judgment, sane; so that unless enumerated at the paroxysmal period, they may be honestly, though not truly, reported as of sound mind.

Further, in ascertaining the relative numbers of the insane and the idiotic, a difficulty arises from the very common want of discrimination between that deprivation of mental power which is a frequent result of protracted insanity, and that which is congenital, the latter condition only being true idiocy. From this cause it may be presumed that very many cases of insanity are reported as cases of idiocy, while errors of the opposite nature are likely to be few; making the enumeration of the insane relatively too small, and that of the idiotic relatively too large. This belief receives confirmation from a comparison of the results obtained by the United States census for 1850, with those arrived at by the special investigation in 1854, above referred to. The United States census reported in Massachusetts 1,680 insane and 791 idiotic persons, an aggregate of 2,471 persons of unsound mind. The special enumeration of 1854 contained the record of not less than 2,632 insane and 1,087 idiots, an aggregate of 3,719 persons of unsound mind. It will be seen by this more reliable enumeration that the idiotic formed but 29 per cent. of all those of unsound mind, while by the national census they formed 32

per cent. of the aggregate, the latter percentage evidently being relatively exaggerated.

Relative Numbers and Increase of the Defective Classes.

But deficient as the United States census has always been in its enumeration of the defective classes,—and the last seems to be no exception to the rule,—if it be assumed that equal care and fidelity attended the taking of the census in all parts of the country in each enumeration, and that the results have in each instance been tabulated with equal accuracy, the census tables ought to furnish the means of determining approximately the relative increase or decrease of deaf-dumbness, blindness, insanity or idiocy in each decade, and also show the relative prevalence of either disability in the different States and Territories. For the purpose of showing these conditions the following table (I) has been prepared, in which is given the enumeration of the four classes of defectives as reported by the United States census in the years 1850, 1860 and 1870, for the whole country.

By the census of 1850 the whole number of defectives appears to have been 50,994, or one in every 454.7 inhabitants; by that of 1860 it was 68,448, or one in 459.3; and by that of 1870 it was 98,434, or one in 391.7. Within the whole period of twenty years, from 1850 to 1870, there seems to have been a considerable increase in these classes as a whole, beyond the growth of the general population of the country, though at the intermediate date the proportions were slightly diminished.

NUMBERS OF THE DEFECTIVES.

TABLE I.—*Numbers of the Defectives in the United States at different periods.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CENSUS OF 1850.				
	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Aggregate.
STATES.					
Maine,	266	198	561	577	1,602
New Hampshire,	162	134	378	351	1,025
Vermont,	148	140	560	299	1,147
Massachusetts,	358	463	1,680	791	3,292
Rhode Island,	65	67	217	114	463
Connecticut,	404	186	470	287	1,347
New York,	1,263	1,181	2,521	1,665	6,630
New Jersey,	189	207	379	419	1,194
Pennsylvania,	1,145	969	1,914	1,467	5,495
Delaware,	54	39	68	92	253
Maryland,	261	323	546	391	1,521
Virginia,	642	881	970	1,182	3,675
West Virginia,	–	–	–	–	–
North Carolina,	471	561	510	794	2,336
South Carolina,	165	298	249	348	1,060
Georgia,	266	357	324	664	1,611
Florida,	24	30	11	36	101
Alabama,	210	296	233	476	1,215
Mississippi,	107	205	129	222	663
Louisiana,	117	214	200	174	705
Texas,	59	73	37	104	273
Arkansas,	84	92	63	115	354
Tennessee,	377	474	407	846	2,104
Kentucky,	563	552	527	907	2,549
Missouri,	282	232	262	357	1,133
Illinois,	356	264	238	363	1,221
Indiana,	537	353	563	938	2,391
Ohio,	915	642	1,317	1,361	4,235
Michigan,	125	125	133	189	572
Wisconsin,	69	63	54	94	280
Iowa,	59	50	42	94	245
California,	7	1	2	7	17
Minnesota,	–	–	1	1	2
Oregon,	–	–	5	4	9
Kansas,	–	–	–	–	–
Nebraska,	–	–	–	–	–
Nevaka,	–	–	–	–	–
TERRITORIES.					
District of Columbia,	19	24	23	13	79
New Mexico,	34	98	11	44	187
Utah,	–	2	5	1	8
Dakotah,	–	–	–	–	–
Washington,	–	–	–	–	–
Arizona,	–	–	–	–	–
Colorado,	–	–	–	–	–
Idaho,	–	–	–	–	–
Montana,	–	–	–	–	–
Wyoming,	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,	9,803	9,794	15,610	15,787	50,994

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE I.—*Number of Defectives*—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CENSUS OF 1860.				
	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Aggregate.
STATES.					
Maine,	297	233	704	659	1,893
New Hampshire,	163	142	506	336	1,147
Vermont,	144	165	693	263	1,265
Massachusetts,	427	498	2,105	712	3,742
Rhode Island,	56	85	288	101	530
Connecticut,	395	176	330	267	1,168
New York,	1,579	1,768	4,317	2,314	9,978
New Jersey,	212	208	589	365	1,374
Pennsylvania,	1,357	1,185	2,758	1,842	7,142
Delaware,	56	42	60	67	225
Maryland,	237	298	560	305	1,400
Virginia,	816	789	1,179	1,279	4,063
West Virginia,	–	–	–	–	–
North Carolina,	468	581	660	980	2,689
South Carolina,	203	291	317	403	1,214
Georgia,	388	484	491	724	2,087
Florida,	24	36	25	68	153
Alabama,	275	318	257	537	1,387
Mississippi,	208	264	272	279	1,023
Louisiana,	239	230	169	247	885
Texas,	181	150	125	201	657
Arkansas,	131	144	87	176	538
Tennessee,	436	554	640	881	2,511
Kentucky,	652	674	623	1,058	3,007
Missouri,	498	448	770	523	2,239
Illinois,	743	476	683	588	2,490
Indiana,	600	530	1,035	907	3,072
Ohio,	959	899	2,293	1,788	5,939
Michigan,	277	255	250	333	1,115
Wisconsin,	313	220	283	257	1,073
Iowa,	252	192	201	289	934
California,	57	63	456	42	618
Minnesota,	33	23	25	31	112
Oregon,	15	9	23	15	62
Kansas,	27	10	10	17	64
Nebraska,	11	3	5	3	22
Nevada,	–	–	–	–	–
TERRITORIES.					
District of Columbia,	47	47	204	27	325
New Mexico,	35	149	28	40	252
Utah,	7	17	15	5	44
Dakotah,	–	–	–	1	1
Washington,	3	2	3	–	8
Arizona,	–	–	–	–	–
Colorado,	–	–	–	–	–
Idaho,	–	–	–	–	–
Montana,	–	–	–	–	–
Wyoming,	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,	12,821	12,658	24,039	18,930	68,448

NUMBERS OF THE DEFECTIVES.

TABLE I.—*Number of Defectives*—Concluded.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CENSUS OF 1870.				
	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Aggregate.
STATES.					
Maine,	299	324	792	628	2,043
New Hampshire,	170	206	498	325	1,199
Vermont,	148	189	721	325	1,383
Massachusetts,	538	761	2,662	778	4,739
Rhode Island,	64	121	312	123	620
Connecticut,	475	252	772	341	1,840
New York,	1,783	2,213	6,353	2,486	12,835
New Jersey,	231	317	918	436	1,902
Pennsylvania,	1,433	1,767	3,895	2,250	9,345
Delaware,	61	68	65	69	263
Maryland,	384	427	733	362	1,906
Virginia,	534	895	1,125	1,130	3,684
West Virginia,	218	168	374	427	1,187
North Carolina,	619	835	779	976	3,209
South Carolina,	212	451	333	465	1,461
Georgia,	326	740	634	871	2,571
Florida,	48	88	29	100	265
Alabama,	401	611	555	721	2,288
Mississippi,	245	474	245	485	1,449
Louisiana,	197	447	451	286	1,381
Texas,	232	404	270	451	1,357
Arkansas,	265	333	161	289	1,048
Tennessee,	570	876	925	1,091	3,462
Kentucky,	723	978	1,245	1,141	4,087
Missouri,	790	904	1,263	779	3,736
Illinois,	833	1,042	1,625	1,244	4,744
Indiana,	872	991	1,504	1,360	4,727
Ohio,	1,339	1,366	3,414	2,338	8,457
Michigan,	455	418	814	613	2,300
Wisconsin,	459	409	846	560	2,274
Iowa,	549	465	742	533	2,289
California,	141	179	1,146	87	1,553
Minnesota,	166	103	302	134	705
Oregon,	23	35	122	55	235
Kansas,	121	128	131	109	489
Nebraska,	55	22	28	25	130
Nevada,	4	4	2	2	12
TERRITORIES.					
District of Columbia,	134	78	479	50	741
New Mexico,	48	159	50	46	303
Utah,	18	29	25	23	95
Dakotah,	4	5	3	3	15
Washington,	6	5	23	5	39
Arizona,	–	1	1	–	2
Colorado,	4	26	12	3	45
Idaho,	1	4	1	1	7
Montana,	5	–	2	1	8
Wyoming,	2	2	–	–	4
Totals,	16,205	20,320	37,382	24,527	98,434

For the several classes of defectives the increase or decrease appears to have been as follows:—

Deaf-Mutes—By the census of 1850 were one in every 2,365.8 inhabitants; by that of 1860, one in 2,452.5, and by that of 1870, one in 2,379.4

Blind—By the census of 1850 were one in every 2,367.9 inhabitants; by that of 1860, one in 2,484, and by that of 1870, one in 1,897.5.

Insane—By the census of 1850 were one in every 1,485.7 inhabitants; by that of 1860, one in 1,308, and by that of 1870, one in 1,031.4.

Idiotic—By the census of 1850 were one in every 1,469 inhabitants; by that of 1860, one in 1,660.5, and by that of 1870, one in 1,572.

According to these figures the proportion of the idiotic to the general population had decreased somewhat between 1850 and 1870, that of the deaf and dumb had changed but little, while that of the blind and the insane had noticeably increased; the general result being, as before stated, an increase in the proportion of defectives to the whole population. It is impossible to say how much of this apparent increase or decrease is real, and how much should be ascribed to varying degrees of accuracy in the enumerations; the latter undoubtedly has its effect.

Distribution of these Classes.

The distribution of the several classes of defectives over the country will be sufficiently shown by reference to the census of 1870. To consider the question in relation to large sections of territory rather than by single States, it will be convenient to make five divisions, somewhat arbitrary in arrangement, and very unequal in extent, but each composed of States having some common points of resemblance.

Thus it will be seen that the New England States contain deaf-mutes in the proportion of one to every 2,058.9 of their whole population; blind persons, one in 1,882.3; insane, one in 605.9, and idiotic, one in 1,384.

The Middle States—*i.e.*, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware—contain of deaf-mutes one in every 2,547.2 of their population; blind, one in 2,047.1; insane, one in 795.6, and idiotic, one in 1,704.9.

The Southern States, including under that designation all the territory embraced by the old slave States, except Delaware and that part of Virginia now constituting West Virginia, contain of deaf-mutes one in 2,366.6 of the whole population; blind, one in 1,573.8; insane, one in 1,467.6, and idiotic, one in 1,461.5.

The Western States and Territories contain of deaf-mutes one in every 2,312.5 inhabitants; blind, one in 2,236.6; insane, one in 1,204.7, and idiotic, one in 1,604.

The Pacific section of the country contains of deaf-mutes one in 4,295.6 inhabitants; blind, one in 3,225.9; insane, one in 628, and idiotic, one in 4,792.2

These figures and proportions cannot be regarded as expressing the absolute, but only the relative numbers of the defective classes in the different sections. According to them the deaf-mutes are most numerous in proportion to the population in the New England States, and fewest in the Pacific section. The same is true of the idiotic. The blind are relatively most numerous in the Southern States, nd fewest in the Pacific region; the insane most numerous in New England, and fewest in the Southern States.

It is not proposed here, in anticipation of the forthcoming comments of the Census Office upon the returns, to discuss the causes of the relative distribution of the defective classes among the different sections of the country. One, however, may be referred to: that of foreign immigration, which is a prominent element in the population of all the Northern States, but the least promising part of which is most likely to settle on or near the Atlantic seaboard.

The apparent frequency of these disabilities in the New England States, as compared with other sections of the country as shown by the census, may be accounted for in part by a more complete enumeration in those States, which is itself due to the fact that the defectives are more generally known

and provided for there than in newer communities. The causes, also, of insanity, in particular, are more numerous and active in the older and more densely populated States.

Numbers of the Defectives in Massachusetts.

In considering the defective classes in this State, besides the authority of the United States census, we have that of the state census, which is taken alternately with the national census, the two together giving an enumeration for the State every five years. The social statistics of the latter are believed to be the more reliable.

This is shown by a comparison of each census with the special enumeration of the insane and the idiotic by Dr. Jarvis, and also with the result of the particular investigations concerning the deaf-mutes made by the former Secretary of this Board in the years immediately following the state census of 1865. In each of these instances it was made evident that the state census, though failing to give a complete enumeration of these classes, more nearly approached the true numbers than the national census before or after it.

So widely do the two series of enumerations differ that they do not show, when tabulated together, the increase and decrease, absolutely or proportionally, for each period of five years. For convenience, however, they are put side by side in the accompanying table (II.), which gives the absolute numbers reported at each enumeration since 1850, and their proportion to the entire population.

Table II.—*Defectives in Massachusetts by the Census.*

Date of Census.	Population.	Blind.		Deaf & Dumb.		Insane.		Idiotic.	
		No.	1 in—	No.	1 in—	No.	1 in—	No.	1 in—
(U. S.), 1850, .	994,514	463	2,147.9	358	2,777.9	1,680	591.9	791	1,257.2
(Mass.), 1855, .	1,132,369	471	2,404	401	2,823.8	1,919	590	838	1,351.2
(U. S.), 1860, .	1,231,066	498	2,472	427	2,883	2,105	584.8	712	1,729
(Mass.), 1865, .	1,267,031	762	1,662.7	561	2,258.5	2,391	529.9	863	1,468.1
(U. S.), 1870, .	1,457,351	761	1,915	538	2,708.8	2,662	547.4	778	1,873.2

Both by the national and the state census it will appear that in this State, as in the country at large, the idiotic class has been diminishing, the insane and the blind increasing, and the deaf-mutes nearly stationary. As regards the absolute number of each class, at the latest enumeration, it is believed that the figures of the census are far too small. For example, there would seem to be no good reason why the number of the blind, which by the state census of 1865 was found to be not less than 762, should be only 761 at the enumeration five years later, while the population of the State had increased by nearly 200,000. Still less is it reasonable to suppose that the deaf-mutes, of which, in 1865, 561 were enumerated—a number proved shortly afterward to have been much too small —should be reduced to 538 in the later census. The decrease in the reported number of the idiotic, between 1865 and 1870, from 863 to 778, may be due in part to a more accurate distinction between the idiotic and the insane.

In the conviction that the United States census of 1870 was little, if any, more exact in its enumeration of these classes than those of earlier date, and for the purpose of determining for the use of this office, not merely the number, but also the local distribution, age, nationality and sex of the defectives, a part only of these particulars being presented in the census tables, resort was had to the duplicate returns of the census on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. These were twice examined with care, and the results analyzed and tabulated. The list of all the defectives thus made up from the returns furnish a basis for further and more complete investigation in other quarters, which the want of time has not yet permitted. It was, of course, not expected to arrive at a more correct understanding as to the numbers of persons defective in one or more of these respects than could be obtained from the published census tables; for the source of information in both cases was the same. The course of the examination, however, revealed some clerical errors on the part of the census-takers, and proved the omission of some cases personally known to this office as defectives. Still a good measure of agreement is found between the results obtained at the census office in Washington, and those arrived at here.

The table (III.) which follows was prepared by this office from the census returns on file at the State House, and presents a classification differing somewhat from that given in the census tables. It adds to the usual divisions into *blind*, *deaf and dumb*, *insane* and *idiotic*, columns for the *deaf* only, the *dumb* only, and a miscellaneous class to include all cases of twofold infirmity, and two cases where the nature of the infirmity was not specified.

The whole number of the defectives in Massachusetts, as found at Washington, is 4,739, of which number 761 are classed as blind, 538 as deaf-mute, 2,662 as insane, and 778 as idiotic. The numbers found here are, total 4,854, of which 757 are classed as blind, 507 as deaf-mutes, 2,662 as insane, and 784 as idiotic; while there are also 74 reported as deaf only, 49 as dumb only, and 21 of the miscellaneous class —144 in all who could not be satisfactorily assigned to either of the four principal classes.

It will be seen that the two counts are identical as regards the insane, and that the numbers found here are less than those of the census office by 4 in the case of the blind, and by 31 in the case of the deaf-mutes, but exceed those of the census office by 6 in the case of the idiotic. The four classes together, by the table here given, are, however, less by 29 than the aggregate of the census table, while 144 cases are not included in either of the four classes. The discrepancy between the two counts, as regards the deaf and dumb, may be chiefly ascribed to the probable fact that the census tables assign to the deaf and dumb the cases of those who are described as simply deaf or simply dumb, which cases are here kept distinct. Some portion of the discrepancy may also be due to the transfer to the account of Massachusetts of the pupils from this State in the American Asylum at Hartford, which of course was not practicable in the enumeration made here. A similar transfer is understood to have been made in preparing the census report of 1860.

TABLE III.—*Distribution of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Insane and Idiotic in the Counties of Massachusetts.*

COUNTIES.	Blind.			Deaf and Dumb.			Insane.			Idiotic.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Barnstable,	16	7	9	13	9	4	26	9	17	25	18	7
Berkshire,	30	19	11	29	16	13	34	18	16	45	27	18
Bristol,	62	36	26	28	12	16	*417	195	222	61	42	19
Dukes,	7	5	2	18	13	5	–	–	–	5	5	–
Essex,	102	50	52	71	41	30	152	74	78	101	64	37
Franklin,	17	11	6	21	10	11	24	9	15	31	15	16
Hampden,	50	26	24	29	16	13	38	18	20	30	16	14
Hampshire,	27	17	10	†50	31	19	‡449	192	257	27	14	13
Middlesex,	132	76	56	85	42	43	§655	272	383	110	70	40
Nantucket,	9	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
Norfolk,	45	33	12	44	28	16	53	20	33	64	37	27
Plymouth,	28	18	10	13	7	6	41	25	16	63	40	23
Suffolk,	118	66	52	50	26	24	263	155	108	62	43	19
Worcester,	114	56	58	56	32	24	‖510	240	270	155	108	47
Totals,	757	423	334	507	283	224	2,662	1,227	1,435	784	499	285

* Includes 367 inmates of Taunton Lunatic Hospital.
† Includes 39 pupils of the Clarke Institution.
‡ Includes 422 inmates of Northampton Lunatic Hospital.
§ Includes 202 insane in the McLean Asylum, and 313 in the Tewksbury Asylum.
‖ Includes 384 inmates of Worcester Lunatic Hospital.

TABLE III.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Deaf.			Dumb.			Miscellaneous.			Total.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Barnstable,	4	2	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	85	46	39
Berkshire,	6	3	3	3	3	–	1	1	–	148	87	61
Bristol,	7	4	3	3	–	3	2	1	1	580	290	290
Dukes,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	24	7
Essex,	18	10	8	3	1	2	1	–	1	448	240	208
Franklin,	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	47	50
Hampden,	10	7	3	6	2	4	2	1	1	165	86	79
Hampshire,	5	2	3	4	3	1	3	3	–	565	262	303
Middlesex,	7	3	4	11	7	4	4	2	2	1,004	472	532
Nantucket,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	3	11
Norfolk,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	208	119	89
Plymouth,	3	2	1	2	–	2	1	1	–	151	93	58
Suffolk,	5	2	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	504	295	209
Worcester,	4	3	1	13	8	5	2	2	–	854	449	405
Totals,	74	41	33	49	26	23	21	14	7	4,854	2,513	2,341

The table preceding shows approximately the *distribution* of the defectives in the different counties of the State. The individual cases are necessarily reckoned as belonging to the locality in which they were found by the census-taker, though perhaps in reality belonging elsewhere. Therefore in order to reach correct conclusions as to the relative frequency of either kind of disability in any locality, the figures should be corrected by allowing for the aggregation in institutions of the insane, etc. The number of individuals in any class, properly belonging to the county, is less than the gross number stated by nearly the number of such class at the institutions located in the county. Thus in Bristol County, containing the Taunton Lunatic Hospital, which receives most of its inmates from beyond the county limits, 367 inmates of the hospital, mostly belonging elsewhere, are reckoned in the 417 insane reported as belonging to the county.

In Hampshire County, which contains the Northampton Lunatic Hospital, and the Clarke Institution for Deaf-mutes, 422 insane persons and 39 deaf and dumb at those institutions are included in numbers of those classes in the county.

In Middlesex, 202 insane at the McLean Asylum in Somerville, and 313 insane at the Tewksbury Receptacle, are included in the total for the county.

In Worcester, 384 insane at the Worcester Lunatic Asylum are included in the county aggregate.

The deduction of all these from the numbers reported will very much diminish the apparent number of insane and deaf-mutes in these counties, but the census returns furnish no means of assigning them to their proper localities, and other records in the possession of this office could but partially supply the defect.

There are a considerable number of insane at the South Boston Hospital, and in the Receptacle at Ipswich, but no deduction seems necessary for these, as with few exceptions they belong to the county where found. Nor is any allowance requisite for inmates of the Blind Asylum or the Idiot School at South Boston, few of them being reported at these institutions by the census returns, but probably enumerated

at their homes. Deductions similar in kind and amount will also be necessary in interpreting the tables in the Appendix, which give the numbers reported in the towns and cities.

With respect to *sex* the table indicates nearly an equal number of defectives of either sex in the aggregate, viz.: 52 per cent. males and 48 per cent. females. Of the blind, 56 per cent. are males and 44 per cent. females; of the deaf and dumb 56 per cent. are males and 44 per cent. females; of the insane 46 per cent. are males, and 54 per cent. females; of the idiotic, on the contrary, 64 per cent. are males and 36 per cent. females. By these figures males appear to be somewhat more prone than females to blindness, deaf-dumbness and idiocy, while females seem more liable to insanity.

It may be stated, however, as to the proportions of the sexes afflicted with insanity that many, perhaps most, alienists, upon an examination of hospital records and other statistics, concur in the opinion that this disease is more frequent among men than among women.

Statistics of Age, Nativity and Parentage.

In the classification of *age*, as presented in the following table (IV.), divisions above the age of thirty have not been made, few above that age being considered as subjects for profitable instruction, and most of the blind, deaf-mute and idiotic who are found in institutions for instruction being below the age of twenty. The question of age does not require consideration in the case of the insane, as all of that class require care or suitable provision for their control.

The whole number in these classes of a proper age for special instruction, reckoning as such all who are less than twenty years old, is reported to be as follows: blind, 90; deaf and dumb, 201; idiotic, 244. With propriety, however, the deaf-mute class may be increased by the addition of those reported as simply deaf or dumb; for it is quite certain that most of these, assuming the report to be correct, though retaining to some extent the power of speech or hearing, are so far defective as to require the advantages of the same training as deaf-mutes. The deaf-mutes would therefore

number not less than 244 of the school age. The propriety of assigning, in very many cases, to the deaf-mute class those reported by the census as simply deaf or dumb, is evident, from the fact ascertained in a considerable number of instances from independent sources, that such persons were really deaf-mutes, and should have been so reported.

In distinguishing the *native* from the *foreign* elements of the population, it is not sufficient to note merely the place of birth. Practically it will be proper to consider as foreign all persons born in other countries, few persons of the American lineage being born elsewhere than on American soil. But as respects other nationalities the case is different. It is urged with reason that the children of foreigners, wherever born, must inherit tendencies and national characteristics from their parents, and so, for some purposes, should be reckoned as foreigners. There is an obvious impropriety, when considering the effects of nationality upon the character of a people, to reckon as foreign the children of foreign parents born abroad, and as native other children of the same parents born to them after their arrival in this country. Yet this is what any enumeration does that takes account only of the birth-place. It is believed that down to the last census the United States enumerations committed this error. The census of 1870 made provision for the recording of parentage as well as nativity, and the tabulation, as given in the preliminary report, contains summaries of both. The table relating to defectives, however, so far as yet appears, takes no note of this point, and must fail to give correct data for distinguishing American from foreign defectives. The magnitude of the error will be manifest by comparing the number of persons of foreign birth (353,319) in the general population of this State with the number of those whose parentage is purely foreign (590,352).

In the analysis of the defectives made here, parentage, so far as is clearly indicated in the census returns, has been considered, and those have been accounted as foreign whose parents were both reported as foreign. But it is very clear, from an inspection of the returns, that it would be quite inac-

curate to regard as American all whose nativity or parentage is not distinctly stated to be foreign; for the question seems in very many instances to have been passed over. The figures, therefore, which have been given in the table (IV.) relating to foreigners, are far below the truth, while those of natives are exaggerated. Such being the case it would be of little use to attempt an accurate computation of the relative numbers of American and of foreign defectives. It is sufficient to say that by these figures the foreign element constitutes not less than 30 per cent. of all the defectives, 33 per cent. of the blind, 26 per cent. of the deaf and dumb, 32 per cent. of the insane, and 21 per cent. of the idiotic in Massachusetts; but on account of deficiencies in the census returns already stated it is believed that they do not approximate the real proportions to be assigned to the foreign element.

TABLE IV.—*Age, Nativity and Parentage of Defectives in Massachusetts.*

AGES.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Deaf.	Dumb.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
Under 5 years of age,	6	10	1	5	–	2	–	24
5 and under 10,	22	58	7	55	1	11	3	157
10 and under 15,	27	70	14	80	5	10	2	208
15 and under 20,	35	63	64	104	5	9	4	284
20 and under 30,	65	89	400	172	12	5	2	745
30 and over,	602	217	2,157	368	51	12	10	3,417
Unknown,	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	19
Nativity.								
Native,	538	440	1,800	719	63	39	17	3,616
Foreign,	214	64	834	65	11	10	3	1,201
Unknown,	5	3	28	–	–	–	1	37
Native children of Foreign parents,	37	69	17	101	7	6	5	242

Exceptional Cases.

Under the head of "Miscellaneous" in the preceding tables are placed a number of cases where more than one defect is found in the same individual. There are 6 both blind and idiotic, 3 blind and insane, 1 blind and dumb, 3 blind and deaf, 2 blind and deaf and dumb, 1 dumb and idiotic, 2 dumb and insane, 1 idiotic and deaf, and 2 in whom the infirmity is not stated, one of whom is known, however, to be a deaf-mute. It has also been ascertained that one of those reported as dumb and insane is also deaf. In a certain sense, and that the most obvious, all the deaf-mutes may be regarded as doubly defective, for they lack both speech and hearing. The two defects are, however, so intimately connected, frequently if not always, as cause and effect, that they are commonly spoken of as one. If regarded as one there is no instance reported in this State of threefold infirmity. It is usual, however, to call those who are deaf and dumb and blind, or deaf-mute and insane, as cases of threefold infirmity. Three such instances are found here. Of twofold infirmity, distinct from deaf-dumbness, there are 18 cases reported. The miscellaneous cases are here enumerated, with the substitution of numbers for names, and the omission of the place where found, as given in the returns.

No.	DEFECTS.	Age.	Sex.	Birthplace.	Parentage.
1	Blind and idiotic,	65	Male,	Unknown,	Native.
2	" "	7	Female,	Connecticut,	Foreign.
3	" "	15	Male,	Ireland,	"
4	" "	36	"	Massachusetts,	Native.
5	" "	11	"	"	"
6	" "	22	"	"	"
7	Blind and insane,	58	"	"	"
8	" "	65	"	England,	Foreign.
9	" "	20	"	Massachusetts,	"
10	Blind and deaf,	95	Female,	"	Native.
11	" "	89	"	England,	Unknown.
12	" "	64	Male,	Massachusetts,	Native.
13	Blind and dumb,	7	"	"	Foreign.
14	Blind and deaf-mute,	76	Female,	Rhode Island,	Native.
15	" "	63	"	Massachusetts,	"
16	Dumb and idiotic,	8	Male,	"	Foreign.
17*	Dumb and insane,	33	Female,	Rhode Island,	Native.
18	" "	16	Male,	Massachusetts,	Foreign.
19	Deaf and idiotic,	14	"	New Hampshire,	Native.
20†	Not stated,	15	Female,	Massachusetts,	Foreign.
21	" "	16	Male,	"	"

* Known to be also deaf. † Really deaf-mute, though not so reported.

One class of defectives, the deaf-mutes, are quite often found to be collected in certain localities. To an extent not equalled by blindness, the absence of speech and hearing isolates those who experience it from the general community. The artificial language, which, for the most part, has been the only one taught them, though sufficing in general for mutual intercourse, only aggravates the difficulty of communication with the world at large, and intensifies the sympathy and tendency to associate with others similarly afflicted. Thus little communities of deaf-mutes are formed, and through intermarriage the defect is perpetuated. Whoever examines the detailed tables given hereafter will notice some marked instances of aggregation of deaf-mutes. Thus the small town of Chilmark has 16 cases of deaf-mutes, West Roxbury 5, Pittsfield 4, Boxford 4, Deerfield 8, Leverett 4, Chicopee 4, Randolph 4, Medway 4, Blackstone 5.

The hereditary character of the defect is apparent in many instances. The 16 cases in Chilmark include but four family names, and deaf-mutes of the same name are observed in other localities. A family of three deaf-mutes in West Roxbury has kindred of the same name and defect elsewhere in Norfolk County. Very many families have two or more deaf-mute members.

Next to deaf-dumbness idiocy seems to have most of the hereditary character. Many households contain 2, several 3; and in a single town there are found 7 of a common family name, and apparently a common stock, though not in one household. Instances are not wanting of families that contain one or more defectives each of two or three classes. Thus 2 insane and 1 idiotic are found together, 2 deaf-mutes and 1 idiotic, one deaf and 1 or 2 deaf-mute, 1 blind and 1 blind and idiotic, and one instance of 2 deaf-mutes, 2 insane and 1 idiotic of the same name, resident in the same locality, though possibly of different descent.

Thus far it will be seen no attempt has been made in this Report to estimate the true number of the defectives belonging to this State. Enough has been said to show that the census, in its enumeration of these classes, does not reach their

true numbers. The number of insane, for example, the census reported in June, 1870, as 2,662; but it was known to this office that in September of the same year not less than 2,400 insane persons were in the hospitals of this State, or in charge of overseers of the poor in other places, which would leave but 262 as the number kept at home by their friends. The probable error in the number of deaf-mutes has already been alluded to. They are believed to exceed 1,000.

With respect to the blind, so far as known, no separate investigation has ever been made by which to verify the census enumeration. It is probable that the true number differs little from that stated in the tables.

The Eighth Report of this Board (p. xliv.) states the number of persons in the State who are devoid of reason as approximately 4,000, allowing 1,500 of that number to be idiotic and 2,500 insane. The Report of the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth for 1870 states the number of idiotic as undoubtedly near 1,500. But it is seen that the figures of the census give 2,662 insane, and it is quite probable that this class reach the number of 3,000. Indeed the number of cases of insanity reported to this office within a given year is between 3,500 and 4,000, of which it is not likely that fewer than 3,000 may be found at a given date. Thus the estimate of 4,000 as the aggregate of persons devoid of reason is undoubtedly 500 too small.

It is to be regretted that exact figures cannot be substituted for these rough estimates; but that can be effected only through improved methods of investigation by individuals conversant with the subjects to be investigated, and acquainted, if possible, with the locality under inspection. It is earnestly hoped that radical changes will be made in the system of enumeration before the next census shall be taken.

The census tables, with the computations and remarks upon them, are submitted as the best result now attainable. They may, however, upon further examination and reflection prove subject to correction and improvement in some particulars, and criticism is invited with a view to their verification.

PART SECOND.

Recent Legislation, and its Effects.

1. *The State Visiting Agency.*

[Chapter 161.]

Section 1 so amends chapter 370 of the Acts of 1871, which to some extent placed pauper children supported by cities and towns under the supervision of the Visiting Agency, as not to require the authorities thereof to notify the Visiting Agent of a contemplated indenture or placing out of a child under their charge, and await his report. The requirement proved inconvenient in practice, and was therefore dispensed with by the amendment.

Section 2 removes an exception made in the Act of 1870, chapter 359, establishing the Visiting Agency, by which visitors of the girls indentured or placed out from the State Industrial School were to be approved by the trustees thereof, leaving the Visiting Agent free to appoint the visitors of such children in the same manner as his other assistants are appointed.

2. *The Jurisdiction in Cases of Juvenile Offenders.*

[Chapter 358.]

Prior to this Act only the superior court and judges of probate had the power to commit juvenile offenders to the State Reform School, and only judges of probate and specially appointed commissioners had the power to commit girls to the State Industrial School. (General Statutes, chapters 75 and 76.) Recent legislation, chapter 359, of the Acts of 1870, took away also the power of trial justices and of police, municipal and district courts to impose any sentence upon juvenile offenders under sixteen years (made seventeen by chapter 365,

Acts of 1871), except for violation of municipal ordinances, and required them to transfer the complaints to the judges of probate. The reasons for this change and its beneficent effects in diminishing the number of children confined in the county jails and houses of correction have been treated in the two preceding reports of the Secretary (Seventh Report pp. 80–99; Eighth Report, pp. 178, 179). Only one-third as many children are now found in these prisons as were found there before the new method was adopted.

The change has however involved some inconveniences, and local officers have sometimes been more impressed with these than with the higher considerations involved in the treatment of juvenile offenders. The judges of probate, being few in number,—some of them having large counties, and in one case the judge being absent from the State for many months,—it was found difficult to arrange the hearings before them; and the statement was made that in certain localities there was an intentional neglect to make arrests, because of the difficulty of conducting the prosecutions. There was probably some reason in this view, though there is another side to the question. There is such a thing as making it too easy to commence and carry forward prosecutions. Oftentimes the good of society is promoted more by overlooking petty misdemeanors, particularly in the case of the young, than by pursuing them with the penalties of the law.

It was considered desirable, as far as possible, to remove all objections, real or fancied, to the system; and the Visiting Agent and the Secretary of this Board, at the hearing before the House Committee on Probate and Chancery, to which the matter was referred, while stating the evils of commitments of children to county prisons which formerly prevailed, and the benefits of the change in the methods of dealing with them, expressed their readiness to favor and co-operate in any amendment of the law likely to remove the inconvenience complained of, and at the same time save the advantages of the new system. It was not found easy to determine what the amendment should be.

A danger to be avoided was the conferring the jurisdiction

upon too many magistrates, thereby making it impracticable for the Visiting Agent, without a too expensive corps of assistants, to attend the hearings. If special magistrates were to be appointed, it was important to limit the number by express provision of statute, as the tendency without such limitation would be to the exercise of less care in the appointments.

The bill reported by the committee to the House (House Doc. No. 279) conferred the jurisdiction already held by probate courts on all district, municipal and police courts, and in addition thereto authorized the appointment of an indefinite number of special justices with the same jurisdication. The Committee on Probate and Chancery in the Senate, to which the House bill was referred reported a new draft (Senate Doc. No. 284), which only extended the jurisdiction already held by the judges of probate to special justices, not to exceed five in any county, to be designated and commissioned for the purpose. This bill passed the Senate, and the House non-concurring, there was a reference to a committee of conference, near the close of the session, which reported the bill as it finally passed. It omitted the limitation of the number of justices to be designated, which the Senate bill had wisely inserted.

Section 1 authorizes the governor to designate and commission such number of justices of the peace as the public interest and convenience may require, to try juvenile offenders, with the same jurisdiction, duties and powers as already belonged to the probate courts, allowing judges of municipal, district and police courts to be thus designated and commissioned.

Section 2 requires such justices to be distributed as public convenience may require, with their jurisdiction to cease upon a change of domicile.

Section 3 entitles the justices as "trial justices of juvenile offenders," and saves the right of appeal.

Section 4 extends the age of commitments of girls to the State Industrial School one year, allowing them to be committed there if "between seven and seventeen years."

Under this Act special justices have been commissioned and designated as follows:—In Berkshire County 1, Bristol 3, Essex 2, Hampden 2, Middlesex 5, Norfolk 2, Plymouth 2, Suffolk 3, Worcester 7. Of these justices 3 were also justices of municipal courts, 6 justices of police courts, and 9 justices of district courts.

3. *The Adoption of Children.*

[Chapter 311.]

The Act of 1871, chapter 310, codified the statutes upon the adoption of children, and this Act amends the same.

Section 1 makes the written surrender of a child to a charitable institution for adoption, operate as a consent by the party in advance to a subsequent adoption approved by such institution. The same section dispenses with the consent of the Visiting Agent of this Board to an adoption in the case of parents unknown, insane, under sentence, or where it was required by the previous Act.

Section 2 repeals the provision of the previous Act as to notice of a petition for an adoption where both the parents are dead, and substitutes in such a case a new one which is as follows:—"Due notice of such petition shall be given to the guardian, if any, and to the next of kin in this state, and in all cases where such child is supported by any charitable institution incorporated by law or as a pauper by any city or town, or by the State, due notice of said petition shall be given to the Visiting Agent of the board of state charities."

Section 3 declares parents of illegitimate children not entitled to the notice, and others whose consent is dispensed with in the third section of the previous Act.

4. *The Abolition of the Massachusetts Nautical School.*

[Chapter 68.]

The policy of maintaining a reform school for boys on board a vessel has been heretofore discussed in the reports of this Board, and has been at times questioned. (Second Report, pp. lxxxii–lxxxv; Fifth Report, pp. xlii–xliii; Seventh Report, pp. liii–lvi; Eighth Report, pp. xxxviii–xxxix.)

The early history of the school, may be found in the First Report of the Secretary (Mr. Sanborn), pp. 221–225. The Liverpool Reform School Ship "Akbar" had furnished an example for our own experiment, which has since been followed by the city of New York. The legislature of 1870 (chapter 402) authorized the discontinuance of one of the school ships, the ship "Massachusetts," which was sold in the autumn of that year, leaving the "George M. Barnard" in use. (Seventh Report of the Secretary, p. 159.) The action of the legislature at that time was based upon the ground that one ship was sufficient for the purposes of the school. At the next session, that of 1871, the Committee on Public Charitable Institutions, upon an order of reference, reported against the expediency of legislation at that time for the abolition of the school. A motion in the Senate to substitute a bill to abolish the school was lost by a small majority. At the last session the subject again recurred, being presented by Governor Washburn, who recommended the discontinuance of the school in the following paragraph of his Inaugural Message :—

"The Nautical School was established in the belief that it would be very useful in forming a good class of sailors. That it at least partially answered this expectation while the war furnished both an outlet and an incentive to the boys, is unquestionably true; but I seriously doubt the wisdom or expediency of continuing the school. At the date of the last report 144 boys were on the school ship,—kept there at an expense to the State nearly twice as great per boy as is incurred for those at Westborough. No thorough classification is possible on board the ship, and the very vicious and comparatively good are necessarily crowded together. They cannot be kept at study all the time; there is little opportunity to do anything else; and it is extremely difficult to provide them with suitable work. The system does not tend to reformation so much as the Westborough system. Few of the boys are willing to go to sea, and steam navigation having to so great an extent superseded the necessity for sailing vessels, there is not much demand for them. During the past year

only 29 were shipped, of whom 11 were placed in the revenue service, from which most of them promptly deserted. It is manifestly unwise to expend considerable sums in fitting boys for a calling which they are not to pursue, and I therefore recommend that early provision be made for the close of the school and the sale of the school ship."

The expediency of continuing the school was considered at a hearing before the Committee on Public Charitable Institutions. Some of the trustees, particularly Judge Russell, who had labored with much zeal and perseverance for the welfare of the school, gave as their opinion that it had been a highly useful agency, but that the time had come when other instrumentalities would serve as well, or better. It was admitted that its character had been materially changed by the placing out in families of the better class of boys through the operations of the Visiting Agency, whose places had been supplied by the older and more confirmed in vice. This system of placing out had also reduced the numbers in the school and made it practicable to provide for a large part of the remaining inmates at the State Reform School at Westborough. Others of the trustees, while not actively opposing, regretted the measure, being of the opinion that the methods of the Nautical School were better adapted than any other to a certain class of boys, while it also furnished recruits to the mercantile marine. The suggestion was also made to the committee by the Secretary of this Board, who, though favoring the proposed abolition, recommended that a new reformatory should be contemporaneously established for the older boys, to which might also be committed some young men now committed to the county prisons. Rainsford Island, if it had remained in the possession of the State, would have furnished a site for such an institution. He expressed fears, which have proved to be not without foundation, that the transfer of boys from the school ship to the Westborough school, would tend to embarrass the latter, and render necessary greater surveillance in its administration. The committee, however, upon a consideration of the whole matter, were of

the opinion that the experiment was worth the trial, and reported a bill for the abolition of the Nautical School, which passed both branches of the legislature without opposition.

Section 1 authorizes the governor to discontinue the use of the vessel—the "George M. Barnard"—and with the consent of the council to sell the same after July 1, 1872.

Section 2 requires the trustees of the school, upon written notice from the governor of his intention to discontinue it, to transfer before July 1, 1872, the boys to the State Reform School at Westborough, or otherwise dispose of them as provided by law,—the boys thus transferred or disposed of to be held in the State Reform School or under the control of the trustees thereof in the same manner as boys originally committed to the State Reform School.

Section 3 provides for the payment of the expenses of the custody and sale of the vessel.

Section 4 prohibits further commitments to the nautical school, and declares its abolition after the preceding sections have been complied with.

Section 5 allows commitments to the state reform school of boys between seven and seventeen years. Under chapter 202, Acts of 1864, and chapter 359, Acts of 1870, a boy could be committed to the state reform school if between seven and fourteen years, and he could be committed to the nautical school if between the ages of twelve and eighteen years. The section therefore carries up the age of commitments to the state reform school three years; that is, so as to include not only boys between seven and fourteen years, but boys between seven and seventeen years, leaving boys of a year older, who could formerly have been committed to the nautical school, to be committed to jails and houses of correction.

Section 6 authorizes this Board, on application of any three trustees of the state reform school, to transfer boys therefrom to the state primary school, to be there held under the mittimus, and upon a similar application from the *trustees* (inspectors) of the state primary school to re-transfer them to

the state reform school. The object of this provision was to furnish a means of relieving the state reform school, in case of an excess of inmates above its capacity, and to facilitate transfers of the more easily controlled boys to the state primary school. No transfers have made under this section.

Under this Act the governor on March 12, 1872 gave notice to the trustees of his intention to discontinue the use of the vessel, the "George M. Barnard," and the boys were disposed of from time to time as follows:—

On March 21 twenty boys were transferred to the state reform school, on April 5 twelve, and on May 17 ten, making forty-two in all thus disposed of. Thirty others were shipped on board different vessels, and the remaining thirty-eight were discharged on probation, all these changes being effected prior to July 1. On July 2 the "George M. Barnard" was sold at public auction for the net sum of $12,753.73.

The Nautical School and some points in its history will be referred to subsequently in this Report, in the review of the State Institutions.

5. *Commitments to the State Industrial School for Girls.*

[Chapter 358.]

Section 4 of a bill relating to jurisdiction in cases of juvenile offenders extends the age of commitments of girls to the school one year,—that is, from "between seven and sixteen years" as by chapter 75 of the General Statutes, to "between seven and *seventeen* years."

6. *The discontinuance of the State Almshouses at Bridgewater and Monson.*

[Chapter 45.]

Under chapter 71 of the General Statutes the several towns and cities were allowed at their own expense to send state paupers falling into distress therein to the state almshouses,—those in Suffolk, Middlesex and Essex counties, to the state almshouse at Tewksbury; those in Norfolk, Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket and Dukes counties to the state alms-

house at Bridgewater, and those in the remaining western counties of the state to the state almshouse at Monson. But while the power to send to the different almshouses thus remained until the last session of the legislature, this Board, under its power to transfer, had so classified the inmates, that while some state paupers were kept at the three almshouses, the greater number were being supported at the one at Tewksbury—the other two almshouses being specially used for distinct classes of state paupers, the one at Bridgewater for the vicious paupers under sentence to the state workhouse, and the one at Monson for the state pauper children admitted to the state primary school which had been established for their benefit. On September 30, 1871, there were at the Bridgewater almshouse 312 paupers, state or town, under sentence in the state workhouse, and 85 state paupers not under sentence. On the same date there were at the Monson state almshouse 355 children who were members of the state primary school, and 66 state paupers. On the same date there were 639 state paupers at the Tewksbury state almshouse.

The reasons for a classification by which the vicious are separated from the general mass of state paupers, and by which children are separated from adult paupers, have been often explained in these reports. The time seemed to have come when it should be more distinctly made by legislation; and the decrease of state pauperism, arising from changes in the settlement laws, or other causes, made it practicable to have a single state almshouse the sole receptacle of state paupers from cities and towns. The one at Tewksbury was naturally selected for this, as its buildings were more suitable for the purpose, and had not, like the others, been appropriated in part to other uses. It also already contained the larger number of what remained after the sentence of vicious state paupers to the state workhouse, and the transfer of the children to the state primary school.

Governor Washburn, in his inaugural message, recommended the discontinuance of the two state almshouses at Bridgewater and Monson.

Section 1 discontinues the state almshouses at Bridgewater and Monson, and provides for the transfer of state paupers therein to the one at Tewksbury.

Section 2 allows the several cities and towns, *at their own expense*, to send state paupers to the state almshouse at Tewksbury. But as by the discontinuance of the other two the expense of transportation would fall very unequally upon towns, allowance is to be made by the State at the rate of three cents a mile, by the usual route, for distances over thirty miles.

Section 3 authorizes this Board to select for support at the state workhouse at Bridgewater, and at the state primary school at Monson, any state paupers whose labor in domestic or other service at those institutions may contribute to the cost of their support, or whose maintenance at the same may for special reasons be deemed expedient. The purpose of this provision was to allow the use of any labor of state paupers at the two institutions named, which could be made available in in-door or out-door work, thereby cheapening the expense and also to admit in exceptional cases the retention at those institutions of state paupers whose support at the Tewksbury almshouse might work a hardship by removing them from their former neighborhoods and preventing the visits of friends. The section empowers this Board, "*in case of an emergency*," to cause any inmates of the state almshouse at Tewksbury to be transferred to the institutions at Bridgewater (not however as a punishment for crime) and at Monson, for support while the emergency continues. This provision was intended to furnish accommodation for state paupers if the almshouse at Tewksbury should become full, or if fire or contagious disease should render it unfit for occupancy.

Section 4 continues in office the existing inspectors and superintendents of the state almshouses at Bridgewater and Monson, as officers of the state workhouse and state primary school respectively, with the same powers, duties and compensation.

Section 5 repeals section 36 of chapter 71 of the General Statutes, of which section 2, as above, takes the place.

Section 6 makes the Act to take effect on May 1, 1872.

The Act was approved February 27.

It appeared by lists furnished by request of this Board that there were, on March 10, at the Monson almshouse, 91 state paupers; and at the Bridgewater almshouse, 48. At the latter place, 38 of the number were children of workhouse inmates; and at Monson the state pauper lists embraced 16 mothers of children belonging to the primary school, and 9 children too young to become pupils of the school. By vote (April 3) the Board instructed the General Agent as soon as practicable to transfer to the almshouse at Tewksbury all the state paupers remaining in the almshouses at Monson and Bridgewater, excepting those to be retained for special reasons. Under these instructions transfers of state paupers were made as follows:—from Monson, 35, viz., 13 males and 22 females; from Bridgewater, 41, viz., 20 males and 21 females. These transfers were completed May 1; and there then remained under authority of the statute supported at the state primary school, 43 persons,—of whom 13 were children with brothers or sisters in the school, and themselves still too young for admission; 6 men and 17 women retained as workers, some of them also having children in the school; 4 women who had children in the school, and 3 women whose removal would have worked a hardship. Those remaining at the state workhouse numbered 50—35 of them being children who had mothers in the workhouse, and 15 being adults whom it would have been a hardship to remove, part of whom were able to perform some labor.

Subsequently (June 5) the Board by vote empowered the General Agent from time to time, at his discretion, to transfer children suitable for the state primary school from the state almshouse at Tewksbury to be supported at the state primary school until the next succeeding monthly meeting; and also to make like transfers of the mothers of such children, with any other children too young for immediate admission to the school,—all such transfers to be reported to the Board at its next monthly meeting for final action.

The sum of $1,000 was appropriated for allowances to the

towns for transportation under section 2 of the Act. No claims for such allowances have yet been made.

7. *Bonds in relation to Immigrants or Alien Passengers.*

[Chapter 169.]

The effect of this Act is to abolish all bonds, and commutation money in lieu thereof, for securing the Commonwealth against foreign paupers, unless appearing at the time of arrival to be "insane, idiotic, deaf and dumb, blind, deformed or maimed"; and for all such arriving in one vessel only one bond can be required.

Prior to this Act, under a system long established, a bond was required of parties engaged in transportation, for every alien passenger, in lieu of which the state officers might accept two dollars, popularly known as "head money," which, however, under an Act passed in 1853, repealed in 1865 and restored in 1870, was refunded to the carriers for such passengers as left the State within forty-eight hours after payment. The money which the transportation companies elected to pay, rather than give the bond in each case, created a fund, amounting in late years to over thirty-five thousand dollars, which in part met the excess of the cost of foreign over domestic pauperism.

The system of bonding alien passengers began over fifty years ago, and the privilege of commuting, by payment of a certain sum, was introduced over forty years ago. A bill, which passed the legislature of 1871, repealing the system, although retaining certain safeguards by way of inspection, failed to become a law by reason of the veto of the governor, who stated his objections in a message. At the last legislature there was a hearing before the Committee on Public Charitable Institutions, at which the transportation companies, by counsel, supported by representatives of the Board of Trade of the city of Boston, again urged the repeal of the system, and a majority of the committee (a minority dissenting) reported a bill (Senate Doc. No. 134), which was a more radical measure than that of the preceding year, even omitting the safeguards which that contained. It passed the Senate by a consid-

erable majority. In the House it was defeated on engrossment, by nine majority, but on a subsequent day, in a smaller house, the rejection was reconsidered by nine majority.

The main consideration urged for the bill was that it would promote the commerce of Boston by increasing immigration through its port. But it was shown at the hearing and in the debate, by statistics and indisputable facts, that the measure would not affect, one way or the other, the volume of immigration to this country, or to the ports of this State, as its increase or decrease depends on other and broader considerations than the small sum in question; that no increase had been effected by the restoration of the refunding provision in case of emigrants speedily leaving the State; that the measure contemplated no reduction of fare to Boston, as compared with that to New York, so as to attract the immigrants here; that while the system continues at New York the head-money would still continue to be paid by the immigrant arriving at this port as a part of his fare, who would gain thereby no advantage from the change; and, therefore, that the only effect of the measure would be to increase the revenues of the transportation lines, relieving them merely to impose taxation upon other interests of the State already sufficiently burdened. The pressure brought to bear by the partisans of the measure was of an extraordinary character, and it was finally carried against, it is believed, the better judgment of the legislature.

8. *Support of Paupers in newly incorporated Towns.*

[Chapter 280.]

Towns have been made liable under the military settlement Acts, for the support of soldiers and sailors enlisted and mustered into service as a part of their quota (Acts of 1870, chap. 392; Acts of 1871, chap. 379). Upon a division of a town, without any special provision being made to meet the case, the old town would be liable for the support of all such enlisted men, unless they were at the time "dwelling and having their homes" on the part incorporated into the new town. If so dwelling at the time of the division on the part incorporated as a new town, the new town would be liable under the General

Statutes for such support. (Gen. Stat. chap. 69, sect. 1, cl. 10.) The Act of the last legislature was intended for the further relief of the old town, but it is of little, if any, avail in that direction. It merely relieves the old town to the extent of soldiers dwelling at the time of enlistment on the territory making the new town. But the greater number of persons whose settlements are determined by military service did not, at the time of enlistment, reside in the town to whose quota they were assigned, but resided elsewhere. As the Act affects those only who were, at the time of enlistment, dwelling in the town to whose quota they were credited, it has but little effect.

The bill was promoted by the authorities of Marlborough, in order to obtain particular relief for that town, and it is doubtful if it will answer their purpose. It would be better, upon the division of towns, to make special provision, distributing the burden of military settlements equitably, according to wealth, population, and like pertinent considerations. It will be found difficult, if not impracticable, by any general statute, to make a just distribution.

There is a question whether the Act has not repealed, by implication, the clause of the General Statutes as to the liability of new towns, so far as it concerns settlements derived from military service. Thus, if before the Act a soldier credited to the quota of a town was residing at the time of the division upon a part of the town incorporated into a new one, the new town would become liable for his support under the clause of the General Statutes; but this Act seems to make the old town liable for his support. It substitutes as a test, residence at the time of enlistment for residence at the time of division.

9. *Returns from Jails and Houses of Correction.*

[Chapter 24.]

Chapter 370 of the Acts of 1870, which created the Commissioners of Prisons, required the returns from the county prisons, heretofore received and tabulated in the office of the Secretary of this Board, to be made to those commissioners, without, however, expressly repealing the law requiring them to be made to this office. Those commissioners were provided

with no appropriation or clerical aid necessary for arranging and publishing the returns, which continued to be made to this office as before. The above Act repeals so much of the Act of 1870 as required them to be made to the Commissioners of Prisons, leaving them to be made as heretofore to this office. The purpose of the new provision is explained in the report of the Committee on Prisons (Senate Doc. No. 37).

10. *The Punishment of the Officers of Prisons and Public Charitable Institutions, for Bribery, receiving Presents, or taking an Interest in the Contracts thereof.*

[Chapter 282.]

Section 1 prohibits the officers of prisons, houses of correction, lunatic hospitals, or other public charitable institutions from being interested in any contract, purchase or sale on account thereof, or from corruptly accepting any bribe, present or gratuity from any person interested therein.

Section 2 prohibits persons interested in such contracts from corruptly giving, offering or promising a bribe, gift or gratuity to such officers.

Section 3 imposes a penalty of fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding two years, upon a conviction of the offences named.

This statute is an enlargement of section 36, chapter 179 of the General Statutes, which provides that "no officer of the [state] prison shall be concerned or interested in any contract, purchase or sale made on account of the prison."

This legislation was reported by the Committee on the Treasury, to whom was referred an order contemplating an investigation of charges against the late warden of the prison, Mr. Haynes, and the recommendation of any further legislation deemed expedient concerning presents from contractors. (Senate Doc. No. 214.)

11. *Commitments for Drunkenness.*

[Chapter 301.]

Persons convicted of drunkenness for the first offence, and liable therefor to imprisonment for non-payment of fine and

costs, may be committed to the workhouse, if any, of the town or city where the offence was committed.

12. *The Removal of the State Prison.*

[Resolve 39.]

This Resolve provides for an inquiry and report bv the inspectors, as to a removal of the institution to a better site. Their action under this Resolve will be referred to subsequently in this Report, when the state prison comes under review.

13. *Discharged Female Prisoners.*

Resolve 38 appropriates $1,500 for this class, to be expended, as a similar appropriation has been used in aid of discharged male prisoners, under the direction of the governor. The governor has advanced the entire amount for the purpose, to Mrs. Pauline A. Durant and Miss Hannah B. Chickering, who are managers of the Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners, at Dedham.

14. *State Aid for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors and their Families.*

[Chapter 324.]

Section 1 continues the system of state aid to January 1, 1875, repeating the same provisions as are found in chapter 339, section 1 of the Acts of 1870, relative to the effect of the decease of a soldier in receipt of a pension upon the state aid to his family, and to the withholding of aid to one not in necessitous circumstances or sufficiently disabled to prevent the pursuit of his ordinary or usual vocation.

Section 2 provides that any city or town may raise money, by taxation or otherwise, and, if necessary, apply the same, under the direction of its selectmen or city council, to aid disabled soldiers and sailors and their families, and the families of the slain.

The subject of state aid was considered at length in the Secretary's last Report (pp. 81–95). The aggregate amount of aid rendered by the authorities of towns and cities for the reimbursement of which, under the state aid laws, claims have

been presented, has been as follows, from 1861 to 1871, inclusive :—

1861,	$475,341 00
1862,	1,880,000 00
1863,	2,380,000 00
1864,	2,294,000 00
1865,	1,434,000 00
1866,	1,278,894 00
1867,	899,800 00
1868,	659,740 00
1869,	636,740 00
1870,	615,120 13
1871,	540,802 99
Total,	$13,094,438 12

Of this amount, the sum of $12,108,662.77 was reimbursed by the State down to 1871, and the estimated amount for that year to be reimbursed is $512,000.

The sum of five hundred dollars was appropriated by chapter 346 for payment of state aid under special Acts and Resolves.

Resolve 11 appropriates $3,000 to the Disabled Soldiers' Employment Bureau,—the same sum as appropriated the previous year.

15. *Indians.*

Chapter 9 appropriates $1,000 for the support of Indian state paupers, in accordance with chapter 463 of the Acts of 1869, which authorizes this Board to make provision in the state almshouse or elsewhere for the support of persons heretofore known as Indians. The same sum was appropriated in 1870 and in 1871. During the year 1871 the sum of $96.95 was expended from the appropriation of that year for the support of such Indian state paupers.

Chapter 98 revives the appropriation for the road in the town of Gay Head, so as to allow the balance to be expended.

Legislation Considered but not Effected.

Overseers of the Poor.—A bill (Senate Doc. No. 10) changing the term of these officers in towns,—as by special Acts is provided in the case of most of the cities,—to three years, making the term of one-third of the number expire each year, passed the Senate; but the House Committee on the Judiciary reported against its passage, and their report was accepted. Such legislation, with reference to more reliable and punctual returns and a better administration of the pauper system, has been recommended in previous reports of this Board (Second Annual Report of the Secretary, pp. 205–7; Third Report of the Board, pp. lxiii–lxv; Fifth Report of the Secretary, p. 29) and in a communication to the Secretary of State, in response to an Order of the Senate (Senate Doc. 119, 1870).

The following bills in relation to prisons were reported and failed to become laws:—

A State Prison for Women.—The Resolve (House Doc. 281) authorized the purchase of a site for a prison for women, and the construction thereof, and appropriated $206,000 for the purpose. The report of the Committee on Prisons (House Doc. No. 281) states briefly the reasons for the measure. Its merits are more fully presented in the First Annual Report of the Commissioners of Prisons (House Doc. No. 30, January, 1872), to whom the subject was formally referred by the legislature of 1871. The report contains a plan and description of the proposed structure.

Numerous petitions in favor of the project were presented to the legislature. The Resolve in accordance therewith received the approval of the Finance Committee of the House, in an amended form, but was further amended and rejected by that body on its third reading.

It is to be hoped that this beneficent measure, which is calculated to place the convict women of the State under reformatory influences, may soon prevail. On no account, how-

ever, should the woman's prison be associated with the state prison for men, in which women convicts have not been confined since 1826.

The Earnings of Convicts.—This bill (House Doc. No. 149) authorized the inspectors of the state prison to allow the convicts, or their families, a part of their earnings,—not exceeding one-tenth,—the allowance to be dependent on good behavior. It was passed to its second reading without opposition; was then laid upon the table, from which afterwards it was taken, read, amended and rejected. There is a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of such a provision. In Ohio it has existed for some time and has been found to work well.

A joint special committee on State Commissionerships recommended, in a report of considerable length, various changes in the charitable system of the Commonwealth, which failed to be adopted (House Doc. 295). Among the bills reported which were lost were the following:—

1. *Support of State Paupers in Towns.*—This bill (House Doc. No. 324) provided for the support of state paupers by the overseers of the poor of towns, to be reimbursed by the State. It failed to become a law, being ruled out as beyond the cognizance of the committee.

2. *Official Reports.*—The bill (House Doc. No. 334) proposed to require the reports of departments, boards and commissions to be ready, in print, for the legislature as the session opened in January, a provision which could not have been carried into effect by this office while the present statistical year, ending September 30, for pauper returns from the towns, is maintained. The bill passed the House, but was finally referred to the next General Court.

3. *Commissioners of Prisons.*—This bill (House Doc. No. 327, Senate Doc. No. 289) transferred the duties of the Commissioners of Prisons to this Board. It passed the House, but was lost in the Senate.

4. *Bureau of Statistics of Labor.*—This bill (House No. 326) made the chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor a member of the Board of State Charities. It passed the House, but was refused a third reading in the Senate.

A similar bill (House No. 322), adding the secretary of the State Board of Health to the Board of State Charities, was ruled out as beyond the jurisdiction of the committee.

House bill No. 31 dispensed with the provision of the General Statutes, chapter 179, section 8, which prevents an inspector of the state prison, whose term has expired, from being reappointed until one year after the expiration of his term. It was rejected at an early stage.

House bill No. 46 concerned visitors to the state prison, and was proposed as a substitute for the report of the Prison Committee on an order relative to collecting fees of visitors, but was rejected.

House bill No. 144 concerned the fare of convicts in jails and houses of correction, but was rejected on its second reading.

PART THIRD.

The State Institutions.

Institutions Owned by the State.

The institutions established, controlled and chiefly maintained by the State at present number eight. These are the three lunatic hospitals, at Worcester, Taunton and Northampton; the State Almshouse at Tewksbury, the State Primary School at Monson; the State Workhouse at Bridgewater; the State Reform School at Westborough, and the State Industrial School at Lancaster. Within the past year the State Nautical School has been closed and the ship sold. Its finances for the nine months of the current year prior to its close, will appear in connection with those of the remaining state institutions. Probably no separate detailed report of the school will appear. The state almshouse departments at Monson and Bridgewater as such have been discontinued, —leaving the primary school to occupy the buildings of the former, and the workhouse those of the latter. In the following tables for this year, they will, however, appear in their usual connection.

Valuation.—The valuations as reported to this office, the present year, have in most cases been made at each institution by the same appraisers as a year ago. So far, then, there is an approach to uniformity in the estimates; but there is still opportunity for great differences in the mode of valuation at different institutions. At Taunton and at Northampton the appraisal has been for years made by the officers of the institution or by a committee of the trustees; at all the other places the appraisers have been parties who had no

other connection with the institutions. The valuations as presented in the reports to this office, are supposed to be estimates of the market value of the property at the several institutions, and will be likely to differ from those of the state auditor's report, which seem to be based upon the sums expended by the State in the purchase of lands, the construction of buildings, and the permanent improvements.

By the returns the general increase of valuation within the year past amounts to $289,778.16; but as the present valuation includes the appraisal of the new site for the Worcester hospital, which was not included in the account of 1871, this increase should be reduced by the value of the same, $132,000. The increase within the year thus becomes, $157,778.16, of which $140,465.00 was in the valuation of the real estate and $17,313.16 in that of the personal property. In this comparison the valuations of Rainsford Island and the nautical school were of course rejected from the appraisal of 1871. Nearly $70,000 of the increase in real estate is found in the appraisal at Tewksbury, where large additions have been made to the buildings. The only increase in the farms belonging to the institutions made within the year, has been at Monson, where twenty acres have been purchased. The State now owns at these institutions 1,848.5 acres of land, which, with the buildings thereon, are valued at $1,980,678.74. The personal property is appraised at $557,578.67,—the total valuation being, $2,538,257.41.

Receipts.—From the appropriations for current expenditures, the institutions have received $326,949.02 during the year, and from special appropriations for improvements or repairs, $48,036.21,—a total of $374,985.23 derived from the state treasury, or $9,000 more than in 1871. There has been a small increase in the receipts from labor and from towns and individuals, and a small decrease in the receipts from the farms. The total receipts, including $24,649.93 reported as the cash on hand Oct. 1, 1871, have amounted to $629,820.80. No loans have been required.

Expenditures.—Tables VII., VIII. and IX. furnish statements of the expenditures at the state institutions. In the first details are given, and the disbursements are classified by the superintendents as ordinary and extraordinary. In the second several estimates of the current expenses are given, of which that prepared in this office is designed to rectify any known inequalities in the manner of making the estimates at the different institutions. In the third are computations of the average weekly cost per capita for different items of expense. The aggregate sum expended has been $607,801.42, of which $523,212.35 is returned as ordinary expenses, and $84,589.07 as extraordinary. The computations of the cost at Tewksbury and Monson, as made by the superintendents, are evidently based upon the sums drawn from the treasury for current expenses.

Liabilities and Resources.—Table X. is intended to exhibit the financial condition of the institutions at the close of the official year. The balances at the three hospitals, which draw but part of their support from the state treasury, show their surplus resources. At the other institutions the balances should be reduced by the "cash on hand," which is to be paid into the state treasury. At all the institutions, with the exception of Tewksbury, the balances compare favorably with those of last year, and seem sufficient to meet the expenses of the last quarter of the calendar year, for which they are available. The "resources" at Worcester and Taunton appear to be exclusive of invested funds.

Inmates of the Institutions.—Some general facts respecting the population of the state institutions will be found in Table XI. The apparent whole number within the year has been 7,235 (deducting the "nominal admissions"*), or 315 less than in 1871. The number of different persons has not ex-

* The term "nominal admission" has reference to the persons registered at Tewksbury without actual residence there, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 83 of the Acts of 1860, the parties being removed directly to their homes without the the State.

ceeded 6,400. The average number has been 90 less in 1872 than in 1871. In this statement the average number for the Nautical School, now closed, is computed as 107 during the nine months it was in operation, or 80.1 for the year. There has been some increase in the amount of sickness, and the deaths have numbered 545 in place of 439 in 1871. All the state institutions, except the Tewksbury almshouse, have been happily exempt from invasions of the small-pox, and there the disease has been readily controlled.

TABLE V.—*Valuation of the State Hospitals, Almshouses and Reformatories, September 30, 1872.*

INSTITUTIONS.	REAL ESTATE.				PERSONAL ESTATE.		
	Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Land.	Buildings.	Total.	Furniture.	Farm Stock and Implements.	Farm Produce on hand.
Worcester Hospital,† .	376.5	$561,165 00	$277,000 00	$838,165 .00	$37,562 65	$10,025 00	$7,378 95
Taunton Hospital, . .	134	26,800 00	190,000 00	216,800 00	20,117 15	5,286 00	2,037 00
Northampton Hospital, .	195	25,000 00	239,000 00	264,000 00	26,649 37	8,999 00	10,291 25
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	245	23,290 00	205,585 00	228,875 00	35,798 74	15,599 65	11,840 15
Monson State Primary School, ...	230	18,778 69	102,760 00	121,538 69	17,967 72	9,049 49	7,202 60
Bridgewater State Workhouse, ...	220	18,668 05	119,520 00	138,188 05	18,612 15	9,244 25	13,791 80
Westborough School, .	263	22,162 00	81,800 00	103,962 00	17,024 12	7,552 09	6,166 95
Lancaster School, . .	185	8,200 00	60,950 00	69,150 00	12,182 10*	3,364 15	2,536 75
Totals, . . .	1,848.5	$704,063 74	$1,276,615 00	$1,980,678 74	$185,914 00	$69,119 63	$61,245 45

* Includes fuel and clothing, properly classed as "Supplies."

† The valuation of real estate covers the land and buildings now in use, and the newly purchased site.

TABLE V.—Continued.

INSTITUTIONS.	PERSONAL ESTATE—Con.				Total Valuation.	Valuation for 1871.	Increase of Valuation.
	General Supplies.	Miscellaneous Articles.	Funds and Investments.	Total Personal Estate.			
Worcester Hospital, .	$3,231 89	$5,691 00	$2,874 43	$66,763 92	$904,928 92	$736,638 37	$168,290 55†
Taunton Hospital, . .	7,585 57	14,140 27	11,000 00	60,165 99	276,965 99	275,049 39	1,916 60
Northampton Hospital, .	11,164 96	11,560 00	–	68,664 58*	332,664 58	303,684 94	28,979 64
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	25,963 78	25,921 00	–	115,123 32	343,998 32	263,121,76	80,876 56
Monson State Primary School, ...	14,277 97	10,377 25	–	58,875 03	180,413 72	180,962 31	548 59‡
Bridgewater State Workhouse, ...	13,760 49	19,312 15	–	74,720 84	212,908 89	207,308 35	5,600 54
Westborough School, .	11,817 04	13,528 01	36,796 00	92,884 21	196,846 21	194,247 45	2,598 76
Lancaster School, . .	–	–	2,297 78	20,380 78	89,530 78	87,466 68	2,064 10
Totals, . . .	$87,801 70	$100,529 68	$52,968 21	$557,578 67	$2,538,257 41	$2,248,479 25	$289,778 16

* Does not include $27,027.59 of sums due the hospital, which are classed elsewhere as "Resources."

† Includes the value of the new site not before reported.

‡ Decrease.

TABLE VI.—*Receipts of the State Institutions for the year ending September 30, 1872.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1871.	From Special Appropriations.	Appropriations for Current Expenses.			
			From Deficiency Appropriations.	From Unexpended Appropriations of former calendar years.	From Ordinary Appropriations of present calendar year.	Total from Appropriations for Current Expenses.
Worcester Hospital,	$8,185 23	–	–	–	$9,099 00	$9,099 00
Taunton Hospital,	–	–	–	–	18,293 37	18,293 37
Northampton Hospital,	12,442 78	–	–	$11,676 94	21,084 66	32,761 60
Tewksbury Almshouse,	2,155 69	$39,507 07	–	20,911 21	62,289 58	83,200 79
Monson Establishment,	–	4,581 06	–	18,912 63	29,150 24	48,062 87
Bridgewater Establishment,	–	3,948 08	$250 00	11,217 75	31,696 28	43,164 03
Westborough School,	–	–	–	16,253 57	32,751 53	49,005 10
Lancaster School,	1,866 23	–	–	9,238 13	14,748 87	23,987 00
Nautical School,	–	–	2,631 20	6,336 60	10,407 46	19,375 26
Totals,	$24,649 93	$48,036 21	$2,881 20	$94,546 83	$229,520 99	$326,949 02

TABLE VI.—Continued.

INSTITUTIONS.	From Farm and Farm Produce.	From Labor.	For Support.*		From all other sources.	Total Receipts.
			From Towns.	From Individuals.		
Worcester Hospital,	$3,125 79	–	$39,233 75	$48,148 45	$727 00	$108,519 22
Taunton Hospital,	–	–	43,166 44	16,463 98	914 85	78,838 64
Northampton Hospital,	1,192 32	–	14,655 48	33,576 26	1,478 50	96,106 94
Tewksbury Almshouse,	963 24	–	–	–	150 24	125,977 03
Monson Establishment,	–	–	–	–	115 29	52,759 22
Bridgewater Establishment,	347 39	$1,307 01	–	–	–	48,766 51
Westborough School,	1,406 51	6,706 89	7,302 73	–	374 28	64,795 51
Lancaster School,	524 47	543 63	3,279 57	–	143 46	30,344 36
Nautical School,	–	–	3,757 13	–	580 98	23,713 37
Totals,	$7,559 72	$8,557 53	$111,395 10	$98,188 69	$4,484 60	$629,820 80

* At the hospitals these sums are applicable to current expenses; at the reformatories they are collected for transmission to the state treasurer.

TABLE VII.—*Detailed Expenditures at the State Institutions for the year ending September 30, 1872.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries, Wages, and Labor.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicines and Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	Transportation and Travelling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.
Worcester Hospital, .	$31,846 02	$30,623 37	$4,733 96	$10,977 24	$1,060 66	$6,445 62	$151 77	$3,025 64
Taunton Hospital, . .	17,092 60	29,985 80	3,775 11	9,179 69	1,009 06	4,381 90	552 70	8,956 56
Northampton Hospital, .	21,024 06	28,295 48	3,619 20	7,693 87	1,427 09	4,980 25	697 20	4,286 74
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	14,528 54	35,085 05	7,345 10	8,619 89	756 83	1,251 13	3,615 98	5,133 32
Monson Establishment, .	14,705 88	13,756 56	2,246 88	2,185 01	121 54	4,432 83	669 79	2,606 01
Bridgewater Establishment, ...	9,317 43	14,760 64	349 09	5,256 07	502 98	3,859 00	3,141 52	904 44
Westborough School, .	15,257 37	12,148 71	3,719 40	7,279 09	99 06	1,385 71	449 68	2,183 15
Lancaster School, . .	9,760 00	6,414 83	1,416 89	2,888 90	103 35	682 10	122 31	1,045 83
Nautical School,* . .	7,749 07	6,679 44	1,320 98	691 61	198 08	590 75	111 31	1,150 23
Totals, . . .	$141,280 97	$177,749 88	$28,526 61	$54,771 37	$5,278 65	$28,009 29	$9,512 26	$29,291 92

* Nine months ending June 30, 1872.

TABLE VII.—Continued.

INSTITUTIONS.	Expenses of Trustees or Inspectors.	All other Ordinary Expenses.	Total Current Expenditures.	Buildings and Improvements.	Extraordinary Repairs.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total Extraordinary Expenses.	Total Expenditures.
Worcester Hospital, .	$150 32	$10,054 00	$99,068 60	–	–	$1,418 96	$1,418 96	$100,487 56
Taunton Hospital, . .	–	3,437 47	78,370 89	–	–	–	–	78,370 89
Northampton Hospital, .	68 82	9,650 92	81,743 63	$8,722 12	$4,887 93	247 30	13,857 35	95,600 98
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	–	6,864 95	83,200 79	38,409 11	–	3,253 65†	41,662 76	124,863 55
Monson Establishment, .	320 00	7,018 37	48,062 87	2,581 06	–	2,000 00	4,581 06	52,643 93
Bridgewater Establishment, ...	–	4,822 86	42,914 03	1,359 60	2,190 53	397 95	3,948 08	46,862 11
Westborough School, .	259 98	4,383 20	47,165 35	1,400 00	600 00	15,790 41‡	17,790 41	64,955 76
Lancaster School, . .	275 85	37 01	22,747 07	–	–	1,330 45	1,330 45	24,077 52
Nautical School,* . .	272 62	1,175 03	19,939 12	–	–	–	–	19,939 12
Totals, . . .	$1,347 59	$47,443 81	$523,212 35	$52,471 89	$7,678 46	$24,438 72	$84,589 07	$607,801 42

* Nine months ending June 30, 1872.

† Includes $2,155.60, paid into state treasury.

‡ Paid into state treasury, and inserted here to offset receipts which are nominal.

TABLE VIII.—*Estimates of Current Expenses and the Average Weekly Cost at the State Institutions for the year ending September 30, 1872.*

INSTITUTIONS.*	Actual Current Expenditures.	Increase in Cash Value of Personal Assets.	Apparent Current Expenses.	Estimates by the Secretary.			Estimates by Superintendents.		
				Probable Current Expenses.	Average No. of Inmates.	Average W'kly Cost.	Current Expenses.	Average No. of Inmates.	Average W'kly Cost.
Worcester Hospital,	$99,068 60	$125 55†	$98,943 05	$99,000 00	452.9	$4 20.3	$99,068 60	450.3	$4 23
Taunton Hospital, .	78,370 89	1,916 60‡	76,454 29	77,000 00	407.8	3 63.1	78,370 89	408	3 69
Northampton Hospital, . . .	81,743 63	1,020 36§	82,763 99	82,500 00	428.7	3 70.1	82,763 99	428.72	3 69
Tewksbury Almshouse, . . .	83,200 79	11,556 56	71,644 23	80,000 00	758.8	2 02.7	83,200 79	759	2 11
Monson Establishment, . . .	48,062 87	3,238 59§	51,301 46	50,000 00	430.6	2 23.3	48,062 87	431	2 14
Bridgewater Establishment, . .	42,914 03	5,510 54	37,403 49	36,000 00	371.8	1 86.7	42,914 03	372.2	2 18
Westboro' School, .	47,165 35	398 76	46,766 59	45,500 00	266.2	3 28.7	47,165 35	267	3 40
Lancaster School, .	22,747 07	2,064 10	20,682 97	20,000 00	121.5	3 16.5	22,747 07	122	3 24
Total, . .	$503,273 23	$17,313 16	$485,960 07	$490,000 00	3,237.8	$2 91	$504,293 59	3,238.22	–

* Omitting the Nautical School, closed in July.
‡ Reported as $916.60, omitting $1,000 increase in "Funds."
† Reported as $41.88 decrease, omitting $167.43 increase in "Funds."
§ Decrease.

TABLE IX.—*Comparative Cost of different Items by the Week.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries and Wages.	Provisions and Supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medicine & Medical Supplies.	Furniture, Beds and Bedding.	Transportation & Travelling Expenses.	Ordinary Repairs.	Expenses of Trustees and Inspectors.	All other Expenses.	Total Current Expenditures.	Average No. of Inmates as reported.
State Lunatic Hospitals.												
Worcester Hospital, . .	$1 36.	$1 30.8	$0 20.2	$0 46.9	$0 04.5	$0 27.6	$0 00.6	$0 12.9	$0 00.6	$0 42.9	$4 23	450.3
Taunton Hospital, . .	80.5	1 41.3	17.8	43.3	04.8	20.7	02.6	42.2	–	16.2	3 69.4	408
Northampton Hospital, .	94.3	1 26.9	16.2	34.5	06.4	22.3	03.1	19.2	00.3	43.3	3 66.5	428.7
Average, ...	$1 04.5	$1 32.8	$0 18.1	$0 41.6	$0 05.2	$0 23.6	$0 02.	$0 24.3	$0 00.3	$0 34.5	$3 86.9	1,287
State Pauper Establishments.												
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	$0 36.8	$0 88.9	$0 18.6	$0 21.8	$0 01.9	$0 03.2	$0 09.2	$0 13	–	$0 17.4	$2 10.8	759
Monson Establishment, .	65.6	61.4	10.	09.7	00.5	19.8	03.	11.6	$0 01.4	31.3	2 14.3	431
Bridgewater Establishment, .	48.1	76.3	01.8	27.2	02.6	19.9	16.2	04.7	–	24.9	2 21.7	372.2
Average, ...	$0 47.4	$0 78.3	$0 12.2	$0 19.8	$0 01.7	$0 11.7	$0 09.1	$0 10.6	$0 00.4	$0 23.	$2 14.2	1,562.2
Juvenile Reformatories.												
Westborough School, . .	$1 09.9	$0 87.5	$0 26.8	$0 52.4	$0 00.7	$0 09.9	$0 03.2	$0 15.7	$0 01.9	$0 31.6	$3 39.6	267
Lancaster School, . .	1 53.8	1 01.1	22.4	45.5	01.6	10.7	01.9	16.5	04.3	00.6	3 58.4	122
Average, ...	$1 23.7	$0 91.8	$0 25.4	$0 50.3	$0 01.	$0 10.2	$0 02.8	$0 15.9	$0 02.6	$0 21.8	$3 45.5	389
General average for the State Institutions, . . .	$0 79.3	$1 01.6	$0 16.1	$0 32.1	$0 03.	$0 16.3	$0 05.5	$0 16.7	$0 00.6	$0 27.6	$2 98.8	3,238.2

TABLE X.—*Liabilities and Resources of the State Institutions, September 30, 1872.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries unpaid.	Bills Payable.	Total.	Cash on hand.	Bills Receivable.	Unexpended Appropriations.	Total.	Balance in favor of the Institution.
9 Worcester Hospital, .	$8,119 95	$15,836 45	$23,956 40	$8,031 66	$30,995 60	$2,745 00	$41,772 26	$17,815 86†
Taunton Hospital, . .	2,385 50	8,848 51	11,234 01	48 71	21,940 69	–	21,989 40	10,755 39‡
Northampton Hospital, .	3,274 70	6,120 98	9,395 68	505 96	27,027 59	–	27,533 55	18,137 87
Tewksbury Almshouse, .		–	–	1,113 48	–	21,353 44	22,466 92	22,466 92
Monson Establishment, .	–	–	–	–	–	23,499 17	23,499 17	23,499 17
Bridgewater Establishment, ...	–	–	–	–	–	9,355 64	9,355 64	9,355 64
Westborough School, .	–			–	–	20,248 47	20,248 47	20,248 47
Lancaster School, . .	300 00	–	300 00	2,987 27	50 00*	9,251 13	12,288 40	11,988 40
Total, . . .	$14,080 15	$30,805 94	$44,886 09	$12,687 08	$80,013 88	$86,452 85	$179,153 81	$134,267 72

* Interest due. † Adding invested funds, $20,690.29. Adding invested funds, $21,755.39.

TABLE XI.—*The Total and Average Population of Nine Establishments, with the Statistics of Disease and Mortality, for the Years ending September 30, 1871 and 1872.*

INSTITUTIONS.	WHOLE NUMBER.		CASES OF DISEASE.		DEATHS.		BIRTHS.		AVERAGE NUMBER.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
Worcester Hospital, . .	878	864	873	864	62	40	–	–	439.03	452.9
Taunton Hospital, . .	762	828	762	828	43	51	–	–	396.07	407.8
Northampton Hospital, .	616	619	616	619	28	37	–	–	421.76	428.7
Tewksbury Establishment, .	2,215	2,357	1,205	1,454	302	334	61	54	748.86	758.8
Monson Establishment, .	1,136	478	389	406	18	12	7	6	422.65	430.6
Bridgewater Establishment,	892	824	412	463	85	69	43	28	384.65	371.8
Westborough School, . .	472	474	137	†60	–	1	–	–	298.	266.2
Lancaster School, . . .	197	171	*	*	1	1	–	–	138.	121.5
Nautical School, . . .	382	199	*	*	–	–	–	–	159.	80.1
Totals, ...	7,550	6,814	4,394	4,694	539	545	111	88	3,407.72	3,317.4

* Not reported. † Approximate.

NOTE.—As stated on page 56, the number of different inmates is smaller in all the institutions than the whole numbers given in the above table —being in all, approximately, 6,000; last year, 6,600. In stating the "whole number" the "nominal admissions" at Tewksbury, (see page 55), 387 in 1871 and 335 in 1872, are deducted. The "average numbers" are those computed at this office. The average at Monson is made up as follows: Almshouse in 1871, 86.77; in 1872, 69.8. Primary School in 1871, 335.88; in 1872, 360.8. The average at Bridgewater includes Almshouse in 1871, 95.21; in 1872, 74.2. Workhouse in 1871, 289.44; in 1872, 297.6.

In the Report of the Secretary,—

Page 66. In Table XI. the "whole number" in 1872 at the Monson establishment should be stated at 899 instead of 478, and the total for the nine establishments should be 7,235 in place of 6,814. In the NOTE, the approximate whole number of different persons should be stated at 6,400 instead of 6,000.

Special Circumstances.

I. The Lunatic Hospitals.

The Worcester Lunatic Hospital.

Dr. Bernard D. Eastman, *Superintendent.*

Dr. Merrick Bemis vacated by resignation the office of superintendent of this hospital on July 25, 1872. He had been connected with the institution from November 15, 1848, to that time; at first as assistant physician to July 16, 1856, and afterwards as superintendent from that date to the close of his connection with the hospital, making a period of nearly twenty-four years' service. His humanity and skill in the management of patients and in promoting their restoration to sanity and health are attested by those who have been familiar with his performance of his responsible duties, as also by the proportion of recoveries, which will bear a comparison with those of other similar institutions. He retired to carry on a private asylum which he opened in the neighboring town of Shrewsbury.

Dr. Bemis was succeeded on July 25th by Dr. Bernard D. Eastman, who was at the time of his election first assistant physician in the government hospital at Washington. He brings to his new post the reputation of skill and fidelity. His administration of only two months during the official year renders any but a mainly statistical report from him impracticable.

Dr. John G. Park, of Worcester, was appointed assistant physician soon after the accession of Dr. Eastman, and accepted the place.

For some years it has been evident that the growth of the city of Worcester, pressing with improvements upon the hospital estate, must in order to secure quiet to the patients require a removal to a more eligible site. Convenience and

the best methods of employing and caring for patients are generally believed to require an ample tract free from the noise and encroachments which are incident to a site in or near the streets of a populous and growing city. Accordingly the legislature of 1870 gave authority for a sale of the present site and the purchase of a new one.

The Act of 1870, chapter 238, authorized the purchase of a new site for the hospital and the erection of buildings thereon sufficient to accommodate 400 patients, the whole cost not to exceed $575,000, and authorized the sale of the real estate connected with the present hospital in parcels, at prices and on terms at the discretion of the trustees, the proceeds of which sale were to be used to pay the cost of the new enterprise.

Dr. Bemis, in his report for 1869, estimated the value of the hospital lands at $469,000, a sum which he thought sufficient to carry out the new plan. With discreet management this is likely to prove an under-estimate. The Commonwealth advanced $100,000 (Acts of 1870, chapter 238) for the purpose, to be repaid from the proceeds of such sales. The Act of 1871, chapter 202, made a further advance of $30,000, with a like provision for repayment, adding also an authority to sell such portions of the land purchased under chapter 238, Acts of 1870, as were not needed for the new hospital. The Resolve of 1872, chapter 59, made a further advance of $100,000, with a like provision for repayment, but added a significant restriction that the work "of preparing the grounds and commencing the erection of the new hospital buildings shall not be commenced, or if now commenced shall be suspended until an estimate of the expense of preparing the grounds and proper plans of the new hospital buildings, with estimates of the cost of their erection, are submitted to and receive the approval of the governor and council." The appropriations thus made amount to $230,000.

A purchase was made in 1870 for the sum of $110,561.31, of 270 acres of land, increased by subsequent purchases to 275 acres, on Quinsigamond Lake, in the suburbs of the city of Worcester, on which were six dwelling-houses. The trus-

tees, for several reasons connected with the transition period in the growth of Worcester and the impracticability of carrying out a plan of selling by lots while the present site is occupied for hospital purposes, have sold but a small portion of the land. The sales thus far are at prices above the previous estimates, being as follows (Report of Trustees, 1872, p. 7):

"Land sold the Commonwealth for a Normal School (elsewhere stated as 5 acres), .	$25,000 00
Land sold the city of Worcester, for a school, 23,250 feet at $1 a foot, . . .	23,250 00
Land sold C. H. Fitch, 6,769 feet at 90 cts. a foot, ...	6,092 10
Total, ...	$54,342 10"

The land remaining unsold comprises about 101.5 acres, some of it much more valuable than any yet disposed of.

In the same year (1870) in which the purchase of the new site was made a new barn was begun which has since been completed. Two stables, one for horses and oxen and one for young cattle, are connected therewith. The barn will contain not less than 160 tons of hay. The stables will accommodate three farm horses and three yoke of oxen, besides providing room for the farming implements and carriages. Thirty-two cows can be stalled in the barn. The cost of the barn and stables is about $16,000.

The expenditures in behalf of the new hospital appear to have exhausted the first two loans made by the State (amounting to $130,000), with the exception of $620.91, and further liabilities on the same account have been incurred to the amount of $2,500. The third loan is by its terms not available until the plans already referred to are presented.

The dwelling-houses on the new estate during the latter half of the year ending September 30, 1871, were occupied by about 40 inmates selected from the more quiet patients, and such occupancy has since continued. Little alteration was necessary in these buildings to fit them for their new pur-

pose. Their conversion to hospital uses was the first step towards putting in practice the system devised for the proposed hospital, that of dispersed buildings, on the "cottage" plan as it is called, suggested by Dr Bemis in his report of the Worcester Hospital for 1865, and further elaborated and advocated in several subsequent reports.

The trustees in their report for the present year refer to the "cottage" plan originally contemplated in the rebuilding of the hospital, with some reserve, seeing "no reason to doubt its benefit to a limited extent," and adding that "it may be that it is not advisable to extend it farther than has already been done," in the placing of some patients in the dwelling-houses already existing on the recently purchased site. They do not, however, consider that the experiment there attempted has been made under conditions sufficient to test its relative expense or practicability. It is evident from the tone of the report that a departure will be made from the original scheme as proposed by Dr. Bemis, in the plan to be shortly submitted to the governor and council, in pursuance of Resolve, chapter 59, of the legislature of 1872.

In relation to the new plans to be presented, the superintendent (Dr. Eastman) says:—

"The plans for the new hospital buildings are being perfected as rapidly as possible, and many of the details have already met your approbation. It is thought these plans will strike a happy medium between the older fashioned system of aggregation and the theoretical system of segregation, which has been urged in some quarters.

"If, while patients are aggregated in a way which affords the best opportunity for careful personal observation, and reduces the expense of administration, sustenance and entertainment to the lowest limits compatible with the demands of the most enlightened treatment of the unfortunate insane, they are separated into small classes, the best features of both systems will be combined. This is what it is hoped will be accomplished by following the general arrangement of the best modern hospitals, upon the connected plan; but breaking up the long, tiresome corriders with pleasant sitting-rooms and recesses connected with passage-ways from which open the bed-rooms.

"This will also render it practicable to sub-divide the individual

wards, should it be desired, and to furnish at any time private apartments for special patients and particular occasions, the advantages of which every superintendent will appreciate.

"The separation of the adjacent sections of the building by glazed verandas, will afford opportunity for the enjoyment of light and air and in-door plants, and will also be a great protection against the spread of fire, should the hospital ever be so unfortunate as to have that calamity befall it."

The trustees consider that the hospital, when rebuilt with view to accomodate 400 patients, as originally intended, will not meet the necessary demand for admissions, taking in this respect the same view as the officers of the Taunton hospital.

WORCESTER HOSPITAL.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in the hospital Oct. 1, 1871, .	200	221	421
admitted during the year, .	251	192	443*
Whole number under treatment, .	451	413	864
Discharged recovered, . . .	91	54	145
Improved, . . .	102	90	192
Not improved, . . .	32	16	48
Died, ...	29—254	11—171	40—425*
Remaining Sept. 30, 1872, . .	197	242	439

*Allowing for exaggeration resulting from the manner of registering, 420 and 402.

The average number of patients as computed here has been 452.9, the state patients numbering 37.2, the town patients 227.4, and the private patients 188.3. The general average is about 14 greater than that of the previous year. Of the whole number admitted (443) within the year, 269 are not known to have been inmates of any hospital before, 252 were Americans by birth, 129 of Irish birth, 36 English or Provincial, and the remaining 26 natives of other countries.

The number of state paupers at this hospital has been from year to year reduced, falling from 95 in 1868, at the close of the official year, to 25 in 1872, the reduction being made by transfers to the other state hospitals and to the receptacle at Tewksbury.

The report of the treasurer exhibits a prosperous condition of the finances, the available resources exceeding the liabilities by $17,815.86. There is also $2,874.43 in invested funds; the aggregate of sundry donations.

The trustees refer to the fact that the price paid for the board of state patients, $3.50 per week, is unequal to the cost, which is reported as $4.28, creating a deficiency which must be supplied by an increased charge to the private patients, whose relatives suffer thereby a hardship in many cases. They invite donations from benevolent persons to a fund in aid of private patients, whose estates or friends are unable to pay their full support.

The Taunton Lunatic Hospital.

Dr. William W. Godding, *Superintendent.*

The superintendent, in his report, details the various repairs, mostly ordinary, and the new precautions against fires. The most important topic of the report is the necessity for an enlargement of the hospital, at an estimated cost of $125,000, so as to increase the capacity of the institution to 500. It is to be hoped that the next legislation will consider favorably this earnest recommendation, in which the superintendent and trustees concur. Dr. Godding says:—

"In view of the constantly increasing number of admissions, the character of the cases received, and the already crowded condition of the house, it would seem that the time has fully come when some steps should be taken for our relief. The average admissions of this year are more than thirty-six patients per month. For three years past they have been more than one a day, and we can hardly expect to see them fall below that average. The discharges for the past year have reached four hundred and fourteen, so that the net increase of the population of the house was only thirty-four. Can this large number of discharges be maintained? During the year we have been relieved by the removal of forty-four state patients to the Northampton hospital, and forty-five to the receptacle at Tewksbury; making eighty-nine in all. The General Agent of the Board of State Charities informs me that this relief cannot continue. The new build-

ings recently completed at Tewksbury have a capacity of only three hundred, and that number was reached on the 30th of September just past. The Northampton hospital was certainly full on the same date, having four hundred and thirty-three patients. Relief from the new buildings at Worcester can hardly be expected under three years, and by that time any enlarged accommodations they may make will probably have been filled by the natural increase within their own section of the State. I fear that another summer will find us with more than four hundred and fifty patients. The difficulty thus imminent, can, it seems to me, be most readily met, and a permanent relief afforded, only by an enlargement of our present hospital building. Such extension could be easily made by the addition of new wings beyond the present east and west ends of the building. The ground is admirably adapted for it, and the architectural effect of the present hospital would be in no way impaired. The work could be completed within a year from the time it was commenced, and we should then be able to actually accommodate five hundred patients, and, to crowd, with six hundred, easier and far more satisfactorily than we provide for four hundred now. This number (five hundred) is the limit fixed by the English Commissioners of Lunacy as the best capacity for an asylum, although they allow that extensions to the limits of seven hundred may be made.

"But it is not alone, or chiefly the increased provisions for one or two hundred patients that we gain by this extension; it is the facilities it will afford us for a complete classification of all our inmates,—facilities that we have never hitherto enjoyed, though always greatly needed. The original construction of the building was in some respects exceedingly faulty. With its present arrangements it contains one hundred and two single rooms for patients, and sixty-nine associate domitories, or rooms used as such, accommodating from two to nine persons each. The necessary result is, that three-fourths of our inmates are provided for in associate rooms. This seems a large proportion to be safely accommodated in this way out of any insane population; but when we remember that in this State the authorities have, wisely or otherwise, attempted a reduction of the expense by removing the quiet and harmless incurables to Tewksbury, the greater difficulty and danger that presents itself in providing for the excitable and dangerous ones that remain, may be seen but cannot be *felt* without the actual experience.

"To those of us who daily stand in the gap, and each night, in making room for the new arrivals decide whom we shall venture to

trust together, the one hundred and twenty-six single rooms in the proposed extension hold out a relief that cannot be measured by the mere dollars and cents of the outlay. For the wonderful immunity from serious accidents in these associate dormitories which we have thus far enjoyed, I hope we are devoutly thankful; I do not call it fortunate; rather would I refer it to that Power who careth for the sparrow's fall.

"The Association of American Superintendents of Hospitals for the Insane, at their meeting in 1853, agreed upon certain propositions relative to hospitals for the insane, among which was the following:

"'Every hospital having provision for two hundred or more patients, should have in it at least eight distinct wards for each sex —making sixteen classes in the entire establishment.'

"Our present accommodations give us but four wards for each sex; one of these is quite small; the others contain from sixty to seventy patients each. Of course we cannot have anything but a very imperfect classification. The violent and the demented are liable to come in collision, and the sensitive nerves of the convalescent start at the soulless laugh of idiocy or shrink from the convulsions of epilepsy. We miss the home-like air of smaller wards; it is more like the drawing-room life in some large hotels. The proposed additions and changes will give us ten distinct wards for either sex,—making twenty classes in the entire establishment,—which will afford a very satisfactory classification. By the old rectangular style of wings in which this hospital was built, much of the noise of the excited wards is thrown back upon the first section designed for quiet patients, and the centre building, where the chapel, sewing and visiting-rooms are placed; and from the amount of sound sometimes produced, one would suppose there was a cumulative echo between the walls. This is very annoying, to say the least; but it is more; it is liable to become a positive injury to invalids, and newly-arrived quiet patients have their sleep more or less disturbed by it. The proposed addition will change the whole character of the house in this respect. The verandas for excited patients will be so placed as to confine the noise to their own wings; indeed, they will be entirely removed and hidden from the rest of the building. Ample airing courts will provide for their exercise and amusement, without in any way disturbing the others. Our quiet, uncomplaining ones may then look out upon the green lawns without fear of being pained by indecent exposures, or by the mingled obscenity and profanity of those who, though removed to

more secluded enclosures, will enjoy not one ray less of the pleasant sunshine, or miss for a single day the soft touch of the summer air.

"The experience of every year convinces us that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well. This extension, designed as it is for the most active and violent classes, should be plainly but thoroughly built. While expending nothing for mere ornamentation, or exterior finish other than in the plainest style, no reasonable expense should be spared to make it secure, comfortable and cheerful,—a model of its kind. Especially would it seem desirable to finish one ward at least, with such fastenings of its windows and doors, and such strength to its rooms, that we may make our homicidal cases reasonably secure; and if the State persists in that policy, which we believe to be a mistaken one, of sending us its convict insane, that we shall at least have the power to keep them by themselves, that the innocent and the pure may be spared from their contamination, and to so keep them that their frequent elopment shall not startle those who have a right to claim of the State protection from their assaults. The total expense of such additions and changes as I have indicated, will not vary much from one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. As the legislature has appropriated nothing for this hospital since its first outfit, I cannot doubt but they will without hesitation grant us this, and thus place the hospital in its appliances, with its rapidly expanding sphere of usefulness, among the foremost in the land. In the name of suffering humanity we ask it."

The part of the report relating to special provision for the convict insane will be referred to hereafter.

Inmates of the Hospital.

TAUNTON HOSPITAL.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in the hospital October 1, 1871,	203	179	382
admitted during the year, .	260	186	446
Whole number under treatment, .	463	365	828
Discharged recovered, ...	67	38	105
improved, . . .	101	66	167
not improved, . . .	49	42	91
Died, ...	29—246	22—168	51–414
Remaining September 30, 1872, .	217	197	414

The average number of inmates as computed here has been 407.8, of which the state patients numbered 113, the town patients 221.3, and the private patients 73.5. As compared with the previous year the average number of inmates has been greater by 11.73. Of the whole number (446) admitted within the year 321 are believed not to have been under treatment in any lunatic hospital before; 200 were American by birth and parentage, 22 part American, 148 of Irish birth, 47 born in England or the Provinces, and the remaining 29 natives of various foreign countries.

The superintendent refers to the large proportion of admissions of aged persons,—nine per cent. being above the age of sixty years,—of whom a large number are cases of senility passing into dementia. He enforces the duty of near relatives to care for this class at home, instead of removing them to a hospital where there can be no familiar associations.

The financial condition of the institution is reported as satisfactory the available resources exceeding the liabilities by $10,755.39 on the 30th September; in addition to the reserve fund, which is now $11,000.

The superintendent bears testimony to the efficiency of Dr. W. H. Gage, the assistant physician, to Mr. John Kittredge, the treasurer, and to the co-operation of the trustees, all of whom have served for considerable periods, and one of whom, the Hon. Charles Edward Cook, belonging to the original board, has had a continuous service of nearly eighteen years.

The Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

Dr. Pliny Earle, *Superintendent.*

In the report of the trustees a complete statement of the improvements and repairs is given, showing that the institution in no one year of its history has undergone so much renovation, and been provided with so many new conveniences for comfort and utility. Among these are the supply of water, which is carried even to the attics from the aqueduct of the Northampton Water Company, at the cost of $700 a year; new means of security against fire by connecting the main pipe with hydrants and hose; the heating, first of the south

wing by experiment, and then, with its success, of the north wing, by means of Gold's radiators, in place of the old coils, realizing complete success in the coldest days of the winter; four airing courts, two for each sex, those for one wing being about an acre in extent, and for the other being less, surrounded with brick walls eight or nine feet high, attractive in prospects, or trees and shrubs, making enclosures promotive of the comfort and health of the patients; the use of Emerson's metallic ventilators, which have improved the atmosphere in the building; the reparation of the bowling-alley; and the laying of new floors in the rotunda and dining-rooms.

The superintendent in his report refers to the material diminution in the number of non-resident patients, which has been made in consequence of the pressure upon the capacity of the hospital by the admission of residents. The non-residents were admitted at a time when the state hospital accommodations exceeded the demand, and the Northampton hospital, being removed from the centre of population naturally had more vacancies. The receptacle at Tewksbury, for a time relieved from the necessity of dismissing the non-residents, but the increased pressure has now made it necessary to refuse admission to them, and, as fast as consistent with humanity, to discharge those heretofore admitted. The number, which ranged duing the years 1866–71 from 39 to 74, at the end of each year, was, on September 30th, reduced to 35, and it has since been further reduced. The receipts from non-residents, being above the average cost of board, has in past years made improvements practicable, which otherwise would have required direct state appropriations.

Upon the importance of labor as a curative for mental disorders, Dr. Earle says:—

"Medicines wisely selected and judiciously used are of primary importance in acute insanity, and of great utility in the debility which very frequently accompanies its chronic stages; while bodily exercise, and especially useful manual labor, is very widely applicable at nearly all periods of the disease, not alone as an ordinary

hygienic measure, but frequently as a potent means of cure. I was long since convinced,—and that conviction has been confirmed by the experience of each successive year,—that hundreds of the insane who drag out their wretched and worthless lives in the American hospitals, becoming more and more deteriorated, as time wears on, in all the characteristics which elevate man above the brute, and finally dying in the apathy and stupidity of drivelling imbecility, might be, or might have been, cured, if, at the proper time, they were subjected to the wholesome influence of some manual employment, appropriate to each individual respectively. These cases are found exclusively in no particular class of society. They run through the gamut of the spheres of social life. For such of them as belong in the sphere of large possession of 'this world's goods,' I perceive little reason for hope, even in the distant future. Wealth, as a rule, spurns manual labor, the world over; and he who can definitely and accurately foretell the millennial day when this will not be so, must be gifted with the spirit of prophecy to an extent not vouchsafed to the seers and sages of the olden time. For such as belong to the laboring classes there is a little more reason for a hope of betterment 'in the good time coming.' When hospitals shall have been more nearly perfected, and more especially when there shall exist a degree of popular knowledge and a state of public feeling which will permit the medical officers of the hospitals to prescribe manual employment as they are now permitted to prescribe drugs palatable or drugs nauseous, the members of these classes, having been accustomed to labor, will have an advantage over those whose right hands never learned the 'cunning' of work.

"Labor here, by patients, is not compulsory. We not unfrequently recommend it; and very often offer inducements to it by appeals to the palate, and other perquisites or extra privileges. The amount of labor out of doors performed in the course of the year far exceeds that of any former year. The laying of the water-pipes for hydrants, the introduction of the new heating apparatus in the northern basement, and the building of the walls of the airing courts have required much work in the excavation of trenches, the grading of grounds, the digging and the drawing of stone, and the other necessary changes. A very large proportion of this, as well as of the regular work upon the farm, has been done by patients."

The aggregate of work by the patients in those departments where a regular record is kept, viz., the farm, kitchen,

laundry, and sewing-room was 16.348,—that on the farm being 4,900, or 800 more than in any previous year. On a single day (July 9), taken as a fair average in the working season, 46 men were at work outside, mostly in field and garden labor, repairing roads, or digging trenches, while within doors 9 men and 41 women were at work, in the laundry, kitchen, sewing-room, etc. On the same day there were 428 patients in the hospital. An illustration of the inside work, other than domestic, is found in the repairs of beds, all of which is done in the house. During the year 50 hair mattresses and 90 hair pillows were repicked and made over, and 104 husk mattresses refilled.

Dr. Earle considers at length the need of greater hospital accommodations for the insane in the State, in order to provide room for from three hundred to five hundred patients, stating the present excess of inmates in the hospitals at Worcester, Taunton and Northampton beyond their capacity, and recommending the erection of a new hospital in the north-eastern section of the State, rather than the enlargement of the existing hospitals. If the system were now to be devised, Dr. Earle regards 250 as the proper maximum, that being as large a number as is consistent with the superintendent's direct and personal knowledge of the history and character of each patient's disease, while engaged also in the duties of general administration.

The report referring to the increase of the insane, which is likely to keep pace with the increase of population, thus alludes to other countries and their efforts to meet the demand for greater accommodations for this class :—

"The reported number of insane and idiotic in England, increased from 41,129 in 1862, to 56,755 in 1871. In Scotland, during the same period, the increase was from 6,341 to 7,808 ; and in France, during the fifteen years from 1851 to 1866, the increase was from 44,970 at the former date, to 90,679 at the latter. These ratios far exceed that of the increase of population in the same countries, and in the course of the same periods respectively. The people of the most enlightened nations of the earth are now swept onward by a current from which, for the present, there is no escape. The activ-

ity, the excitement, and the mental strain of a civilization which has received the marvellous impulses of steam and electricity, are producing what the physiologist might have foretold as their legitimate effects. Where these effects will end, no prophet now can tell. But, unless the race adapts itself more consistently and wisely to the change of circumstances, the prospect is anything but cheering to him who would wish to see a diminution, rather than an augmentation, of mental disorders.

"Massachusetts, with a population of about one million five hundred thousand, has hospital accommodations, including the receptacle at Tewksbury, for about one thousand nine hundred insane; or about *one and one-third to a thousand.* The canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, with a population of two hundred and sixty thousand, has hospital accommodations for one thousand insane persons, or very nearly *four to a thousand.* The proportion of accommodation in the Swiss canton is, therefore, three times as great as in Massachusetts. Neither, if we regard the same people as an example, should we make the expense of additional hospitals an obstacle in the pathway of duty to humanity. When, in the canton mentioned, the hospital capacity for the insane was relatively more than twice as large as it now is in this State, the people founded, erected and opened (in 1870) an institution for two hundred and fifty more, at an expense of three millions of francs, gold, equivalent to about $660,000 of the currency of the United States, at the present time. This is the hospital at Burgholzli, near Zurich. Shall the Swiss be nobler ensamples of the expansive liberality of true Christian benevolence than the descendents of the Pilgrims?"

Dr. Earle pronounces vigorously against the Gheel colony and also the Scottish boarding-out systems for taking care of the insane, which are practicable in a simple state of society, and are entirely unadapted to a community like our own, where labor and provisions command high prices and there are so many more congenial and better-paid pursuits than that of boarding the insane. On this point he says:—

"To render a colony like that of Gheel a possibility, one of the primary conditions must be a very different relationship between labor and capital from that which exists in this State. In old and populous countries, where hands are more numerous than work is abundant, where toil is repaid with but its pittance, and where the

inhabitants of the rural districts and villages are bred to a severe simplicity of life and an economy of habit which are the necessary consequents of the excess of laborers, such a place may be created; but not here. Destroy to-day in Massachusetts all her railroads; burn all her mills in which cotton, wool, iron and leather are converted into the necessities, the conveniences, the comforts and the luxuries of life; annihilate every sewing-machine; take from the farmers the mowing-machine and all the other modern improvements by which the useful production, by a given amount of human labor, has been so marvellously increased; and in each of these instances make a reparation of the things destroyed or taken away an impossibility; prevent all emigration from the State, but receive every immigrant who would have the hardihood to come; and, finally, reduce the rate of interest to three per cent., and perhaps fifty years hence the philanthropist might attempt a Gheel with some prospect of success.

"The same conditions which are insuperable obstacles to the growth of an institution like the Belgian colony, will for the present prevent the introduction to any extent of that modification of the same plan which is found in Scotland, where families, in homes more or less widely scattered, are licensed to receive the insane as boarders, the number not to exceed four in each house. In a country like ours, where every artisan can earn from three to four dollars per day; every able-bodied common laborer from one and a half to three dollars; every lad of fifteen from one to one and a half dollars, and every young woman from two to five dollars per week, with board; where in perhaps four-fifths of the families of native laborers, it is almost literally true that

'The table groans with costly piles of food,'

and the proportion of carpeted floor is larger than in the royal palaces of the Continent of Europe, people are not likely to attempt to gain a livelihood by boarding and clothing insane persons for three and a half dollars each per week,—the sum now paid the hospitals for the support of state beneficiaries. Neither is it probable that they will do it for the mere pleasure of the thing; and in Massachusetts the present generation is so far remote from the Pilgrim Fathers, that his faith must be large who believes they will do it from a sense of religious duty."

Statistics and authorities are given, showing that the present tendency in Scotland is to the increase of hospital pro-

vision and the diminution of the number of those boarded out or placed with friends.

Dr. Earle also contends that there are grave objections to the plan of detached buildings or cottages, adopted in the Whittingham Asylum in Lancashire, England, and recently contemplated in Dr. Bemis's plan for the new hospital at Worcester. That plan involves in his judgment a pecuniary outlay, both in the original construction and the continuous administration, which the public would not sustain.

The excess of cost of several buildings over one building providing the same room, and the expense of connecting corridors are estimated to add fifty per cent. to the original outlay. To this is to be added, as contemplated in the plan of Dr. Bemis, the cost of the high wall surrounding the estates and extending two miles, which was regarded as necessary to prevent escapes under the system of larger liberty.

In the administration of the hospital thus existing in detached buildings there is largely increased expense. First, there is that of heating. This is manifest. The difference is made still greater by the necessity of warming the connecting corridors for the comfort and health of officers and employés, —and next, with the enlarged space there becomes necessary a larger force of officers and attendants and employés in every kind of in-door service. Dr. Earle says :—

"In the two cottages for females now in operation at the Worcester hospital the pay of the attendants is to-day equal to three dollars, seven cents and six mills, monthly, for each patient. In the Northampton hospital, to-day, the similar attendance, including supervisors, in the woman's department, is equal to ninety-seven cents and four mills monthly, per patient,—a difference of two hundred and fifteen per cent. in favor of this hospital. This single item of excess of cost in the cottages is equal to twenty-three dollars and twenty-two cents annually for each patient; and to five thousand four hundred and ten dollars and twenty-six cents annually, for the number of female patients now in this hospital. Who is going to foot the bills, enhanced in various ways, and so much enhanced in but one of those ways? Even at the present cost, many town patients are removed from the hospitals, because of the expense, and

placed in almshouses or other receptacles where they can be supported for a less amount."

But a graver objection even than the pecuniary one is the increased difficulty of surveillance by superior officers over subordinates, which the system of dispersed buildings involves. On this point Dr. Earle says :—

"Money *can* overcome the pecuniary obstacle; but, with all its potency, it never can entirely remove the evil involved in the diminished facilities for frequent and often unexpected observation of every division of the establishment. To the conscientious superintendent whose heart is in his work, and who feels the magnitude of his responsibility, this defect must ever be an endless source of solicitude and wearing anxiety. I speak the words of truth and soberness when I assert my belief, not only that no labor should be imposed upon the superintendent of an institution like that which was contemplated at Worcester, other than the simple duty of inspection, but that, how faithfully soever he might perform that duty, the institution would still be more defective, in this respect, than a 'close' hospital, with the ordinary attention of the supervising officers. And, should the superintendent's duty be thus restricted, his office would soon degenerate, in general estimation, to that of 'keeper.'

"It is not proposed here to enter into a detail of the special methods by which the wholesome restraint of constant supervisory oversight may be avoided. They must be obvious to any one familiar with the working of a public institution. But this question may very pertinently be asked of whomsoever it may concern :—At a time when, among the people, there is an almost morbid sensitiveness in regard to the management of hospitals for the insane, and when, at the sources of most complaint, it has been acknowledged that the fault from which that sensitiveness and that complaint have sprung lies with the subordinates, and not with the principals of those institutions,—is it the part of wisdom so to enlarge the borders of those hospitals as greatly to weaken the disciplinary power of the snperintendents by increasing the measure of independence in the subordinates?"

The plea that the cottage system involves less restraint and aids recovery by a homelike aspect is regarded as unsound,

while it is unfavorable to the exercises in the chapel and recreation-rooms, particularly in winter, which minister to the enjoyments of the patients. Nor is it of any considerable advantage in its supposed removal of quiet patients from the noise of the more excited. Upon the question of the comparative deprivation of liberty under the two systems, Dr. Earle says :—

"One of the essentials in the Worcester plan was a high wall circumscribing the farm,—a wall which must be a perpetual restraint to *all* the patients, so long as they are on the premises. It could only have been in view of the effectually restraining power of this wall, that the otherwise astounding proposition that two-thirds of the ordinary inmates of the hospitals might properly be placed in cottages, could have been advanced. At this Northampton hospital, 'close' though it be, there is no such wall. The entrance-gate is always open except upon the Sabbath. And along the boundary of a large part of the farm there is no obstacle to easy transit. Upon a foregoing page of this report I have shown that, on the ninth of July last, there were ninety-six patients at work, out of the halls, and forty-six of them out of doors. Fifteen of the latter were alone, and probably two-thirds who were with attendants were often, and might have been at that time, permitted to work alone. All of the men mentioned as working within doors had, and now have, unrestricted liberty of the premises. A considerable number who were not at work were equally untramelled in their movements. There might have been, at the same time, as there often has been, not less than a hundred others distributed, in groups, with their attendants, some of them sitting in the grove and others walking in various places upon the premises, to the distance of half a mile from the hospital. Candidly now, would this hospital have been any more 'close,' under these circumstances, than that at Worcester, had it been constructed with its limiting line of unscalable wall? Even on the supposition that there were no such wall, I perceive no sufficient reason for the possibility of a larger liberty in one plan than in the other. A man who can have his freedom in a cottage can have it in a larger building.

"In this connection let us remember the fact, which appears to have been overlooked by or unknown to the advocates of the cottage plan, that, in no inconsiderable number of cases, the very disciplinary restraint complained of is one of the most important,

sometimes the most essential element in the means of effecting a cure."

Inmates of the Hospital.

NORTHAMPTON HOSPITAL.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Patients in the Hospital October 1, 1871,	198	222	420
admitted during the year, .	101	98	199*
Whole number under treatment, .	299	320	619
Discharged recovered, . . .	25	15	40
improved, . . .	33	27	60
not improved, . . .	22	27	49
Died, ...	19—99	18—87	37—186
Remaining September 30, 1872, .	200	233	433

* 195 *different persons;* 111 from the general population.

The average number of patients as computed here has been 428.7, of which the state patients numbered 227, the town patients 89.5, and the private patients 112.2. The average number has been about 7 more than for the previous year. Of the whole number (195) admitted, 78 are understood never to have been inmates of any hospital before; 93 were Americans by birth, 71 natives of Ireland, 21 natives of England or the Provinces, and 10 natives of other countries. In relation to the nativity of the patients at this hospital statistics are given to show that the proportion of foreigners to Americans, which in January, 1859, soon after the opening of the hospital, was as five to two, is at the present time four to five. This is explained not by supposing any relative increase of insanity among the native population, but by the consideration that a large number of foreigners have been removed, or diverted from this hospital to the recently established receptacle at Tewksbury.

The superintendent remarks that the proportion of curable patients at Northampton is less than at the older hospitals, as they receive a larger number by direct admission from the population, while the Northampton hospital receives a greater number by transfer from the other hospitals, and patients

whose disease has become chronic are at those hospitals selected for such transfer when further accommodations are required.

Notwithstanding the considerable outlay involved in the extensive improvements and repairs of the past year, the available resources of the hospital at the present time are not materially less than at the close of the previous year. This result could hardly have been effected except by the extensive employment of the patients, with benefit alike to themselves and the institution.

The State Lunatic Hospitals as a Class.

Results.

The three lunatic hospitals have received as patients, 1,088 lunatics, and discharged 1,025, and have at the present date, September 30, 1,286, or 63 more than a year ago. Of the 1,088 admitted, 698 were insane never before in either state hospital; a few of them, however, had been inmates of state almshouses or other institutions not designed for the insane; —301 had been inmates before, though mostly not within the year; 80 were state pauper insane transferred by the General Agent from one hospital to another; and the remaining 39 were merely nominal, being transfers on the hospital records, between state, town and private patients. The number admitted from the general population cannot be exactly ascertained. The state paupers at the hospitals now number 340. The average population has been 1,289.4, of state paupers, 377.2.

Of the whole number discharged during the year, 290, or 28.3 per cent. are reported as recovered; 419, or 40.9 per cent. as improved; 188, or 18.3 per cent. as not improved; while 128, or 12.5 per cent. have died.

With respect to the causes of insanity, there is much uncertainty. Quite often the assigned cause is but an attendant circumstance of the disorder; more frequently still no cause can be specifically assigned. If the statements in the reports of the state hospitals be aggregated, it will be found that in nearly half the cases of patients admitted, no cause whatever

can be stated. Classifying the assigned causes as mental and physical, the mental causes number 123, or precisely one-fifth of the whole; the physical causes 492, or four-fifths. Prominent among the mental causes are domestic or pecuniary trouble, bereavements and religious excitements. Of the physical causes intemperance constitutes the most common one, reaching one-sixth of all assigned causes. Next to this come epilepsy, self-abuse, disease of the brain, and disorders peculiar to the female sex. A very large proportion of cases in which special exciting causes are assigned have, in addition, strong hereditary predispositions to insanity.

Further Hospital Accommodations for the Insane.

The present convenient capacity of the state lunatic hospitals is about 1,000, viz.: Worcester, 350; Taunton, 325; Northampton, 325. The average number of inmates is about 1,300, leaving an excess of 300 inmates. This excess will be increased with the increase of population, and probably even in a greater degree than the increase of population, as there will not be outlets to the same extent as heretofore. The city lunatic hospital at South Boston, having a capacity of 180, has over 200 inmates, and its discharges are much less than the new cases of insanity occurring in Boston for which provision must be made. Its numbers have been reduced from time to time, and are to be still further reduced to its convenient capacity of 180. The state hospitals must, therefore, receive the main body of the new cases from the city of Boston. The insane department in the state almshouse at Tewksbury, as newly enlarged, accommodates 300 inmates, and is now full. Thus far it has furnished important relief to the state hospitals. It is likely to have each year fifty vacancies created by death or discharge, and to that extent only can furnish annual relief for the future to the state hospitals.

The following tabular statement will show at a glance the ordinary population of the several hospitals and asylums in the State from 1867 to 1872:—

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

AVERAGE AT—	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Worcester Hospital, .	389	370	387	396	439	452.9
Taunton Hospital, . .	379	389	391	388	396	407.8
Northampton Hospital, .	401	413.4	405	408.8	421.9	428.7
South Boston Hospital, .	173.3	177	193	214	232	240
McLean Asylum, . .	187.5	196	184	188	177	*187
Ipswich Asylum. . .	46.3	53.3	55.6	59.4	55	54.3
Tewksbury Asylum, .	200	255	265	*275	295	*297
Total, ...	1,776.1	1,853.7	1,880.6	1,929.2	2,015.9	2,067.7

* Estimated.

The city of Boston has for some time agitated the project of a new lunatic hospital, but no final conclusion has yet been reached. The tendency of opinion seems now to be against a continuance of a municipal lunatic asylum, and in favor of turning over the care of the city insane paupers to the State. In December, 1872, the aldermen and common council voted, and the mayor approved, an order "to petition the general court, at its next session, either to allow the city of Boston towards the support of the insane paupers in said city a sum of money equal to the amount assessed upon the city by the State for the support of insane paupers belonging in other cities and towns, or to build an additional state asylum for the insane in the city of Boston or its immediate vicinity."*

The hospital at Worcester is to be rebuilt, and its proposed capacity is for 400. This Board, at a meeting in August last, voted that "in view of the present crowded condition of the state lunatic hospitals, additional accommodations for the care of the insane should be provided." No one who visits the state lunatic hospitals can fail to be impressed with the present inadequate accommodations for the patients, whose numbers will increase with our population.

The further accommodations desired must be provided, either by an enlargement of the existing hospitals, or, if the

* As these pages are being printed (January 6, 1873), Mayor Pierce recommends in his inaugural address a petition for a new state hospital, with the view of discontinuing the municipal asylum.

city of Boston should discontinue its hospital, a new hospital in the eastern or north-eastern section of the State would be required. It should be added, however, that if another hospital, without an enlargement of existing hospitals, should be determined upon, thus maintaining their present capacity as above stated, and not exceeding it in the actual number of inmates, the board of patients would have to be raised above the present rate of $3.50 per week. That amount is barely sufficient where the numbers are as at present, but would not be sufficient if the numbers were reduced to the convenient capacity of the hospitals as they are,—some expenses being as great for small numbers as for large.

Special Provision for Insane Convicts.

The difficulty and impropriety of confining insane convicts and other insane persons, not convicts but predisposed to homicidal or violent acts, in the state lunatic hospitals, as at present arranged, having been frequently urged by the superintendents, the Secretary in his last annual report (pp. 128–141), stated the existing evil and suggested what appeared to be the best method of meeting it. In the same connection communications from those officers, giving their experience and views in full, were submitted. They deserve examination upon any recurrence of the subject. The Secretary presented the following as his own conclusions :—

"A receptacle for insane convicts and for other insane persons, acquitted or not prosecuted on criminal charges for violent acts on the ground of insanity, or disposed to commit such acts, is required.

"Such a receptacle is needed chiefly on these grounds :

"*First*, The character of the inmates requires greater safeguards, both as to the construction of the buildings and as to the administration of the institution, in order to secure them from escapes and from injuring other inmates ; and such safeguards, when applied to patients who do not need them, are injurious.

"*Secondly*, Inmates not belonging to these classes and whose insanity may be limited to melancholy or some mild form, and with whom all external relations are fully appreciated, find association with these classes disagreeable.

"There seems to be no good reason for providing one receptacle

or institution for the insane convicts and another for insane persons, who, in a state of insanity, have committed or are predisposed to violent acts; and for these reasons:

"*First*, The same safeguards as to construction and administration are required for both classes. *Secondly*, The insane persons of homicidal propensities above referred to, who are not convicts, have a form of insanity in which they would not, in many cases, be offended or rendered uncomfortable by the association with the insane convicts. *Thirdly*, The two classes are often not separated by any principle of moral responsibility, as the insane convict is frequently one who was suffering, at the time of his act, under a disability which the courts failed to detect at the trial for want of a proper defence, or because the mental disease was still latent. *Fourthly*, Insanity suspends punishment based upon previous conduct, and there is, therefore, no reason for any separation based upon moral grounds, or any separation, except such as is founded upon the natural aversion of other inmates and their friends to such associations. This aversion is sufficiently considered by not having the receptacle connected with any penal institution.

"It is submitted that the construction of such a receptacle may perhaps be wisely made a part of the plan for a new hospital at Worcester. It can be made a separate building, surrounded by a wall, sufficiently removed from other buildings to avoid any unpleasant associations, and yet near enough to have the benefit of the general superintendency of that institution."

The project of a new and separate institution for the class referred to, is sure to start some vexed questions with which it would not be well to embarrass the desired improvement. The convict insane would give to it its distinctive character, and then any proposition to admit to it others, not *convict* insane, who could be better provided for in it than elsewhere, would be resisted as affixing to them the repute of a criminal class. Nor is it likely that it would with its peculiar character, as well as its smaller numbers, be provided in the long run with a corps of officers equal in skill to those whose services are commanded by the other hospitals. For these and other reasons it is better that provision should be made for the insane who have committed or are predisposed to homicidal or violent acts, in buildings or apartments properly ar-

ranged and provided with means of security in connection with some one of the lunatic hospitals. If considerable additions are to be made to the hospital at Taunton, and pressed to an early completion, such provision might well be made at that institution.

The committee upon public charitable institutions, at the last session of the legislature, was directed to investigate and report what change in management or accommodation is necessary for the safe keeping of insane criminals. The committee upon the order gave a hearing at which the superintendents of the state lunatic hospitals and some of the trustees of each attended. They stated their views fully, and the committee seemed impressed with the existing difficulty and the need of a better system of custody, and desired the superintendents to confer together, and, after such conference, to present some plan which they should agree upon. They subsequently transmitted a written statement of their views, in which there was a want of definiteness and concurrence upon a practicable measure.

The committee considered that the matter was not ripe for action, and their report, that it was inexpedient to legislate, was accepted.

The Board, in its First Report (p. xvii) said:—

"There is still another class, the criminal insane, for whom special provision should be made. Formerly, they were kept at the prisons, confined in cells, but more recently they have been placed in the state hospitals. It is generally thought that this class of the insane should not be allowed to mingle with those who are free from crime, but should have apartments built expressly for their accomodation. The legislature of 1864 had this subject under consideration, and appropriated fifteen thousand dollars to erect a suitable building connected with the Tewksbury Almshouse, as a wing to the new building that was to be erected there, to accommodate the incurable pauper insane. But an asylum designed for this class of insane persons should be built in some other place; the most appropriate place, probably, would be at one of the state hospitals. As the number, according to the best estimate that can be made, is thought never to exceed twenty-five or thirty at a time, they would not require a large building."

The subject has since been briefly referred to in the Fifth Report of the Secretary (p. 124), and the Sixth Report of the Board (p. xcix).

If a proper building for the insane convicts and others predisposed to violent acts should be provided in connection with one of the state lunatic hospitals, power should be given to this Board to transfer from the other hospitals to the one where such provision is made, persons of the class referred to. The Board has now the power to transfer state pauper inmates of those institutions from one to the other, and there is no reason why it should not be made general and extended to all other inmates.

Upon the subject referred to the superintendent of the Taunton Hospital, Dr. Godding says, in his report:—

"Of the six successful elopements, four belonged to the class of criminal cases. The subject of the convict insane has been exhausted in the previous reports of the hospital, and it seems almost useless to refer to it again. A brief recapitulation of what has already been said may, however, be valuable to historical societies, and have a certain melancholy interest to such as are hoping for legislative action in the future. In the second annual report of this hospital, the trustees and superintendent both allude to the admission of six insane convicts, and the trustees 'respectfully suggest if it is proper or expedient to associate with the unfortunate insane, criminal offenders, guilty perhaps of the most revolting crimes.' In their report of the next year, the third, the trustees 'feel compelled to allude' to the same subject. The superintendent in his report of the same year says, 'Their influence upon the other patients is in all respects bad.' In the fourth annual report the trustees say, that 'one of the most serious impediments to the successful admistration of the institution is the admission of insane convicts.' The superintendent, after dwelling upon the evils of having them in the then crowded condition of the hospital (the whole number of patients under treatment being three hundred and twenty-seven!) says: 'It is only the *dangerous* insane convicts who are sent from the places of confinement and correction to the hospital.' In their fifth annual report the trustees and superintendent rejoice that during the past year no criminals have been sent from the penal institutions, and the superintendent adds: 'I can-

not but cherish the hope, that in Massachusetts the last criminal has been removed from her state prison to find a place among her respectable but unfortunate insane.' How soon that hope faded, is shown by the record, that three weeks after the report was written a man was admitted from the Dedham house of correction, and before the close of another hospital year one had been received from the state prison, and seven from houses of correction. No allusion is made to this in the next report, probably in the faint hope that it would not occur again. But in the ninth annual report the superintendent, under the head of elopments says: 'The plan of sending desperate and dangerous state prison convicts to the hospitals continues to be practised.' In the eleventh annual report, the trustees say: 'Their presence is disagreeable to many of the patients, and exerts a bad influence'; and they express a hope that early provision may be made by the State, for this class of patients. In May, 1864, the general court passed an Act, that 'There shall be established on the lands connected with the state almshouse at Tewksbury a receptacle for insane criminals, to which shall be removed all persons now in the state lunatic hospitals whom the Board of State Charities shall deem to be fit subjects therefor.' But the same Act provides that 'no person shall be removed or committed to such receptacle until the governor by his proclamation gives notice that the same is ready for inmates.' This was in 1864; and in 1872 we are still waiting for that proclamation. In the thirteenth annual report the superintendent merely chronicles, without comment, the fact that three men have been admitted from the state prison, and the same number from houses of correction. In the fourteenth annual report he says: 'The inadequacy of the hospital building to answer as a place of safe confinement for desperate criminals under severe sentence, has been too often dwelt upon to need any further consideration at this time.' In the fifteenth annual report, the subject already worn somewhat threadbare, but none the less important, comes up again, in noticing the arrival of ten criminals at the hospital. In his last, the sixteenth annual report, Dr. Choate, after mentioning the admission of six convicts, closes his record as follows: 'I can add nothing to what has been said many times before, as to the propriety of these transfers, except that further experience confirms the views hitherto expressed.' In 1870, the trustees and superintendents of the several state hospitals, while before the legislative committee on another subject, called their attention to the necessity for a distinct provision for the criminal insane. The matter was afterwards con-

sidered by that committee, and deferentially 'referred to the next legislature.' In the last annual report, the present superintendent discussed the matter at some length, feeling that the vital importance for some legislative action must be his excuse for again bringing forward the subject. But by far the most comprehensive treatment of the question will be found in the last report of the honorable Secretary of the Board of State Charities, who, after giving written opinions from the different superintendents of the state hospitals, as well as the facts in regard to such insane elsewhere, ably sums up the whole matter, and recommends the erection of a distinct building for the criminal and homicidal insane. At the last session of the general court, the committee on charitable institutions courteously invited the trustees and superintendents of the different insane hospitals to be present at a hearing on this subject. A delegation from each hospital attended, and made a full, frank statement of the trials and difficulties experienced. The committee seemed interested, listened with marked attention, and at a later period reported, 'inexpedient to legislate." And here I hazard the prediction, that some of us now living will yet see in Massachusetts a separate provision for the criminal insane, and that men will then wonder how the old Commonwealth had permitted her sick and helpless ones to suffer the wrong so long.

"To complete the record, I have only to add that during the past year we have received twelve criminal cases, but only two from the state prison."

Dr. Earle, in his report, says that "The first and most pressing need is a hospital for insane convicts and the homicidal insane," and that, "in view of the exposition of the subject by the Secretary, it is unnecessary to say more in this place, than that our other patients are annoyed and their lives imperilled by those who are proper subjects for the proposed hospital; and that it is impossible for us to make those subjects themselves so comfortable as they might be in an institution properly adapted to them."

II. The State Pauper Establishments.

The State Almshouse at Tewksbury.

Thomas J. Marsh, *Superintendent.*

Since May 1 this has been the only state almshouse and has received inmates from all parts of the State. From that date, therefore, the admissions have considerably exceeded the numbers in the corresponding months of former years. The whole number of inmates within the year ending September 30, 1872, has also been greater by 142 than in the previous year.

The number in the institution Oct. 1, 1871, was .	639
Admitted during the year, ...	1,718
Whole number supported, ...	2,357
Discharged (including 334 deaths), . . .	1,683
Remaining Sept. 30, 1872, ...	674

This statement excludes the nominal admissions, but includes the inmates of the insane department. The admissions include 1,461 from the general population (1,183 of them from Boston), and 54 births, besides 103 transfers from the state lunatic hospitals, and 100 transfers from the state almshouses at Monson and Bridgewater. From the Monson Almshouse 35, and from the Bridgewater Almshouse 41 were transferred to Tewksbury, in pursuance of the requirements of the Act abolishing those institutions. The average number of inmates has been 758.8, or 10 more than for the year immediately preceding.

The superintendent reports a probable deficiency in the appropriation for current expenses. The sum asked for ($83,050) was estimated upon the actual expenses of 1871, and in view of a probable increase in the average number to be supported. The amount allowed was $76,500, or $6,550 less than the estimate.

There has been less labor on the farm than usual, owing to the building operations, but the results are favorable.

Repairs and Improvements.

The new hospital alluded to in the last report of the secretary was finished during the winter, and occupied on the first of March. It proves in every respect well adapted to its purpose, and entirely satisfactory to the officers of the institution. A correct description of it is here given, as that presented a year ago in the Secretary's report was defective in some respects.

"The hospital building is 318 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 17 feet high, except the ends, which are 30 feet square and two stories high, divided into six rooms each. One of the rooms in each end is intended for the nurse, and one for a bath-room, leaving four in each end for isolation of any patients who may require it. These rooms are 10 and 12 feet high; the remainder is divided into two rooms measuring 172 and 86 feet in length respectively, and 17 feet in height. From each of these two rooms there is a projection, or small room, in which earth-closets are to be placed. The whole building is to be heated by steam. For that purpose the present boiler-house has been enlarged and one new tubular boiler added. Three chimneys have been built, so that in case of accident to the steam-works stoves can be put in for heating purposes.

"On the roof, over the two largest rooms, two twenty-four inch ventilators have been placed. The building is of brick, with Mansard roof, sides slated, top tinned.

"At the northern end of the building there is to be a basement room for use as a gate-keeper's and reception-room. The floor of this room will be from one and a half to two feet below the surface of the ground, with door one-half of glass, and three windows. The building will accommodate 160 patients."

The cost of this hospital has been, up to the present time, $20,797.34, a little more than the sum originally appropriated, the deficiency being more than met by the additional appropriation of $850, by chapter 98, Acts of 1872. This building has long been needed, and never more than this year, which has brought to the institution a great increase of sickness. The physician attributes this largely to the changes effected by the legislation of 1872, which closed the almshouses at Monson and Bridgewater, and thereby made

Tewksbury the refuge of all the removable sick state poor from all parts of the State.

The addition to the building devoted to the insane, provided for by Resolve 77 of 1871, recently completed, cost, including fixtures and furniture, $26,000. It was opened for use on December 11, 1872, providing room for 160 more patients. The original building, with similar appointments, cost $35,000; making the entire cost $61,000. These are round numbers. The whole, including the original and the added buildings is 250 feet (244 clear) in length by 43 (40 clear) in breadth. Its convenient capacity for inmates is 300.

The new buildings for the insane and the hospital at Tewksbury, being built of brick, and at once simple and substantial, are the most creditable buildings which have been at any time erected by the State for its paupers. It is to be regretted that the original structures at Tewksbury, Bridgewater and Monson, erected in 1852–4, had not been of like construction.

Resolve 30 of 1872 appropriated $12,000 for various repairs and improvements in the buildings. These are still in progress, having thus far consumed a little more than half the sum appropriated. Gas was introduced in August last, the fixtures having been previously completed.

Sanitary Condition.

The record of sickness during the past year shows an increased number of cases, but the average number of inmates on the sick-list was 122, or 23 less than in the previous year. As in 1870–1 there was a visitation of small-pox, with twenty-four cases and one death. The general mortality of the year has been large (334), resulting from the unusually severe summer disorders, and from the great numbers of paupers admitted in the last stages of fatal disease. Two hundred and seven of the deaths were among persons admitted within the year.

Of 38 foundlings admitted during the year ending September 30 to the almshouse, 34 have died. This does not vary from the usual table of mortality of this hapless class

at this institution. They have suffered from exposure before reaching it, and are in the unnatural condition of separation from the mother. They come mainly from Boston, where it is understood that those likely to live are sent to the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, for support by the State, under chapter 230, Acts of 1867, and chapter 136, Acts of 1870, the residue, diseased and with little chance of life being sent to the state almshouse.

Of 61 births in the institution, 34 were illegitimate.

The Insane Department.

TEWKSBURY ASYLUM.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1871, . .	80	215	295
Admitted during the year, . . .	57	69	126
Whole number during the year, .	137	284	421
Discharged recovered, . . .	2	2	4
improved, ...	9	3	12
not improved, or deserted,	15	30	45
Died, ...	28—54	33—68	61—122
Remaining Sept. 30, 1872, . .	83	216	299

The average number of inmates of this department has been about 297. Under the influence of appropriate employment for such of this supposed hopeless class of insane as are able to labor, some have been restored to reason, and more have been improved.

Until the present year the building assigned to the insane at Tewksbury has furnished inadequate accommodations, so that nearly half the number have been mingled with the other inmates of the almshouse, but the additional building already referred to has given present relief.

The State Almshouse and State Primary School at Monson.

Dr. Horace P. Wakefield, *Superintendent.*

This establishment retained its twofold character until May 1, 1872, or more than half the official year. It will therefore

be convenient to speak of it in this report in the same manner as heretofore.

The number in the establishment Oct. 1, 1871, was .	421
Admitted during the year, ...	478
Whole number supported, ...	899
Discharged, deserted or died, ...	501
Remaining September 30, 1872, ...	398

The average number in the establishment has been 430.6, or 8 larger than in 1871. Of this average number 360.8 belonged to the primary-school department, and 69.8 to the almshouse department. To May 1, the date of the discontinuance of the almshouse, 269 paupers had been admitted to it from the cities and towns, and 61 by transfer from the almshouses at Tewksbury and Bridgewater. Many of these were children whose ultimate destination was the State Primary School.

Under Resolve 21 of 1872, twenty acres of grass land, with a barn thereon, adjoining the farm of the institution, and lying on the Quaboag River, have been bought of A. J. Northrop. They have yielded 28 tons of hay. The price paid was $2,000. The conveyance was made April 24.

The same Resolve authorized the expenditure of $3,584.10 for the introduction of gas, and other improvements. The gas machine selected is the "Excelsior," manufactured at Warren, in this State. It was first set up and put in operation September 12. It is on trial and has not yet been accepted. The cost of piping the buildings was $845.34. The gas is manufactured from gasoline. The superintendent's report details the operation of the machine.

The superintendent describes the repairs and improvements in the buildings during the year, as new rooms for keeping milk, vegetables and groceries, for cooking, and for the boys' bathing. New tables have been made in the dining-hall; a play-room sixty feet by twenty-five has been fitted up under the chapel, heated by steam, lighted by gas and provided with sinks and conveniences for washing. This is intended

for use in cold or rainy weather,—the former play-room being at some distance from the main building in the rear. Some of the floors of the institution have been relaid. Sheds for storing wood and carts have been erected. A drain of forty rods in length has been laid. The almshouse has been repainted externally, with a change of color from yellow to white. A new cemetery has been laid out. The building formerly used by the men while the almshouse department existed, has been moved to the rear of the cook-room, and is to be used, in part for the pauper helpers supported at the institution, and in part as a workshop for the boys.

The superintendent briefly refers to the improved economy and increased products of the institution during his administration, which began in 1868. He shows that while the deficiency appropriations of 1865, 1866 and 1867, the three years immediately preceding his connection with the institution, amounted to $19,895.74, in addition to a debt of over one thousand dollars, the expenditures in subsequent years had always been kept within the amounts appropriated. The unexpended balances of the appropriations for 1869, 1870 and 1871 amounted to $13,054.03, and these balances, with the consent of the legislature, have been expended in the purchase of 46 acres of land, the introduction of gas, and general improvements on the buildings and lands. In 1867 the farm produced 13,813 gallons of milk; 12,650 gallons more were purchased for the use of the inmates at a cost of $2,530. During the current year the production of milk amounted to 28,171 gallons, at a low estimate worth $5,634.20. The hay cut in 1868 from the farm was 114 tons; the present year it amounted to 187 tons. This gain is due to the reclaiming of thirty acres of wild lands. The value of farm products the present year is about $16,000.

The superintendent, as all who have had frequent occasion to visit the institution must admit, has deserved well of the State for his faithful management of its material interests, and his constant desire to improve it from year to year. The sanitary condition of the institution attests the value of his medical services.

During the year just closed 406 cases of disease, an average of 34 a month, have been treated; 12 proved fatal. There have been 1,077 deaths here since the opening of the institution in 1854, and 382 births, six of the latter within the year.

Recent Changes and Present Character of the Institution.

The State Primary School supports and educates the pauper children, who, having no municipal settlements, are dependent upon the State. The school was organized *as an institution* under chapter 209 of the Acts of 1866, but schools were already in existence at the almshouse.

Two other classes are received for custody or support at the institution.

Under chapter 359 of the Acts of 1870, children prosecuted for offences, and put in charge of the Board of State Charities, instead of being committed to reformatories or prisons, may be placed here for temporary custody.

Under chapter 45 of the Acts of 1872, state paupers, in order to utilize their labor, or when for other reasons deemed expedient by this Board, may be supported here.

The inspectors note approvingly the discontinuance of the almshouse department. They thus classify the inmates of the institution :—

"*First.* The children of the Primary School admitted from other institutions by the Board of State Charities.

"*Second.* A number of boys and girls taken from the juvenile courts by the Visiting Agent, and placed here for temporary custody, or till the Board of State Charities can admit them to the school. While in this condition they are allowed to attend school and associate with the other children as if they were members of the school.

"*Third.* The paupers or helpers, mostly females, some of whom have infants, who count in the number of this class, but who are really in neither of the classes specified."

At the closing of the almshouse on May 1, there were allowed to remain at the institution, as helpers, 6 men and 24 women; and for support, 7 boys and 6 girls, all of the children being under three years of age, and having mothers or

brothers and sisters in the institution; in all, 43 persons. From time to time since that date, 5 women and 40 children have been transferred hither from the Tewksbury Almshouse by this Board. Of the 53 pauper children thus at the institution, 22 have since been formally admitted to the Primary School. Since May 1, 24 children consigned to this Board by the courts, have also been placed here by the Visiting Agent for temporary custody, of which number 18 have become pupils of the Primary School. Of the whole number supported at the Primary School, 7 have been discharged, 7 escaped, 1 died, and 57 remain; of whom 5 are men, 20 women, 24 boys and 11 girls.

The inspectors recommend that overseers of the poor be allowed to send pauper children from the cities and towns directly to the State Primary School, instead of sending them in the first instance to the State Almshouse at Tewksbury to await a transfer by this Board.

The State Primary School.

The statistics of the Primary School department may be given as follows:—

STATE PRIMARY SCHOOL.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in the School October 1, 1871,	273	82	355
Admitted during the year,	98	53	151
Returned from places,	54—152	25— 78	79—230
Whole number within the year,	425	160	585
Discharged to places,	125	43	168
to Industrial School,	–	4	4
to Reform School,	2	-	2
died,	3	3	6
escaped,	5	2	7
by settlement,	1	–	1
by Board of State Charities,	39—175	17— 69	56—244
Remaining September 30, 1872,	250	91	341

The average number of inmates of the school is stated by the superintendent and the principal at 361, an increase of

25 above the average of the preceding year; but the whole number within the year has been 22 less than in 1871.

Mr. Charles F. Foster still continues in the service of chaplain and principal of the school, for which he has shown superior fitness. In his report he refers to the success attained in the discipline of boys, many of whom were trained in unfavorable associations, and had become addicted to bad habits before their admission. He says:—

"The plan described under the head of 'Methods of Discipline employed in the School,' in our report of 1870, is still pursued, and through the charm of novelty has long since worn off, it continues to answer well the purpose for which it was designed. The 'Band of the Tried and True' has had, during two years and a half, a membership of 212, and in most cases the six pledges of honesty, truth, purity, temperance, order and trust have been sacredly kept. From time to time other tests have been added, so that now, those that prove themselves trustworthy for months in succession, have their names affixed to a 'roll of honor,' and their pictures are placed in a frame in the chapel. This method of securing good order is found to be much more satisfactory in every point of view, than frequent resort to corporal punishment. In carrying out such a plan, all depends upon the hearty co-operation of those persons who have the children in charge. We have been peculiarly fortunate in this respect. Teachers and officers, for the most part, have entered heartily into the spirit of the work."

The schools in the institution are six in number, each in charge of a female teacher, and containing from 46 to 63 pupils each, with an aggregate average attendance of 344. Respecting these schools Mr. Foster says,—

"Several causes have tended to produce in them a marked improvement. A higher rank of scholarship has been sustained throughout the year in comparison with previous years, notwithstanding the most promising pupils have often been selected to go out. Many of those who have been admitted from the courts, have already had the advantages of the city schools, and they immediately take position in the advanced classes. We have also aimed to perfect the system of classification, and have so far succeeded, that, in several of the schools, the same text-book is used through-

out. No. 1 has in its afternoon division, Sargent's Fourth Reader, and in its morning division, the Progressive Third Reader. No. 2, comprising 63 scholars, uses only the Third Reader, with oral exercises in geography and arithmetic. No. 3, with 61 scholars, used Sargent's Second Reader until a few months since, when they were all advanced to the Third Reader. We have not been able to make such a distinct gradation in the remaining three schools, although they all have made steady improvement under faithful and competent teachers. Twenty-five hours a week are nominally devoted to study and recitation, yet many of the scholars, being employed in various kinds of labor, attend school only half that time. Classes are taught in vocal music, and in writing, under the direction of Mrs. Hill. A few volumes have been added to the library, making the present number of books 392."

During the year the children have been put to work more than before, and it is proposed to fit up a work-room for them, where they may be employed in seating chairs or in other useful labor. The importance of this improvement is manifest. Upon the subject of manual labor for the children, Mr. Foster remarks :—

"Since the abolishment of the almshouse, the children have been made more serviceable than formerly in domestic labor and in work upon the farm. Besides the regular duties of the laundry, bakery and kitchen, they have found light employment at times in various ways in other parts of the establishment. One man has had a company of thirty or forty boys under his care at work in the garden or elsewhere every pleasant day during the summer. Different classes have alternated in this way, so as to allow all to study either in the forenoon or afternoon. We cannot furnish an estimate of what they have accomplished. Very likely the principal advantage has been to the boys themselves. Their physical condition is better for the out-door exercise. They also take hold of study with more zest for having spent a part of the day in labor. What is better, they have been obtaining a practical knowledge of the common things of life, and the methods of working. Most of the children come to us from the cities. They have spent their time heretofore in lounging about the streets, falling into mischief, out of sheer want of occupation; or else they have wrought in the mills like human machines, performing a regular task, with no object but the

scanty pay. We find many with such antecedents, thoroughly conversant with evil, yet ignorant of the commonest employments of the household or the farm. It is a needful part of the education of these boys and girls, to familiarize them with the details of work, so that they may be in a measure furnished and prepared for rough contact with the world. The great mistake of the present day, observable in all departments of instruction, from the primary school to the higher seminaries of learning, is in substituting a mere book knowledge for a practical acquaintance with the ordinary affairs of life. Manual labor schools are needed alike for the rich and the poor, as an introductory step to a reform in the social economy. In these days of sudden mutations in fortune, it is certainly safe to know how to work, and to work advantageously whenever the necessity arises.

"The introduction of some form of mechanical labor into our institution, whereby a portion of the boys may find regular occupation, would not only serve a good purpose in training them to work, but it would doubtless tend to promote good order, and make them more contented. Judging also from the interest which many of them have already manifested in the care of their little beds of flowers, we think it would not be an unprofitable experiment to set apart in the future an acre or more for the special purpose of teaching the most tractable of the boys the best methods of gardening. By assigning a small tract to each one, they will be made to feel a kind of responsibility for the success of its cultivation, and regarding themselves as tenants for the time, with a lien upon the land by right of service, will forget their old associations, and be satisfied to remain with us until suitable houses can be provided for them."

The State Almshouse and State Workhouse at Bridgewater.

NAHUM LEONARD, *Superintendent.*

The almshouse department at Bridgewater was under chapter 45 of the Acts of the last legislature discontinued on May 1, 1872. The transfers made in pursuance thereof are stated in a previous part of this Report. The statistics relating to the inmates of the institutions as a whole for the year past are as follows :—

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Number in the institution Oct. 1, 1871, ...	397
Admitted during the year, ...	427
Whole number supported, ...	824
Discharged, ...	515
Remaining Sept. 30, 1872, ...	309

Of the admissions, 208 were from the cities and towns and 219 from Tewksbury Almshouse.

The average number in the institutions has been 371.8, or nearly 13 less than in 1871. Of this average, 297.6 belonged to the workhouse, and 74.2 to the almshouse department.

The administration of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard as superintendent and matron respectively, has shown the wisdom of their selection for their trusts. The discipline of the institution has been maintained, and the productive capacity of the farm has been kept up. The superintendent has made commendable efforts to provide work for the men in-doors, at seasons when no out-door work was available, but the greater portion of the men, not having mechanical capacity, he has not yet met with the desired success. Something has been done at picking oakum and pounding stone.

The superintendent recommends the running of the sewing machines by steam power. This should be done, as otherwise continuous work at a sewing machine develops or aggravates physical disability. There is a valuable paper on the effects of the use of the sewing machine on health, when moved by foot power, in the Report of the State Board of Health, published in January, 1872.

Repairs and Improvements.

The exterior surface of the buildings has been painted; concrete walks have been laid out in the yard to avoid dust and the wetting of the feet of the inmates, and grass plats made on the unused spaces. Various interior arrangements have been made to promote convenience, particularly as to a bath-room for the women, a dining-hall for the men, and the

hospitals and a better location of the dispensaries. The superintendent deserves special credit for his pains in arranging for more room for the sick.

The care bestowed in preparing the cemetery is worthy of mention. The grave of a pauper is as sacred as that of any other human being. His burial and sepulture should be con ducted with decent respect. The superintendent says :—

"Considerable time and labor have been bestowed upon the cemetery. The field has been divided by a fence, running from east to west, so as to enclose the land north of and including the tomb. It has been cleared of bushes and underbrush. At the north-west corner we have laid out a few lots. In each lot are twenty graves, each grave being numbered. An oak plank, painted, and shaped like a common gravestone, is placed at the head of each grave and numbered. At the office a registry is kept, showing the number of the lot and also the number of the grave in which each person is buried, so that each body can easily be identified. Any unprejudiced person, I think, must confess that our cemetery would bear a favorable comparison with any ordinary country burying-ground."

The report recommends new plastering and flooring for the dormitories, and another building for the women, in part for a sewing-room, and in part for their use when off duty. The cost of such a building has not been carefully estimated, but is roughly reckoned as approaching $5,000.

The Secretary refers to the recommendations of his last Report (Eighth) pp. 148, 150, for separate dormitories for women and lock-ups which continue to be as much required as ever.

The sanitary condition of the inmates has been generally good. No contagious diseases have prevailed to any considerable extent, but disorders incident to immoral lives have prevailed. Out of 463 patients received into the hospitals, 66 have died,—17 of that number being infants, and 20 persons above 60 years of age. The hospital accommodations have been increased and much improved, particularly in respect to the essential points of light and ventilation.

The Workhouse Department.

This is now the sole institution at Bridgewater in point of law, as it has long been the chief in point of fact. Its record for the year shows the following facts :—

STATE WORKHOUSE.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining October 1, 1871, . . .	124	188	312
Committed during the year, . . .	154	130	284
Whole number in the Workhouse, .	278	318	596
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	120	102	222
by Board of State Charities,	23	50	73
by escape, ...	10	1	11
by death, ...	13—166	10—163	23—329
Remaining September 30, 1872, .	112	155	267

Of the whole number of commitments, 40 were made directly from towns and cities under the laws authorizing such commitments on complaint of the overseers of the poor, and one was received from the school ship.

A school has been opened which is kept six evenings in a week, and occasional meetings of the women are held, at which, under charge of one of the matrons, music is rehearsed for the Sunday services.

Miss Chickering and Mrs. Durant, members of the Advisory Board of Overseers to the Prisons for Women, and also officers of the Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners at Dedham, whose monthly visits began with January 13, 1870, have continued them during the year to the advantage of many inmates who have been provided with shelter and places at the critical period of a discharge from confinement.

The system and methods of trials before special trial justices created by the Act establishing the State Workhouse (chapter 198 of the Acts of 1866, sections 7 and 8), has been at times subjected to criticism. It was the subject of special investigation before a committee of the legislature of

1870 (Senate Doc., No. 110). An order of inquiry was referred to the Committee on Public Charitable Institutions at the last session, and their report against the expediency of further legislation was accepted.

The particular objection urged at the last session (Report on State Commissionerships, House Doc., No. 295, page 22) was that the trial of persons for vagrancy, lewdness and like misdemeanors outside of the counties where they were committed, is in conflict with Article 13 of the Declaration of Rights, which is, "In criminal prosecutions, the verification of facts, in the vicinity where they happen, is one of the greatest securities of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen."

But this provision is in the nature of an *admonition* rather than that of a *command*. It does not limit the power of the legislature to authorize the trial of offences outside of the counties where they were committed, and there is no impropriety in authorizing trials in other counties where it is clear that no injustice will be done to the accused. This was distinctly held in Commonwealth *vs.* Parker (2 Pickering's Reports, p. 550), where several instances of Acts authorizing such trials are given. It is believed that in the case of the trials under the State Workhouse Act no injustice has been done on account of the vagrancy or other immoral conduct having taken place elsewhere than in the county where the special trial justices have held their courts.

It has been objected that the trials at the State Workhouse are not sufficiently public, being held at institutions and not in places where bystanders are apt to collect. There is something plausible in this objection. The law might be amended so as to require the trials to be had before the nearest trial justice or police court, and at the usual place where such court or justice is accustomed to sit. It is believed, however, that the exposure of the accused by trials in such places, and by transportation thereto, would be disagreeable to them. It must be admitted that there is a difficulty in arranging a system at once convenient to officers, and considerate to the accused, and at the same time calculated to

remove the suspicions aroused from time to time to the effect that such trials are not conducted with fairness to the accused.

The Board in order to remove as far as possible any reasonable grounds for such suspicions, voted on May 4, 1870, that an application be made to the special trial justices to appoint fixed days of trials, and this vote was published in the newspapers at the time; the vote was modified on August 18, 1871. By this means any parties desiring to attend the trials for any reason are enabled to ascertain the times when any sessions are to be held. The days are as follows:—At Tewksbury on the Tuesday preceding the last Thursday of each month, and at Bridgewater on the Thursday following the last Wednesday of each month. (Seventh Report of the Board, p. lxxxiv, Eighth Report, p. lxx.)

Pardons.

Of the whole number discharged from the workhouse during the year, 73 were pardoned by vote of the Board of State Charities. This is a much larger proportion than the pardons of the previous year. On May 21 and 29, the Board, or a committee of three of its members, examined at the workhouse the cases of 86 inmates with reference to the propriety of discharging any of them, giving personal interviews to all desiring a pardon.

The Pauper Establishments as a Whole.

Owing to the extensive transfers between the three pauper establishments, the true number of inmates provided for by the State at these places is much less than the reported aggregate at each. Making the necessary allowances it will be found that these establishments have received 3,553 persons as inmates within the year, which added to the numbers supported September 30, 1871, make a total of 5,010. The average for all has been, as computed here, 1,561.2,—an increase of but five over the number for the previous year. The average of state paupers alone, excluding the members of the primary school, who are wards of the State, and inmates of the State

Page 110. In the last paragraph, the number of persons *received* within the year at the pauper establishments should be stated as 2,096 instead of 3,553, this last being the total, erroneously stated as 5,010.

Page 111. The number of state paupers remaining in the pauper institutions Sept. 30, 1872, should be stated as 773 instead of 772, and the inmates of the Workhouse as 267 instead of 309, the latter number including state paupers supported there. The total thus becomes 1,381 instead of 1,426, the decrease 76 instead of 31, and the decrease of state paupers in the almshouses 17 in place of 14.

Workhouse, who are convicts, has been 902.8,—a decrease of 28 as compared with 1871. In strict justice this average should be somewhat diminished to allow for the children placed at the State Primary School for support or temporary custody, as preliminary to formal admission to the school, or placing out in families.

Besides the state paupers at Tewksbury, Monson and Bridgewater, many have been supported at the lunatic hospitals; the average number of these for the year has been 377.2. Adding this to the average number (902.8) of state paupers at the almshouses, the average number of this class supported in state institutions is 1,280.

There remain in the three pauper establishments September 30, 1872, 772 state paupers (reckoning in that number 3 children at the State Primary School for temporary custody), 341 pupils of the primary school, and 309 inmates of the State Workhouse,—1,426—in all, a decrease of 31 as compared with 1871. The state paupers in the almshouses number 14 less than on September 30, 1871.

The Juvenile Reformatories.

The State Reform School at Westborough.

Benjamin Evans. *Superintendent.*

The following statement taken from the report of the superintendent, will show the changes among the inmates of the Reform School during the year.

Number in the School Oct. 1, 1871, . . .		272
Since received by commitment, . . .	90	
transferred from school ship, . . .	42	
" " Monson, . . .	1	
returned by Visiting Agent, . . .	12	
by master, ...	13	
by officers (eight after escapes),	25	
by parents, ...	3	
voluntarily, ...	15	
re-committed, ...	1	—202

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Whole number in school within the year, . .		474
Discharged, to seek employment, . . .	5	
on probation, ...	89	
on trial, ...	69	
transferred to school ship, . .	1	
removed to eye infirmary, . .	1	
escaped (19 have been returned), .	53	
pardoned, ...	1	
died, ...	1	—220
Remaining September 30, 1872, . .		254

The number at the close of the year is 18 less than at the beginning, the discharges having considerably exceeded the admissions. The average number, as computed here, has been 266.2, a decrease of 31 as compared with 1871. The admissions are most frequent during the spring months, and fewest in the winter. Of the 90 committed by the courts almost one-third were sent from Suffolk County. Their average age at commitment was 13.8 years. The youngest was eight years old, and the oldest upwards of eighteen. Seventeen only of the 90 were of pure American parentage, but six others had one parent American, 66 were of foreign parentage, and one unknown. Precisely one-half were committed for larceny, one-sixth for breaking and entering, and the remaining third for smaller offences. Sixty-three were committed by the probate courts, one by the superior court, and twenty-six by the trial justices of juvenile offenders, created by the last legislature.

The average time in the institution of those discharged during the year was 21.7 months.

The trustees state that not only have three years been added to the age of boys capable of admission to the school, but that some older even than seventeen are sometimes committed upon false statements of their age, made by them in order to avoid commitment to the house of correction or state prison. Two such cases seem to have occurred the past year. With reference to the transfers from the Nautical School and the commitment of older boys under the Act of the last legislature, they say :—

"The change in the character of the boys has made other changes necessary. It has called for an increase in the number of officers; for officers in some cases of more years and more experience; for a somewhat stricter discipline; for additional safeguard to prevent escape, and for some departure from the by-laws with reference to the hours of study and of labor.

"By the Act of the leglslature, the boys were to be removed to the Reform School previous to June 30, and it seemed desirable to the trustees and the superintendent, that they should be received in instalments. Accordingly, in March, twenty were transferred; in April, at two different times, twenty-two; and the remainder were discharged from the ship. This enabled the officers to give more attention to the discipline of the boys, and to their instruction in their work, than could have been given to a larger number. But to introduce even so small a number as twenty, was a disturbing element. Both those who came and those already in the school, seemed disposed to show, each to the other, that they were capable of deeds of daring. Moreover, as some had been discharged from the ship, the others felt that an injustice had been done them, and therefore they sought to escape. As the institution was not originally designed for boys of so great age and of so desperate character, the means of preventing escape were entirely insufficient, and while this worse character incited to efforts to escape, the weakness of the institution invited those efforts. Besides, as places in families are found for those who can be trusted, boys less trustworthy must be put into the family houses if those houses are to be kept full; and from these causes combined, a larger number than usual has escaped. About two-thirds, however, of that number have returned. To guard against escapes, windows have been more securely barred, and dormitories have been placed in the east hall, that the larger boys may be kept separate at night, and each be securely locked in his place. These precautions will doubtless tend to prevent escapes from the institution proper; but the entire protection against escapes from the family houses lies in the character of the boys, and in the vigilance of the officers, for the boys are not and cannot be behind bars and bolts when at work upon the farm.

"Still, as the object of the State is to train the boys to self-control and to trustworthiness, and as there is no other way to do this and to test them than to trust them, in our judgment it is better to be sometimes imposed upon than never to trust.

"Growing out of the increased possibilities of escaping, there has been a kind of restlessness, of excitement, that has been unfav-

orable to discipline, to the greatest amount of labor and the most rapid improvement in learning. Still, with very little severity, good discipline is maintained. The value of the boys' labor is nearly the same as in other years, and the progress in the schools, and their condition, are satisfactory.

"Notwithstanding the transfer of forty-two boys from the ship, and the greater age under which boys are now sent to the school, the average number for the year (267) has been less than it was last year (298), but greater than it was in 1870 (260). This is doubtless owing to the efforts of the Visiting Agency to find places in good families in the country for those boys who, when brought before the courts, do not seem so hardened as to make confinement necessary, and also to the efforts of the same agency and of the officers of the institution to find such places for the younger and more trusty boys after a comparatively short time at the school. The number admitted during the year has been two hundred two (202), the number discharged two hundred twenty (220), and the present number is two hundred fifty-four (254)."

At the hearing before the Committee on Public Charitable Institutions, already referred to on page 38 of this Report, the Secretary, while advocating a reformatory on land as far preferable to one on shipboard, where there cannot be adequate employment, expressed misgivings as to the proposed admission of the inmates of the Nautical School and others like them to the State Reform School, deeming the mixture of the two classes of boys as injurious to the younger, and considering the régime at Westborough, while adapted to the younger boys, not adapted to the older. It was not thought prudent by the committee to provide at that time another institution in lieu of the Nautical School, and while the present experiment deserves a fair trial, the experience of the year shows that such an institution is required both for the older boys now at Westborough, and also for others under 20 or 21, who are now confined in the county prisons.

The unusual number of *escapes* from the State Reform School during the year deserves serious attention in connection with the change in the character of the school growing out of the legislation referred to. In the following state-

ment, a boy unless otherwise stated, is counted only once, although escaping more than once in the period.

During the year ending September 30, there have been 86 escapes of different boys from the school, of whom 42 have been reclaimed, leaving 44 unreclaimed. For comparison it may be stated that there were in previous years escapes without reclamation as follows:—2 in 1868, 14 in 1869, 10 in 1870, and 16 in 1871,—42 in all,—being 2 less than during the past year alone. Of the 86 escaping this year, 63 left in four stampedes,—17 being in the first, 4 in the second, 39 in the third and 13 in the fourth,—in all, 73 escapes made by 63 different boys. The other 23 left, one or more at a time, all being in the family houses or in trust positions outside. Of the total number of 86 escaping, 26 were boys removed from the Nautical School. From September 30, 1871, to May 1, 1872, there were only 9 escapes. The greater number of escapes were in May and August, 24 in the former month and 56 in the latter,—some of these being duplicated or triplicated, having escaped more than once. The removals from the Nautical School were made between the 21st of March and the 17th of May. The methods in which the boys escaped need not be detailed.

Since August there has been only the usual number of escapes. There were only 3 in September. The institution has been strengthened in order to diminish as far as possible the demoralizing evil.

It should be noted that these statistics of escapes differ from those contained in the printed report of the institution, as it is not the custom to report escapes where there is a reclamation within two or three days.

The undoubted cause of this disproportionate number of escapes, exceeding in one year those of four previous years, was the introduction into the school, under chapter 68 of the Acts of the last year, of older and more vicious boys from the Nautical School, and others from the courts,—that Act carrying up the age of commitments to the institution three years, so as to include boys of 18 years. But for that change the number of escapes, instead of being over 80, would hardly have

exceeded 20. The boys from the Nautical School alleged in justification of their attempts to escape that they were as much entitled to their discharge as other boys who were discharged when that school was closed.

The older boys received from the Nautical School and from the courts have manifested a more restless spirit and a greater disposition to escape than the younger boys, and have excited the younger with stories of their criminal adventures, which they have a fancy for relating on the play-ground.

It is believed that with the new admixture the Reform School at Westborough cannot realize the moral results which have been expected and hitherto attained.

From present appearances the buildings at the State Reform School will not during winters generally prove adequate to the number committed. Their convenient capacity is 325, and room may be made perhaps for 15 more. In the winter of 1871–2, before the new class of boys who are one, two and three years older was admitted, the number rose as high as 340. The occasion for the institution being fuller in the winter than at other seasons is that at that time fewer boys are placed out and a larger proportion are committed directly from the courts instead of being placed out. Indeed, charitable and correctional institutions generally fill up during the cold season, to be again reduced in numbers as the warmer season returns.

There are now 50 or more boys at the State Reform School whose age and greater addiction to vice render their continuance there injurious to the younger boys, and this number, increased with the approach and progress of winter, is quite sure to reach to nearly double that number. This class, together with boys or young men up to the age of 20 or 21 now confined in the county prisons, ought to be provided with a separate reformatory. On September 30, 1872, there were in the houses of correction (not including the Boston House of Industry), 294 males under 21 years of age,—showing ample need for a reformatory for older boys and young men.

It is not practicable to make a separation of the two classes at the State Reform School without a radical transformation of the buildings. A division, however, of this kind is main-

tained at the Western House of Refuge, at Rochester, where a high wall divides the yards, and in every respect but a common administration the departments are kept distinct.

In consequence of the admission of the older boys to the State Reform School some changes have been made. The chair-shop has been divided by a partition, the older boys being in one part and the younger in the other. The days of labor of the older boys have been increased two hours,—that is, from 6 to 8 hours a day,—to be increased still further to 10 hours upon the return of long days another season. A greater effort is being made to teach them trades, and experiments are being tried in that direction. Nine of the boys are being taught shoemaking,

Chair-seating is the chief occupation of the boys, nearly one-half of the average number of boys in the institution being so employed. The sum received for their labor in shops during the year was $6,706.89. As items of work done there may be mentioned the seating of 80,565 chairs, the making of 310 pairs of shoes, and the repairing of 1,303 pairs.

The schools have been maintained with the usual measure of success, although the admission of the boys from the Nautical School has somewhat reduced the general scholarship.

The income from products of the farm sold has been limited to the asparagus bed, the frost and cold of the previous year having prevented a grape crop, and the strawberry beds failing to yield. The sales from the farm have amounted to $1,406.51.

The institution continues as before almost entirely free from sickness.

The State Industrial School at Lancaster.

Rev. Marcus Ames, *Superintendent.*

From the report of the superintendent the following statistics are chiefly prepared :—

Number in the school October 1, 1871, . .		131
Since received by commitment, . . .	24	
return from indenture or places, . .	16—40	
		—171

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Whole number within the year, ...		171
Discharged by indenture, ...	45	
to friends, ...	3	
escaped, ...	1	
died, ...	1	—50
Remaining September 30, 1872, . . .		121

As at Westborough, the discharges have exceeded the admissions, being 10 more. With a capacity of 150, the average number in the institution has been, as computed here, 121.5, or 16.5 less than in 1871. The average age at commitment has been 14.08 years, the ages ranging from 11 to 16; 18 of the 24 committed during the year were of American parentage. The girls discharged during the year had been in the institution on the average, 26 months.

The yield of the farm is as good as could be expected without the annual restoration which a sufficient stock of cattle supplies. The new barn, now nearly completed, for which an appropriation was made by Resolve 56 of the last legislature, will help to make a favorable change in this respect.

Changes effected by recent Legislation.

In relation to the changes in the institution resulting from recent legislation relative to the Visiting Agency, the trustees say,—

"Legislation has had an important influence upon the present number and probable future character of our school. It is provided in sections 8 and 10, chapter 359, Acts of 1870, that the Visiting Agent of the Board of State Charities shall be present at the trial of the girls, and power is given to said Board to send such girls directly to families instead of a committal to our school.

"Chapter 365, Acts of 1871, gives said Board power to transfer incorrigible girls from other institutions to ours.

"The same chapter permits girls of seventeen years of age to be committed to our institution.

"The committals since the passage of the law of 1870, have been less than half the number in former years.

"We admit that there has long been a sad necessity for an institution where girls from sixteen to eighteen could be sent, and ours is perhaps as well adapted as any for this purpose, although we can see evils growing out of it to the younger inmates.

"Under the present statute we must expect to receive a different class of girls, and the present policy of the State will have a tendency to send us only those who are supposed to be incorrigible. We name this, not because we are unwilling to receive such, but in order that past success in reform may not be anticipated in the future.

"While we say this, we cannot but feel that there are many younger girls in our cities and towns who sadly need the advantages of a home like ours.

"At the same time we admit that institution life is not the best life, and must always yield to the life at a home. But we believe that a temporary stay at our school,—for the most of the girls who have no homes, or who cannot be controlled at such as they have,—helps to prepare them for a successful service in the homes to which they are to be sent. It is, at least, a doubtful experiment to take a girl from the street or the home where she has acquired habits neither of industry, neatness, truthfulness or study, and to transfer her to the average of even the 'good homes.'

"Too much is often expected of girls who have had better advantages, and unjust complaints are made. The girls we have named are almost sure to fall short of a reasonable expectation, and dissatisfaction and discharge are likely to result.

"But this experiment is being tried, and with this expression of our doubts, we must be willing to wait the result."

The Advisory Board also consider the policy of placing vicious girls in families rather than under the judicious restraint and discipline of the family system at Lancaster has been carried too far, and upon this point say in their report,—

"It is to us, and must be to every one familiar with the temptations now surrounding young girls in large cities, and with the knowledge of the number of them for whom proper control and right influence at home must be impossible, a cause for deep regret that so few commitments have been made to the school during the past year. There are many girls in circumstances of moral danger for whom the State should interpose, and we wish most distinctly

to state our belief, that for such, under no circumstances, and in no position, is there such hope of reformation, as under the judicious restraint and discipline of the family system at Lancaster. We utterly dissent from the theory that for them a home in a family must be better than an institution. On the contrary, the number is so small of families who would undertake such a charge, with true moral purpose, and with time to carry it out, while the outside temptations remain great, that we are almost ready to say, that so good an institution is better than any family, for the large class who are mentally or morally unable to stand alone."

Labor.

In addition to sewing and knitting and other domestic work sewing machines to a limited extent have been introduced. This is an effort in the right direction, but it has not yet been carried far enough. It does not appear to have the full sympathy and co-operation of the entire administrative force. The Secretary of this Board in his last report, page 155, referred to the want of the school in this respect. Girls, whose imaginations have been excited, as in most cases theirs have been, need to be put upon work which will absorb their thoughts. There is little danger that they will work too hard. Women and girls in farm-houses as well as factories have their physical energies taxed far more, and girls in reformatories are not entitled to lighter employment. It is submitted that all the work consistent with health should be exacted, so that the mind will be fully occupied and at the close of day sleep will be coveted. Old Burton was right, in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," when he put labor as a chief curative of prurient appetites. Furthermore, while the education of the girls must not be neglected, it is not wise to encourage in them ideas which will make them averse to the lawful occupations in which their parents and kinsfolk are engaged. Upon the question of employment the trustees say,—

"The question of labor for the girls is one upon which there is a wide difference of opinion among those who are interested in the school. The policy has always been to introduce only such work

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

State Industrial School for Girls.

Lancaster, Aug 16" 18

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as was for the best interests of the girls, without regard to the income to the State. The small sum that might be realized by profitable labor, has been deemed of trifling importance, compared with such work and study as would fit them for future self-support, and to properly fill the places in which most of them will fall.

"Domestic duties have been considered of the first importance. Sewing and knitting are next in order, and to aid in the former, a seamstress has been employed to teach the girls the use of the needle and the cutting and making their own garments.

"During the past year, at the suggestion of the Advisory Board, sewing-machines have been introduced, and the services of a competent teacher secured. From the want of a separate work-room and other causes, the experiment has been imperfectly tried; but when these obstacles are removed we shall look for gratifying results.

"Some earnest friends, who give much thought to the subject, contend for quite a different policy from ours. They would have the girls earn something for the State, and would have them weary every night, with hard labor, as tending to lessen mischievous thought, and such friends doubtless think we allow the girls in common parlance, 'to have too good a time.' But we cannot forget that the age of many of the girls, and the constitutional weakness of many others, forbids heavy work, and we have not been willing to adopt the 'fatigue theory' as a system of discipline."

Upon this question the Advisory Board of Women say,—

"The subject of judicious and sufficient occupation for the girls (the average age of whom is increasing) has largely engrossed the consideration of the Board. The opportunities for instruction in, and the execution of, all branches of household service, have always been made available to the utmost, and we would supersede none of these. But there still must remain time for much other work than is required by the daily wants of the institution. That none should eat the bread of idleness, knitting has been a constant resource, and the best, for many reasons.

"We should like to supply its place with some work which shall more actively employ the thoughts, and of more engrossing interest, and the knowledge and practice of which shall be more useful in future life. We have, therefore, advised the introduction of sewing-machines, believing that the ability to run a machine well, would go far toward removing any necessity for a relapse into vice, after

leaving the institution, from difficulty in obtaining pleasant employment; while the constant use of them in the school would largely assist in the creation of that atmosphere of industry which is the most powerful aid to reform. We have advised the introduction of this work, simply because we believe it will be a healthful influence in the work of reformation, not with a view to pecuniary profit to the State."

The report of the Advisory Board, consisting of Mrs. Annie T. Endicott, Mrs. Mary B. Claflin, and Mrs. Mary S. Lamson, shows an active interest in the institution and co-operation with the trustees. They have inspected the diet of the institution, and approve it, with the recommendation, however, of a more liberal use of butter, eggs and milk, apple and other fruits of their season.

Upon the subject of classification the Advisory Board say in their report to the trustees,—

"We have carefully considered, in connection with your board, the subject of classification, as suggested in the report of the Board of State Charities. We find it, as does every one who gives thought to it, a most difficult question. But, after carefully collating the experience of the different families at Lancaster, we are forced to believe that no judicious classification can be made. The influence of the better upon the worse is so much greater than its opposite, that we should be unwilling to do without that means of influence,—and believe that 'the wheat and the tares' had better grow together in the institution, as they will be found to do elsewhere."

The trustees advocate a mild discipline. Social meetings every month, at which the matrons and five girls from each house attend and pass the evening in social pleasures, have been instituted. Two girls have been aided from the special fund, one for education in teaching and the other in music.

The trustees commemorate in an appreciative tribute their lamented chairman, Daniel Denny, who had presided over the Board for sixteen years, ever since the institution was organized. He died on February 10, 1872, at the advanced age of seventy-nine. He was an upright merchant, a faithful adviser, full of generous activities to the last, leaving a mem-

ory long to be cherished in the community with which he was in manifold ways identified.

The Massachusetts Nautical School.

This institution having been discontinued within the past year, the present is an appropriate time to review some particulars of its history.

Its origin is stated in the First Report of the Secretary of this Board for 1864. The partial destruction of the State Reform School at Westborough by fire in 1859 was the occasion of finally determining upon the establishment of a nautical school, projects for which in 1856 and subsequently had failed. Under the legislative Resolve for the creation of such an institution, Messrs. B. C. Clark, William T. Davis and Charles W. Upham were appointed commissioners to carry out the plan. In December, 1859, they purchased the ship "Rockall" of 649 tons, for $12,000, and prepared it for the purposes of the school. Its convenient capacity at first was 150, but it was capable of providing for 200 inmates. The name of the vessel was changed to "Massachusetts." The commissioners also purchased for $2,000 the schooner "Wave," of 105 tons, for a tender to the school ship, and both vessels, fully equipped for their new service at a total cost of $29,054.31, were on June 5, 1860, dedicated as the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School.

On July 26 following, 50 boys were received from Westborough, though prior to that date several commitments to the ship had been made. The first station was in Boston Harbor, but it was changed to Salem, by proclamation of the governor, in December, 1860.

The school was placed in charge of Richard Girdler as superintendent, with William H. Skinner as first officer, and Martin L. Eldridge as teacher. The latter began his service August 6. Mr. Skinner through ill health soon resigned and was succeeded August 18 by Daniel Russell. George Coffin was selected to command the tender.

In 1861 the school ship acted as guard ship in Boston Harbor, having received an armament of four guns. In the same

year also Captain R. Girdler was succeeded in the superintendency by Captain Richard Matthews.

The tender proving a needless expense, the trustees recommended its sale, and under the authority of a legislative Resolve passed March 19, 1862, it was sold for the net sum of $1,448.61.

The "Massachusetts" being found inadequate for the accommodation of all the boys suitable by age and antecedents for such an institution, the question of its sale and the purchase of a larger vessel was raised in 1864. George M. Barnard, a merchant of Boston, offered the sum of $5,000 toward such a purchase, and the legislature of that year appropriated $20,000 for the same purpose. In 1865, however, it was found needful to appropriate $20,000 more to effect the purchase of a suitable ship and provide the equipments. The trustees of the school procured the "Art Union," a ship larger by 100 tons than the "Massachusetts," for $31,000, and named it the "George M. Barnard." It was dedicated on the last day of February, 1866. Captain Matthews, with Mr. Blaney as first officer, took immediate charge of the "Barnard," placing Mr. Eldridge in command of the "Massachusetts" as assistant superintendent. Mr. Eldridge's place as teacher on board the "Barnard" was supplied by Sidney Brooks.

The "George M. Barnard" began her service as a school ship on March 7, 1866, receiving on that day 100 boys from the "Massachusetts." Thenceforth while the two vessels remained together the new commitments were made only to the "Massachusetts," from which boys were removed to the "Barnard," in the process of grading and classification.

On June 11, 1866, the "Massachusetts" was removed to New Bedford as its permanent location. In 1867 the connection of the Nautical Branch with the State Reform School, which had never been much more than nominal, was dissolved by legislative authority, and the school became an independent institution under the title of the Massachusetts Nautical School. The "Massachusetts" remained at New Bedford, with brief exceptions, down to 1870. In October of that

year it was sold for $7,200, under chapter 402, 1870. The boys on board the "Massachusetts" readily found suitable accommodations on board the "George M. Barnard," or in the State Reform School at Westborough. At the same time Captain R. Matthews resigned the superintendency and was succeeded by Captain M. L. Eldridge, who held the office until September 1, 1871, resigning then to resume his original position as teacher, made vacant by the resignation of Sidney Brooks. Captain Eldridge was succeeded as superintendent September 18, 1871, by Captain Nathaniel Spooner, who resigned in 1872, Captain Matthews taking his place and continuing to serve so long as the school was maintained.

Among the incidents in the history of the school one may be properly noted here.

Judge Thomas Russell has been accustomed since 1862 to visit the school ship in Boston Harbor on Sundays, taking with him gentlemen and ladies selected and invited by himself to address the boys. They have represented various occupations and professions of faith. Some have been eminent in civil, military and naval life. Among these visitors and speakers were Charles Dickens, Professor Goldwin Smith, Admiral Farragut, General Howard, Governors Andrew, Hawley, Claflin, Jewell, and Fairchild, Bishops Simpson and Huntington, Father Taylor and Father Haskins, Charles Sumner, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Anna Dickinson.

By chapter 68 of the Acts of 1872 the Nautical School was ordered to be discontinued by July 1. Under this Act the governor, on March 12, gave notice to the trustees of his intention to discontinue the use of the vessel, the "George M. Barnard," and the boys on board were disposed of from time to time as follows:—March 21, twenty boys were transferred to the State Reform School, twelve more on April 25, and ten more on May 17; forty-two in all. Thirty boys were shipped on various vessels, and the remainder were discharged on probation on June 30, from which time the Nautical School ceased to exist, after being in operation a period of of twelve years, less twenty-six days.

On July 2 the "George M. Barnard" was sold at public

auction for $11,600 after deducting the expenses of the sale. Subsequently, portions of the equipment of the ship, not included in the chief sale, were disposed of, yielding to the treasury the sum of $1,153.73; the net proceeds of the sales, therefore, amounting to $12,753.73.

The Secretary, in a preceding part of this Report, pp. 37–8, has referred to the reasons which operated in the abolition of the Nautical School.

It is to be regretted that the trustees have prepared no final report of the school covering the portion of the year during which it was in operation. The customary financial statement has, however, been made to this office, the details of which have already been given in connection with those of the other state institutions. From the monthly returns received here some statistics have been prepared, which are as follows:—

Number on the school ship Oct. 1, 1871, . .		144
Since received by commitment, ...	46	
return from probation, ...	6	
sent by Board of State Charities . .	1	
sent by Visiting Agent, ...	1	
returned from escapes, ...	1—	55
Whole number within the period (9 months), . .		199
Discharged—sent to sea, ...	44	
on probation, ...	78	
deserted, ...	19	
transferred to State Reform School,	42	
in other ways, ...	16—	199
Remaining July 1, 1872, none. . . .		

Since the establishment of the Nautical School there appear to have been directly committed to it 2,062 boys,—of which number 878 were for larceny, 261 for breaking and entering, 620 for stubbornness, 115 for vagrancy, 55 for assault and battery, 25 for malicious mischief, 26 for drunkenness, 53 as idle and disorderly, and 29 for various offences of a higher

grade. Besides the 2,062 committed, there have been 140 transferred from the State Reform School, 58 returned from probation, and 6 voluntarily returned. The age of the boys when committed to the school averaged 13.5, during the early years of the institution; at a later period and recently it became 15.5. The average time spent by the pupils in the school has varied at different periods from ten to eighteen months. The average number in the institution has been about 179, and the average weekly cost of each $3.75.

The State Reformatories.

The direct commitments to the state reformatories (including the Nautical School for the first three-quarters of the year), since October 1, 1871, have been 160, or 69 less than in 1871. The average number of inmates has been about 470, or 125 less than for 1871, while there remained on September 30, 1872, in the Westborough and Lancaster schools, 375,—viz., 254 boys and 121 girls,—a decrease of 28 as compared with last year.

The topics discussed in the reports of the Reform School and the Industrial School have been so fully presented in reviewing those institutions that little further in called for in this place. In general, the reports of these and most other state institutions contain important facts and suggestions called forth by the occurrences of each year. One criticism, however, on the annual reports of some officers of reformatory institutions is reluctantly made. Religious faith is the essential basis of character, and consistently with an unsectarian policy, its nurture should be the constant aim of all whose duties connect them with the renovation of life and conduct alike in the young and in the mature. But there are times and seasons for all things; and it is possible to violate good sense and good taste in a matter of supreme importance as well as in any other. The report of the chief of one institution is occupied mainly with obituaries and religious phrases, omitting the details and lessons of a year's experience.

PART FOURTH.

Institutions Aided by the State.

The following institutions, not under state control, were aided by the legislature at the regular session, in the amounts stated below :—

INSTITUTIONS.	Established.	Appropriation.	Authority.
The Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, ...	1824,	$6,000 00	Res. 28.
The Massachusetts School for Idiots, South Boston, . .	1848,	16,500 00	Acts 9.
The Institution for the Blind, South Boston, ...	1829,	30,000 00	Acts 9.
The American Asylum for Deaf and Dumb, Hartford, Conn.,	1816,		
The Clarke Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Northampton, .	1867,	30,000 00	Acts 9.
The Boston School for Deaf-Mutes, Boston, ...	1869,		
Aid of Discharged Prisoners,	–	4,500 00	Acts 9, Res. 38.
Relief of Disabled Soldiers, Boston, ...	–	3,000 00	Res. 11.
Total amount appropriated,	–	$90,000 00	–

The legislature of 1872 refused aid to several societies to which it has formerly been given, viz. :—House of the Angel Guardian, Washingtonian Home, New England Hospital for Women and Children, Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners, Home for Friendless Women and Children, and the New England Moral Reform Society. Upon their petitions for the usual aid, the Committee on Public Charitable

Institutions reported leave to withdraw, and the report was accepted. The Committee were strenuous against any grant where it could be construed as aiding any one religious faith more than another, and where the object could be better attained by private charity alone.

The following organizations not heretofore aided, applied for aid, but had leave to withdraw; viz., The Corporation for Destitute Roman Catholic Children, St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, and the Homœopathic Hospital,—all in Boston.

In relation to the subject of aid to benevolent associations, the Secretary stated views in his Seventh Report (pp. 163–4), which seem to have been approved by the Committee. It seems proper to repeat them here.

"Grants of state aid have been made from time to time to voluntary societies and corporations, and there has been a tendency to increase the number of such beneficiaries. They have often not been granted upon any well-defined principle, and are sometimes the result of individual pressure or an appeal to sympathy. A new application is urged on the ground that it is as deserving as another already granted. Undoubtedly state aid to moral and charitable enterprises is as justifiable as aid to private material enterprises; but great caution is needed in both cases. Without undertaking to indicate any severe and uniform rule to govern such grants, two suggestions may be made as deserving of reflection.

"*First.* The state should not grant aid to societies whose main object is the education or reformation of children. The state has a system of its own for both purposes,—its common schools for the education of children, and its reformatories for their reformation. It does not exclude voluntary societies from the same field, but it should do its own work in its own way. Among many obvious objections to surrendering the duty to them and supplying them with its own resources, one is enough to conclude the question, and that is, that the nurture of children by voluntary societies is so apt to be accompanied by a proselyting purpose, that the state should keep itself severely aloof from them.

"*Secondly.* The state should not grant aid to societies organized for any charitable or reformatory purpose, which are administered by one religious sect exclusively. The principle is equally applicable, whether the sect counts its partisans by a few hundreds or by millions. If anything in the constitution or practice of the society

confines it to the members of one communion. it will inevitably become more or less a sectarian machine. The mingling of different religious sects in its counsels and administration corrects this tendency. A violation of these principles is sure in the end to provoke the most painful of all controversies, one in which political and sectarian interests and passions are combined. If they have been departed from in any previous grants, the sooner they are returned to, the better for our future peace and security."

The Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners, while having leave to withdraw upon its petition, was considered by the committee to be engaged in a work in which it should receive public aid in some form, and accordingly the appropriation of $1,500 for the care of discharged female prisoners (Resolve, chap. 38) was reported by the committee and passed, leaving to the governor the discretion as to its expenditure. He has advanced the entire amount to Miss Chickering and Mrs. Durant, who belong to the board of managers of this society.

The Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston.

J. Wiley Edmands, *Treasurer.*

The report of this institution states that 5,975 patients have been treated within the year, or 717 more than in 1871. Of these, 4,501 were treated for diseases of the eye, and 1,474 for diseases of the ear. The expenses have been $13,833.36, and the receipts but $11,646.73, showing a deficit of $2,186.63. The income was derived as follows: from interest and dividends, $5,098.58; from the State, $6,000; from paying patients, $548.15.

Considering the financial condition of the institution as far from satisfactory, and anticipating a probable increase of expenses the coming year, corresponding to the annual increase, ten per cent., in the number of patients, the managers of the infirmary are still unwilling to cripple their future ability by encroaching upon their invested funds to meet the current expenses, and still more unwilling to diminish their usefulness by refusing aid to such as ask it, or by increasing the charges to paying patients. Their hope is rather in en-

larged bounty from the State, or more liberal donations from the benevolent, in connection with rigid economy of administration. The greater number of the house patients are foreigners or the children of foreigners.

The Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, Boston.

Dr. Samuel G. Howe, *President.*

At the beginning of the year the inmates of this institution numbered 106; viz., boys 63, girls 43. There have since been admitted 14, of whom 12 were beneficiaries of Massachusetts, and one each of Maine and New Hampshire. There have been 6 discharges, including 4 deaths, leaving at the close of the year (Sept. 30) 114; viz., 64 boys and 50 girls.

The real estate belonging to the school is now valued at $100,000; the personal property at $17,607.69, including $8,528.42, the amount of four invested funds.

The receipts of the year are reported as $35,682.31, including the cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1871 ($5,988.63); viz., from the State, $16,500; from board and tuition of pupils, $3,794.49; from donations, $1,000; from interest on investments, $362.82; and the balance, $8,036.37, including $6,500 temporary loans, from various sources.

The expenses have been $35,484.30, being divided into current expenses, $20,271.36, and extraordinary expenses, $15,212.94,—the latter including $5,375.72 for investments and repayment of loans.

There are now six public institutions for idiots in this country, besides that at South Boston; viz., at Syracuse, N. Y.; Media, Penn.; Lakeville, Conn.; Frankfort, Ky.; Jacksonville, Ill., and Columbus, Ohio. These all appear to be successful.

The report of the Massachusetts School states the chief causes of idiocy as follows, all of them being largely under human control: —

"*First.* Bodily condition, or habits of parents, predisposing their offspring to become idiots, which conditions were perhaps

themselves inherited, and had become intensified by intemperate habits and by sensual excesses.

"*Second.* Ill-assorted marriages.

"*Third.* Improper management of children, and evil habits which they acquire at an early age."

The results aimed at, and in a measure accomplished in these institutions, are the habituation of the pupils to "obedience, decent behavior, restraint of appetite, cleanliness," as steps to the development of the higher faculties.

The Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, Boston.

Dr. Samuel G. Howe, *Director.*

From the quarterly returns and the annual financial statement the following facts are obtained: —

There were remaining at this institution Oct. 1, 1871, 163 inmates; viz., 96 males and 67 females. During the year there have been admitted 41, of which number 21 were Massachusetts beneficiaries and the remainder beneficiaries of other New England States, or supported by their friends. Of the 41 admitted, 31 appear to have been received into the school department and 10 into the workshop. The discharges have numbered 31, and there remain, Sept. 30, 1872, 173 inmates; viz., males, 100; females, 73. The average number has been 171.

The real estate of the asylum is appraised at $296,400; the personal property at $66,774.67, which includes a fund of $4,700, given by Sarah J. Pratt.

Including the cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1871($163.34), the receipts are reported as $85,904.91, consisting of the state grant, $30,000; receipts from labor, $22,809.59; sales of books and brooms, $776.10; board and tuition, $13,987.20; payment of note, $14,691.75; and the balance ($3,476,93) from interest, donations and other sources.

The expenses have been $78,128.32, divided into current expenses, $41,819.19, and extraordinary expenses, $36,309.13. This last sum is made up chiefly of the expenses of the work department ($26,687.87), the receipts from which are above

stated as $22,809.59, and of extraordinary expenses, for heating apparatus and repairs, $6,723.61.

Deaf-Mute Instruction.

The usual appropriation of $30,000 was made by the last legislature (chapter 9, Acts of 1872) for expenses of state beneficiaries at the deaf-mute institutions, three in number, from which sum disbursements have been made as follows: —

1. The American Asylum, *Hartford, Conn.*

Edward C. Stone, *Principal.*

The number of Massachusetts beneficiaries at this institution during the first term of the official year was 91, and during the second term 90. The payments made by this State for their board and tuition amounted to $15,837.50; for clothing, $806.18; and for burial expenses, $50.61; in all, $16,694.29. The allowance for each beneficiary is $175 a year. Their number, Sept. 30, 1872, was 65.

In the last report of the superintendent, Edward C. Stone, presented in May, 1872, it is stated that instruction in articulation and lip-reading has been given to 25 pupils, nearly all of them semi-mutes, with marked improvement in many cases. The new system of teaching articulation, advocated and taught by Mr. A. Graham Bell, is to be tried at Hartford, measures for that purpose having been taken in May last. It has already been introduced in the institutions at Northampton and Boston.

2. *The Clarke Institution, Northampton.*

Harriet B. Rogers, *Principal.*

The state pupils at the Clarke Institution have numbered 32 through the year. The amount paid for their board and tuition was $8,000, and for clothing $55.65,—in all $8,055.65. The annual allowance for each beneficiary is $250. The number supported by the State on Sept. 30, 1872, was 41.

The institution is in a flourishing condition, and growing in public esteem year by year. The articulating system, of which it was the pioneer in this country, and which for some time it alone employed, is finding advocates in other deaf-mute institutions.

3. *The Boston School.*

SARAH FULLER, *Principal.*

The number of state pupils at this school, which is a branch of the public schools of the city, has been 42 the past year. The sum of $2,391.17 has been allowed by the State for their instruction, and in a few cases for other assistance. The usual allowance for each pupil varies from $100 to $150 according to residence. On Sept. 30, 1872, there remained at this school 47 state pupils.

This school is located at No. 11 Pemberton Square, and under its excellent corps of teachers is meeting with much success. The articulating system is here employed.

Within the past two years the so-called system of "Visible Speech," has been introduced into the three deaf-mute institutions above mentioned. The system was the invention of Prof. Alexander M. Bell, of London, and was brought to this country by his son, A. G. Bell. In the report of the superintendent of schools of the city of Boston, Sept. 1871, it is said, "The fundamental principle of the system is, that all relations of sound are symbolized by relations of form. Each organ, and each mode of organic action concerned in the production or modification of sound, has its appropriate symbol; and all sounds of the same nature produced at different parts of the mouth, are represented by a single symbol turned in a direction corresponding to the organic position."

In the last report of the American Asylum, Mr. Bell is represented as saying, "The system does not interfere with any existing plan of education. Visible speech takes no part in the contest between articulation, on the one hand, and signs and manual alphabets on the other." It seems clear, however, that the special application of the system must be in the direction of articulation and lip-reading. Accordingly, the Boston school superintendent, in the report before mentioned, heartily endorses the system, convinced of its merit by the remarkable progress made by the deaf-mute pupils towards good articulation, since its introduction.

The results of its trial at the Clarke Institution are not yet made public.

Aid of Discharged Prisoners.

The amount appropriated for this purpose was $4,500, of which $3,000 was entrusted to the agent for discharged convicts, and $1,500 was to be expended under the direction of the governor for discharged female prisoners, and has been intrusted to Miss Chickering and Mrs. Durant, two of the managers of the Temporary Asylum at Dedham.

1. *Agency for Discharged Convicts.*

DANIEL RUSSELL, *Agent.*

The Agency derives its powers from the General Statutes, chapter 179, sections 63–68, though later legislation has increased the appropriation. The agent, Mr. Daniel Russell, has advised and assisted during the year 231 discharged convicts; 223 of these have been assisted as follows: 31 in tools, 39 in clothing, 38 in board while seeking employment, 81 in transportation home or to other places for employment, 26 in meals and lodging, 6 in family stores, and 2 in medical advice. The total expense (including the salary of the agent, which is $1,000), has been $2,607.91. The previous year it was $2,616.85. Chapter 9, Acts of 1872, appropriated $3,000 for the purpose.

Mr. Russell states that several establishments in the city of Boston are employing from one to ten discharged convicts, who are giving satisfaction, and that similar confidence is elsewhere reposed without disappointment.

His report contains interesting letters from discharged convicts who are doing well, and are grateful for the help extended to them upon their discharge. He adds the following items:—

"The average age of the men when discharged, during the past year, is twenty-eight years nine months and sixteen days.

"One hundred and eighteen were born of Irish parents; 60 of American parents; 25 of English parents; 6 of Scotch parents; 13 Nova Scotians, 4 Canadians, 1 Swiss, 1 South American, 1 Cuban, 1 Frenchman, 1 Portuguese.

"Two hundred and twenty-four were white; 7 colored; 178 single; 53 married; 196 were intemperate when arrested; 35 say they were temperate; 207 could read and write; 24 could neither read nor write. Four were graduates from college."

Mr. Russell, it may be added, is the general agent of the Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts, a voluntary association organized in 1845, of which Dr. Samuel G. Howe is the president.

2. *Temporary Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners, Dedham.*
Miss H. B. Chickering, *Secretary.*

This association has received no grant of state aid from the last legislature, as previously stated on page 130. But as two of its managers have been made the almoners of the appropriation for discharged female prisoners made by Resolve 38, and as the discharged prisoners aided by the grant have been provided for at the institution, reference is here made to its work and expenditures for the year, as in the preceding reports of this office.

It has during the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, received 123 beneficiaries, finding places for 63, returning others to friends, or dismissing them as not improved, and retaining 26 at the close of the year. The aid of the Home is not rigidly confined to those who have been prisoners, but is extended to others who are in a similar condition of exposure and temptation. Among the number cared for are seven children. The weekly average number of inmates has been 21.

The receipts of the institution for the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, are reported as $8,597.42, including $615.74 cash on hand Oct. 1, 1871, from the following named sources: from the state appropriation of 1871, $2,000 and from that of 1872 for "Discharged Female Prisoners" $500; from annual subscriptions $1,107; from donations $1,826.99; from investments $1,427.67; from labor $1,120.02. To this may be added produce of the farm consumed by the inmates and valued at $850.

The expenses have been $8,492.95, being for salaries

$1,571, and other current expenses $2,536.89; while the sum of $4,385.06 was permanently invested.

The real estate is valued at $10,851.90, the furniture, &c., at $2,390.64, while the invested funds amount to $18,885.06; $700 are due on loans, and $104.47 is in the hands of the treasurer.

Relief of Disabled Soldiers.

Resolve 11 appropriates $3,000 to the Disabled Soldiers' Employment Bureau. The expenses of the bureau for the year ending Dec. 1, 1872, have been $3,093.94, classified as follows: salary of superintendent $1,800, transportation $811.45, messenger corps $188.85, incidental expenses $50.74, donations to destitute disabled soldiers and their families, $242.90.

The number furnished with employment was 1,208. The total number furnished with employment since its organization, Jan. 11, 1865, is 7,918. There were 1,052 new applicants for employment registered during the year, 58 of whom have lost a limb or the use thereof, 530 were otherwise wounded more or less severely, 411 were discharged for disability incurred in the service, and 52 were able-bodied. The Soldiers' Messenger Corps is connected with this bureau.

The disbursements of state aid have been stated on page 49 of this Report.

PART FIFTH.

Prisons and Reformatories.

I. Municipal Prisons.

A single prison of this class makes report to this office; viz., the Boston House of Industry.

The expenses of this institution for the official year are reported as $76,852.65 in gross, an increase of $19,429.70 as compared with 1871. The earnings of the prisoners amounted to $13,987.22, a decrease of $2,709.16 from the earnings of the previous year. On October 1, 1871, there were in the prison 553 persons; on September 30, 1872, there were 657. The average number for the year was 5,763, an increase of 75 over that of 1871.

The mayor of Boston in his message of January 6, 1873, recommends the removal of the House of Correction from South Boston to Deer Island on account of the demands of business in the former locality; and the removal from Deer Island of the Almshouse and House of Reformation with the view to a separation of classes who ought not to be brought into contact, or associated in repute, leaving Deer Island to be appropriated to the convict class. Such an arrangement is required by considerations of humanity and public policy, and is in conformity with the views of those most interested in the care of the poor and in the reformation of juvenile offenders.

II. County Prisons.

The principal changes of note in connection with the county prisons are the continued disuse of the jail at Taunton, not yet entirely rebuilt, and the abandonment of the old jail at East Cambridge for the purpose of rebuilding. Seventeen jails and sixteen houses of correction have been in use through the year, but some of them have scarcely had an occupant. The usual location under one roof of the jail and the house

of correction of a county reduces the number of distinct prisons to twenty.

The new jail at Taunton will be ready for use about September 1, 1873. It is to contain 56 cells for men, and 8 for women, making 64, all single cells, each measuring 7½ feet by 9½, and 9½ high.

The last legislature authorized the county commissioners of Bristol County (chapter 111, Acts of 1872) to borrow for the erection of the new jail at Taunton $75,000 in addition to the $50,000 authorized the previous year, (chapter 313, Acts of 1871), making the entire appropriation $125,000. As there arebut 64 single cells in the prison, and it is built for purposes of detention only, with no provision for labor, it may be considered a costly structure for its purposes. The legislature is usually careful about appropriations for state institutions, but less so in the grant of powers to counties. In Pennsylvania the State Board of Charities is vested with a supervision of plans and estimates, with a view to securing economy, and the best methods of prison construction.

At Cambridge the construction of a new jail and a dwelling-house for the keeper, which was authorized by chapter 284, Acts of 1871, has been in progress during the past season. The temporary disuse of the jail occasioned the removal of the prisoners to Lowell. The old jail, which was built about the beginning of this century, was strongly constructed, and its demolition was laborious. In this, efficient aid was rendered by the prisoners of the house of correction. The new jail is approaching completion but will hardly be deemed fit for use until the coming spring. It is 96½ feet long, and 50½ feet wide, of three stories, and contains 69 cells, the dimensions of which are 6½ feet wide, 12 feet long, and 10 feet high each; besides 3 cells somewhat larger, designed for debtors and prisoners of a similar class. The basement and first-story walls of the cells are of stone; the cell walls above are of stone and brick. The exterior walls above the first story are of brick. This building is intended for the confinement of male prisoners only. The new dwelling-house for the keeper is to adjoin the jail, to be of two

stories, with a French roof, and to cover a space 44 feet by 40. It is likely to be ready for occupancy as soon as the jail itself.

At the House of Correction, South Boston, a three-story building, to contain 4 work-rooms and a chapel, is in process of construction and will be completed in the course of the winter. This structure was made necessary by the fire of two years ago. All the cells for men are filled with inmates, and some 30 prisoners are congregated in the attic. Only half of the cells for women are occupied.

Among the occurrences of the year in connection with the prisons it is proper to note the death of John Akerman, one of the oldest of our prison officers. He had been for nearly a quarter of a century the keeper of the Newburyport jail. He died late in 1871, and was succeeded by James W. Cheney, January 3, 1872.

The importance of efforts for the education of prisoners has been pressed in previous reports of the Board and its officers. The Board on June 5, voted,—"That, in the opinion of this Board, schools for the secular instruction of all prisoners who can attend them, ought to be established in all the larger prisons of the Commonwealth, and that the Secretary cause a copy of this vote to be communicated to the officers of such prisons." In accordance with these instructions this vote was communicated to the officers of the prisons at Dedham, Cambridge, Fitchburg, Ipswich, Lawrence, New Bedford, South Boston, Springfield and Worcester; besides the State Prison at Charlestown. Information has been received of the recent opening of a school at the Lawrence prison.

The First Annual Report of the Commissioners of Prisons, of January, 1872 (House Doc. No. 30), reviews the several county prison for the year 1871, and contains valuable descriptive and statistical matter. It particularly sets forth the moral, educational and economical reasons for a separate prison for women, and furnishes a plan and detailed description of a structure for the purpose. A Resolve authorizing the purchase of a site for such a prison, and its construction, and appropriating $206,000 therefor, was reported by the

Committee on Prisons, but it failed to pass. The committee in their report (House Doc. No. 281) pressed the measure with much earnestness.

The same committee in a special report (Senate Doc. No. 223) commend the action of the Commissioners of Prisons in the direction of improving the prison system of the Commonwealth.

The Committee on Prisons, according to custom, presented a final report, giving the results of their inspection of the different county prisons (Senate Doc. No. 304). It is more valuable than the generality of similar reports heretofore presented. It does not deal in general and indiscriminate approval of the condition of the prisons and of their administration. It criticises the difference in the quality and quantity of food supplied in different prisons; characterizes the Boston lock-up as "a wretched place and a disgrace to the State and county," in its absence of light, and in other respects; reflects upon the want of cleanliness and discipline in some prisons, while bearing testimony to their observance in others; notes grave defects and inconveniences in their construction, in too narrow cells and want of ventilation, pronouncing one jail to be "a disgrace to civilization" for its bad air, and speaking of another as "an easy-going place," "likely to be popular with its inmates," "lacking system and energy," and allowing the convict "the solace of a pipe in his cell." The report details the bills of fare in the respective prisons. On the whole there is in it the spirit of a just and manly criticism, which, it is to be hoped, will be imitated by those who shall hereafter have a like duty to perform.

Finance.

It appears by the returns that the gross expenses of the county prisons during the year ending September 30, 1872, have been $283,846.79, or $18,564.60 less than in 1871. The receipts of cash for labor of prisoners have been $129,-136.21 ($71,841.15 from Boston House of Correction), an increase of $4,247.16 over 1871, leaving the balance against the prisons $154,710.58, or $22,811.76 less than for the previous year.

TABLE XII.—*Showing the Expenditures at the Jails and Houses of Correction in the several Counties of Massachusetts, from October 1, 1871, to October 1, 1872.*

PRISONS.	Salaries of Officers.	Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Beds and Bedding.	Medicines & Medical Attendance.	Instruction of Prisoners.	Allowance to Discharged Prisoners.
Barnstable Jail and House of Cor., .	$475 00	$450 00	$30 00	$73 00	$5 00	$6 00	–	$7 30
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction,	2,266 33	5,628 25	845 29	2,888 26	271 59	57 87	–	17 70
New Bedford Jail and House of Cor.,	11,950 50	9,481 40	785 47	2,195 85	76 61	374 54	$213 80	62 40
Edgartown Jail, ...	280 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ipswich House of Correction, . .	3,491 67	5,194 81	986 00	1,202 31	124 60	330 39	200 00	73 53
Lawrence Jail and House of Cor., .	4,302 00	5,870 00	1,164 67	2,890 70	539 25	414 89	300 00	27 25
Newburyport Jail, ...	790 00	532 94	292 99	90 69	296 80	21 40	–	5 00
Salem Jail, ...	2,256 00	3,023 22	290 57	686 10	138 24	374 91	156 00	37 00
Greenfield Jail and House of Cor., .	750 00	951 13	16 25	613 74	21 58	74 75	–	–
Springfield Jail and House of Cor., .	3,556 89	6,590 50	762 68	1,464 39	194 30	262 38	300 00	–
Northampton Jail and House of Cor.,	2,105 00	2,045 38	727 58	490 05	75 25	50 79	15 00	–
Cambridge Jail and House of Cor., .	8,523 41	13,466 66	2,182 94	4,633 33	440 17	560 19	415 20	57 53

Lowell Jail,	$1,472 00	$3,059 07	$276 80	$1,464 36	$166 70	$111 31	$104 00	–
Nantucket Jail and House of Cor.,	50 00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dedham Jail and House of Correction,	4,310 00	5,459 30	1,013 87	1,280 00	66 58	166 80	250 00	$117 25
Plymouth Jail and House of Cor.,	2,735 00	2,422 19	–	235 97	12 00	3 00	75 00	–
Boston Jail,	9,782 64	9,790 50	149 91	3,297 24	634 95	33 27	–	–
Boston House of Correction,	13,349 76	18,229 11	5,203 84	7,218 02	*	1,368 53	–	158 57
Fitchburg Jail and House of Cor.,	5,469 39	4,002 86	664 08	2,487 63	22 50	217 49	260 00	137 70
Worcester Jail and House of Cor.,	4,684 78	6,831 67	1,442 10	3,749 34	248 21	305 28	420 00	100 65
Totals,	$82,589 70	$103,028 99	$16,835 04	$36,960 98	$3,334 33	$4,733 79	$2,709 00	$801 88

* Included in "Clothing."

TABLE XII.—*Showing the Expenditures at the Jails and Houses of Correction in the several Counties of Massachusetts, from October 1, 1871, to October 1, 1872*—Concluded.

PRISONS.	Allowance to Witnesses.	All other purposes.	Total amount Expended.	Cash received for Labor of Prisoners.	Balance against the Prison.	Labor of Prisoners.	
						Profitable, but not paid in Cash.	In and about the Prison.
Barnstable Jail and House of Cor.,	–	$3 80	$1,050 10	–	$1,050 10	–	–
Pittsfield Jail and House of Correction,	–	1,622 96	13,598 25	$3,531 34	10,066 91	$624 00	–
New Bedford Jail and House of Cor.,	–	2,670 40	27,504 97	12,653 47	14,851 50	1,600 50	$2,497 50
Edgartown Jail,	–	119 96	399 96	–	399 96	–	–
Ipswich House of Correction,	–	636 27	11,839 58	3,897 85	7,941 73	–	–
Lawrence Jail and House of Cor.,	–	517 95	15,526 71	3,582 78	11,943 93	500 00	–
Newburyport Jail,	–	35 60	2,065 42	–	2,065 42	–	100 00
Salem Jail,	–	166 38	6,872 42	–	6,872 42	–	–
Greenfield Jail and House of Cor.,	–	316 89	2,744 34	–	2,744 34	–	75 00
Springfield Jail and House of Cor.,	$10 00	580 80	13,321 94	2,761 13	10,560 81	–	–
Northampton Jail and House of Cor.,	–	949 11	6,458 16	2,000 00	4,458 16	–	500 00
Cambridge Jail and House of Cor.,	–	887 39	31,166 82	15,041 00	16,125 82	–	–

Lowell Jail, ...	–	$269 51	$6,751 75	–	$6,751 75	–	–
Nantucket Jail and House of Cor., .	–	37 99	87 99	–	87 99	–	
Dedham Jail and House of Correction,	–	1,723 30	14,137 10	$2,955 02	11,182 08	–	$2,000 00
Plymouth Jail and House of Cor., .	–	–	5,408 16	–	5,408 16	–	–
Boston Jail, ...	–	1,305 84	24,994 35	–	24,994 35	–	–
Boston House of Correction, . .	–	18,579 92	64,107 75	71,841 15	7,733 40*	–	–
Fitchburg Jail and House of Cor., .	–	2,440 54	15,308 19	5,048 25	10,259 94	–	–
Worcester Jail and House of Cor., .	–	3,129 80	20,502 83	5,824 22	14,678 61	–	1,163 98
Totals, ...	$10 00	$35,994 41	$283,846 79	$129,136 21	$154,710 58	$2,724 50	$6,336 48

NOTE.—From the aggregate of the "Totals" a deduction of $3,151.33 must be made on account of sums expended for "Medicine and Medical Attendance," or for "Instruction of Prisoners," and reported under these heads and also under the head of "Salaries" of physician or of chaplain; leaving the "Total Amount Expended" as stated above. The usual addition of $1,000 to the reported amount of salaries at the Boston Jail has been made on account of services of city chaplain and city physician at that prison.

* Profit.

It is gratifying to note this progressive increase in the earnings of the prisons. Except in the smaller houses of correction, or the jails always, these earnings are considerable, though far from what might be realized under a different system. The South Boston House of Correction still stands alone as earning a sum above its expenses, the profit this year amounting to $7,733.40.

In the preceding table, the amount reported as paid for "Instruction," at most of the prisons, embraces the salaries of the chaplains, which are also reported as "Salaries." In like manner, in most cases, the cost of "Medicine and Medical Attendance," embraces the salaries of the physician, which are also included in "Salaries." Neither duplication affects the totals as stated.

Miscellaneous Statistics.

In Table XIII., which follows, will be found some general facts respecting the prisons.

The number of prisoners in the jails on September 30, 1872, was 553; in the houses of correction, 1,423. As compared with the numbers September 30, 1871, there is an increase of 87 in the jails and 73 in the houses of correction. The average number in confinement during the year in the jails has been 429.14, and in the houses of correction 1,371.55, a total of 1,800.69. This is a decrease of 44.71 in the jails, and an increase of 55.19 in the houses of correction, making a total average almost exactly like that of the previous year.

The commitments to the jails have been 7,728, or 290 less than in 1871; to the houses of correction 6,799, or 604 more than in 1871. The number of different persons committed to the jails has been 6,634, and to the houses of correction 5,823. This apparent total of 12,457 persons is much above the real number received into the county prisons, and should be diminished by the number of those who appear both in the jails and the houses of correction. The true number of different persons received for imprisonment within the year is believed not to have exceeded 11,000.

The number of prisoners reported as being vaccinated in

the prisons during the year is 1,014, but it is clear that this is but a partial statement of the facts. Too much care cannot be taken in the observance of the legal requirements in this respect, in view of the recent and still prevalent disease which vaccination is designed to prevent or to modify. In reference to this matter the Secretary, under a vote of the Board, on December 4, 1872, addressed a circular letter to the officers of prisons, reformatories, lunatic asylums, state almshouse, workhouse and primary school, calling their attention to section 30, chapter 26 of the General Statutes, requiring the vaccination of inmates, and inquiring whether its requirement had been complied with. The answers state in general a substantial compliance with the law, but in some instances it is evident that it has been neglected.

TABLE XIII.—*Showing the Number in Prison at certain Dates in the several Counties of Massachusetts, with other Statistics.*

PRISONS.	Number in Prison— Oct. 1, 1871. Jails.	Oct. 1, 1871. Houses of Correct'n.	April 1, 1872. Jails.	April 1, 1872. Houses of Correct'n.	Oct. 1, 1872. Jails.	Oct. 1, 1872. Houses of Correct'n.	Average No. of Prisoners for Year ending Sept. 30, 1872.	No. of Prisoners Vaccinated.	No. Committed for non-payment of Fines and Costs.	No. who paid Fines and Costs.	Amount received for Fines and Costs.	No. of Volumes in the Prison Library.
Barnstable County.												
Barnstable Jail,	–		–		3		0.66	None.	3	3	$42 13	–
" House of Cor.,		–		1		3	2.33					
Berkshire County.												
Pittsfield Jail,	13		15		13		14.31	65	105	41	1,381 72	275
" House of Cor.,		36		61		61	69.56					
Bristol County.												
New Bedford Jail,	5		5		12		7.44	198	9	5	289 35	300
" House of Cor.,		125		111		152	126		331	181	2,424 21	
Taunton Jail,	–		–		–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Dukes County.												
Edgartown Jail,	–		–		1		.82	–	–	–	–	–
Essex County.												
Ipswich House of Cor.,		82		109		112	95.54	–	110	32	2,398 55	300
Lawrence Jail,	13		110		37		13.09	125	389	146	2,593 80	200
" House of Cor.,		105		115		87	104.50					

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

Newburyport Jail,	2		3		11		6.69	–	30	17	–	–
Salem Jail,	64		38		59		44.02	220	289	101	–	40
Franklin County.												
Greenfield Jail,	3		2		2		1.65	7	25	21	$362 57	50
" House of Cor.,		5		1		–	3.25					
Hampden County.												
Springfield Jail,	8		10		19		10.53	–	508	129	1,354 73	128
" House of Cor.,		89		76		85	85.3					
Hampshire County.												
Northampton Jail,	3		5		10		4.65	–	69	39	678 28	300
" House of Cor.,		33		12		20	24.18					
Middlesex County.												
Cambridge Jail,	45		4		2		16.74	20	775	369	4,292 98	170
" House of Cor.,		269	–	238		266	266.5					
Lowell Jail,	51		38		90		50.15	None.	328	146	1,332 54	None.
Nantucket County.												
Nantucket Jail,	–		–		–		–	–	–	–	–	–
" House of Cor.,		–		–		–	–					
Norfolk County.												
Dedham Jail,	19		19		19		22.86	57	111	31	546 96	725
" House of Cor.,		46		53		40	52.10		74	35	1,494 91	
Plymouth County.												
Plymouth Jail,	4		8		8		4.70	–	7	4	50 27	–
" House of Cor.,		5		4		2	3.99	–	8	4	247 12	–

TABLE XIII.—Concluded.

PRISONS.	Number in Prison— Oct. 1, 1871. Jails.	Oct. 1, 1871. Houses of Correct'n.	April 1, 1872. Jails.	April 1, 1872. Houses of Correct'n.	Oct. 1, 1872. Jails.	Oct. 1, 1872. Houses of Correct'n.	Average No. of Prisoners for Year ending Sept. 30, 1872.	No. of Prisoners Vaccinated.	No. Committed for non-payment of Fines and Costs.	No. who paid Fines and Costs.	Amount received for Fines and Costs.	No. of Volumes in the Prison Library.
Suffolk County.												
Boston Jail, ...	212		156		250		212.42	–	2,837	1,190	$14,253 83	–
" House of Cor., . .		401		374		440	379.35	300	190	50	1,463 58	500
Worcester County.												
Fitchburg Jail, ...	7		5		4		4.32	22	224	113	2,397 52	500
" House of Cor., .		56		68		60	64.59					
Worcester Jail, ...	17		11		13		14.09	–	748	301	4,732 22	480
" House of Cor., .		98		97		95	94.36					
Totals—Jails, ...	466		429		553		429.14	1,014	7,170	2,958	$42,337 27	3,968
Houses of Cor., .		1,350		1,320		1,423	1,371.55					
Totals, ...	1,816		1,749		1,976		1,800.69					

Children in Prison.

The beneficent services of the Visiting Agency in keeping children out of the county prisons, to which until the legislation of 1870 (chapter 359, amended by chapter 365, 1871), it was the practice to sentence them, continues to be apparent. As will appear by the following table, while the total number of prisoners in the county prisons has increased since 1869, the number of children under seventeen years confined in prisons under conviction or awaiting trial has steadily decreased in a large proportion, falling from 97 on September 30, 1869, before the legislation referred to, to 52 on the same date in 1870, to 33 on the same date in 1871, and now to 25, on the same date in 1872. This subject has been considered in the previous reports of the Secretary. (Seventh Report, pp. 80–99; Eighth Report, pp. 178–180.) The following is the table:—

Children in Prison under Seventeen Years of Age.

	Jails.	Houses of Correction.
September 30, 1869—Boys,	40	46
Girls,	3	8
	43	54
Total,		97
September 30, 1870—Boys,	16	32
Girls,	2	2
	18	34
Total,		52
September 30, 1871—Boys,	12	18
Girls,	–	3
	12	21
Total,		33

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Children in Prison—Concluded.

	Jails.	Houses of Correction.
September 30, 1872—Boys,	12	9
Girls,	4	–
	16	9
Total,		25

Prisoners of all Ages in the Jails and Houses of Correction.

September 30, 1869,	1,649
" 1870,	1,805
" 1871,	1,816
" 1872,	1,976

III. The State Prison.

General Statistics.

The number of convicts during the year ending September 30, 1872, has varied from 527 to 564, with an average of 543.3. It was largest from April to September, and smallest from October to March. Within the year 159 convicts have been received, an excess of ten over the previous year. The average number has been eleven less than in 1871. The number remaining September 30 was 562, an excess of 19 over the number at the same date of the previous year. The number of pardons during the year ending September 30, 1872, was 10, against 36 the previous year.

Of the 562 convicts remaining on September 30, 1872, 382 were native and 180 foreign. Of the whole number, 40 were negroes. Of the 562 remaining, 66 (of whom 4 were received during the year) are under sentence for life, 9 for twenty years, 10 for fifteen years, 12 for twelve years, 50 for ten years, 15 for eight years, 31 for seven years, 34 for six years, 106 for five years, 41 for four years, 104 for three years, 36 for two years, 18 for eighteen months, and the rest in smaller numbers for periods from 25 years down to one year.

Of the 160 convicts received during the year, including one recaptured, the ages were as follows:—from 15 to 20 years, 26; from 20 to 25 years, 60; from 25 to 30 years, 37; from 30 to 40 years, 18; from 40 to 50 years, 14; from 50 to 60 years, 3; and from 60 to 70 years, 2.

Of the crimes of the 562 convicts remaining in prison September 30, 1872, 171 were committed for burglary, 97 for larceny or as common thieves, 78 for robbery, 62 for felonious assaults with intent or attempt to commit murder, rape or robbery, 28 for manslaughter, 23 for murder, 21 for rape, 15 for forgery,—and others in smaller numbers for other offences. Of the 160 convicts received during the year, 53 were committed for burglary, 34 for larceny, 28 for robbery, 14 for felonious assault, 10 for manslaughter, 3 for murder, 4 for rape, and the remaining 14 for other offences.

Among 703 different inmates during the year there have been 19 deaths, against 8 in the previous year. Twelve of the 19 deaths were from pulmonary consumption. Three inmates were removed to lunatic asylums as insane.

Finances and Labor.

The receipts of the year, including stock on hand, $13,871.-66, and $6,604.06 due from Ira Blanchard, have been $149,-195.44, being $4,550.90 in excess of those of the previous year. Of these gross receipts the sum of $128,719.72 was paid to the state treasurer. Of the receipts $126,010.23 have been received from labor of prisoners, being $1,569.20 more than during the previous year. The expenses, including $9,984.27 of stock on hand October 1, 1871, make a total of $134,560.21, being $11,357.26 in excess of the expenses of the previous year. The balance in favor of the prison this year is less than that of last year by $6,806.96, due to increased cost of Mystic water, increased salaries, and overestimate of the pork in the last account of stock.

The labor of prisoners has been contracted for as follows:—150 men at $1.07 per day, 49 at 85 cents, 100 at 90 cents, 110 at $1.00, and 25 at $1.08; an average of 99 cents per day for each prisoner. The inspectors consider that this

average price for labor heretofore received is inadequate, and suggest that the receiving of bids, and making contracts be regulated by law, to prevent favoritism.

Of 562 convicts remaining on September 30, 1872, 441 were employed by contractors, 99 were employed on account of the prison without cash receipts for their labor, and 22 were for sickness and other reasons not employed. The 441 employed by contractors were employed as follows:—20 as blacksmiths, 68 in bronzing, 27 as brush-makers, 25 in chain making, 44 in making iron bedsteads, 44 in the foundry, 18 in the planing room, 24 in making spring beds, and 171 at shoe-making.

The warden recommends legislation as to contracts for convict labor, a uniform for the officers, thinner clothing for the convicts in the warm season, and an amendment of chapter 179, section 53 of the General Statutes for the protection of parties employed in the prison, but not for purposes of custody and government.

The physician and other officers refer to the unhealthy character of the prison, arising from its site and construction, and specially aggravating tendencies to pulmonary diseases.

Instruction.

One-fifth of the convicts attend a Sunday school. The attendance is voluntary. The chaplain in conducting it is assisted by teachers from the neighborhood.

The evening school was resumed in the autumn. It has been taught two evenings in a week. It is under the charge of Mr. W. G. Leonard, who is assisted by convicts. The usual attendance is 140. They are taught to read and write, and those better educated are practised in arithmetic and other branches. The school is held in the upper room, which was fitted up for the purpose under the direction of the former warden, Mr. Haynes.

The inspectors express a doubt as to the expediency of assembling so many convicts in a single room with two or three officers and one teacher, where ample opportunity is necessarily afforded for communication, and suggest as a better plan,

classes of convicts, not exceeding 20 in each, instructed in rotation during the day or evening by a teacher exclusively employed for the purpose. This is manifestly a better method. It would interfere in a measure with the hours of labor, but in this respect presents no insuperable difficulty. It may be well to be explicit on one point,—that attempts to maintain prison schools in the large penal institutions will be of little avail where the teacher is engaged in other occupation in or out of the prison. To do his work well his time and ambition must be devoted to it.

The Secretary has visited the school twice. On the evening of November 4, five members of the Board made a visit to it.

The inspectors of the State Prison, under chapter 303, Acts of 1864, are not required to make their report until December 15. The inspectors or trustees of all the other state institutions are required to make theirs by October 15, —two months earlier (chapter 307, Acts of 1864). All these institutions, including the State Prison, have the same financial year, ending with September 30. The exception in relation to the State Prison ought to be repealed and its report required on October 15. The Secretary of this Board is expected to review the State Prison as well as the other institutions in this Report, and is embarrassed and delayed by the continuance of the unnecessary exception.

Interest of Officials in Prison Contracts.

The late warden, Mr. Haynes, resigned his office on December 1, 1871. It was understood that his resignation was called for by the Executive Department. The causes of the dissolution of his official connection with the prison were made the subject of discussion in the newspapers, in which Mr. Haynes participated, but were not authoritatively communicated to the public at the time. During the session of the legislature the Committee on the Treasury was instructed to "inquire whether any officers connected with the prisons or charitable institutions of this Commonwealth have been interested in contracts connected with said institutions, or have in any way

received money improperly while holding said offices." Their report indicates some of the reasons which led to Mr. Haynes's resignation. They state as follows (Senate Doc. No. 214):

"The only institution, with reference to which testimony was taken by the committee, was the State Prison, no person appearing to prefer charges against any officer connected with any other prison or charitable institution in the Commonwealth.

"At the investigation a paper was put in, charging that on the thirty-first of December, 1866, the warden of the State Prison, by a vote of the inspectors, was instructed to advertise for bids for the labor of 150 convicts, from and after July 1, 1867, for the term of five years, the bids to be opened Feb. 1, 1867. During the month of January, 1867, Mr. Tucker, of the Tucker Manufacturing Company, had an interview with Mr. Haynes, the warden, in which he told the warden that if the Tucker Manufacturing Company should get the contract he (Tucker) would give him (Haynes) a present of $5,000. This was afterwards done, and that amount stands charged on the books of the Tucker Manufacturing Company to profit and loss. On the day of the opening of the bids by the warden and inspectors, as Mr. Tucker was passing through the octagon at the prison to hand in the bid of the Tucker Manufacturing Company, the warden handed him a paper on which was written, 'The highest bid in is 90 cents.' The bid of the Tucker Manufacturing Company was not opened until some little time after the opening of the other bids.

"A week or ten days after the contract was awarded to the Tucker Manufacturing Company, Mr. Fay, the treasurer of the company, saw Mr. Haynes at the prison, and told him that the company was short of funds at that time, but that, as soon as they were in funds, he (Fay) would pay him (Haynes) the amount promised, $5,000. On the day previous to paying that amount, Mr. Fay saw Mr. Haynes, and asked him whether he would prefer greenbacks or bonds. Mr. Haynes replied, 'I am not particular, but think I should rather have the bonds.' The next day (March 14, 1867), Mr. Fay drew a check for $5,000, purchased bonds to nearly that amount, enclosed greenbacks for the balance, carried and delivered the whole to Mr. Haynes, who thanked him and made no objections to receiving them.

"The bids as they were received at the prison (with the exception of that of the Tucker Manufacturing Company), were deposit

ed in the prison safe, accessible only to the warden and clerk. The bids, with the above exception, were opened by the clerk at the meeting of the inspectors. The clerk has no recollection of opening the Tucker Manufacturing Company's bid.

"From the evidence subsequently taken at the hearing it appeared that the charges preferred in the paper, of which the foregoing is a copy, were substantially proved. It was in evidence that the offer of $5,000 to Mr. Haynes was made by Mr. Tucker, superintendent of the Tucker Manufacturing Company, and that it was contingent upon the receiving by the company of the contract for the labor of the convicts, advertised at the time.

"The statement, that Mr. Haynes did, on the day of the opening of the bids, and before that of the Tucker Manufacturing Company was handed in, pass to Mr. Tucker a paper on which was written ninety cents as the highest bid in, was also substantiated. In this connection it should be stated that the clerk of the prison testified that after the opening and reading by himself in the presence of the inspectors and warden of three proposals, which had previously been passed by Mr. Haynes to him sealed up, and by him been locked in the prison safe until wanted, Mr. Haynes handed him another paper, saying, 'Here is another bid,' or something like that. The paper was opened and it proved to be the bid of the Tucker Manufacturing Company.

"It was further proved that the Tucker Manufacturing Company, having obtained the contract, did within a short time pay over to Mr. Haynes, in fulfilment of their promise $5,000, in bonds and greenbacks, which were received without objection, and which amount stands charged to profit and loss on the books of the company.

"During the investigation made by your Committee, information was obtained relating to the manner of keeping and accounting for sums of money taken from prisoners when entering the prison or during their term of confinement. The practice, which has existed in this regard for years past, would seem to be very faulty, wholly divested, as it has been, of that degree of system and measure of accountability which should attach to all positions the occupants of which are custodians of public funds. While it did not appear that any misappropriation of money had taken place, it was in evidence that attempts to properly account for sums taken from prisoners were, in several instances, attended with success only through such an amount of effort as never should be called in requisition in such matters. The subject is one to which the attention of the inspec-

tors is respectfully called, as worthy of their immediate consideration, if it has not already received it."

Proposed Removal of the State Prison.

The unsuitableness of the present site of the State Prison at Charlestown, on account of low ground and defective drainage, together with the pressure of population and business upon the neighborhood, and the expediency of constructing new buildings upon another site have been seriously considered. The sanitary disadvantages of the prison and the necessity of radical changes and repairs are apparent. The Committee on Prisons at the last session were instructed to make inquiry as to the facts. Their report (Senate Doc. No. 153) briefly stated them, and recommended the following Resolve directing an inquiry by the inspectors, which was passed by the legislature (Resolve, chap. 39) :—

"*Resolved*, That the inspectors of the State Prison be directed, after due examination, to report at the beginning of the next legislature, upon the following matters relative to the said prison, viz.: the advantages and disadvantages of the present site at Charlestown, with reference to the health, custody and employment of convicts; the cost of the needful repairs and alterations of and additions to the present buildings and walls; the market value of the present site and buildings with adjacent flats owned by the Commonwealth; the location and cost of a desirable site for a new state prison, if the removal of the old one shall be deemed expedient; the expenses of new prison buildings, including fixtures and walls for an enclosure, with a general description of the same; and any other facts which may be of use in determining upon the expediency of building a new prison upon another site, and of disposing of the land and buildings now used for that purpose, and other land or flats adjacent thereto, belonging to the Commonwealth."

This special report has not yet been submitted. It is understood that the construction of a new prison upon a new site is to be recommended. The message of Governor Washburn, for January, 1873, contains important suggestions and recommendations with reference to the location of the prison and its arrangements for separating and grading the convicts.

IV. The Reformatories.

The state reformatories have been reviewed in detail on pages 111–127 of this Report. Such information as the Secretary has been able to obtain respecting the municipal reformatories is here presented.

The Boston House of Reformation.

During the year ending September 30, 1872, there have been 211 children committed to this institution and 219 discharged, leaving the number of inmates at that date 297, of which number 263 were boys and 34 girls. This is a decrease of 8 as compared with the same date in 1871; but the average number has been 311.8, or 16 more than in 1871.

Of the 211 committed, 103 were sentenced for truancy, 77 for vagrancy, 23 for larceny, and the remaining 8 for other more serious offences; 31 were sentenced for their minority, 73 for two years, 41 for one year, 26 for six months and the remaining 23 for periods ranging from three months to five years. The ages of these children at commitment ranged from 8 to 17 years, with an average of 12.1 years.

The young truants and those committed for short terms are kept in school during the summer as well as winter, but the older boys are kept at work on the farm in the summer, attending school only in winter.

A revolt took place in February, 1872. The instigators, being seven of the larger boys, were tried and sentenced to the house of correction.

The expenses of the institution for the year have been $43,579.51 of which $5,395.62 was for salaries, $16,496.80 for provisions, $7,060.00 for clothing, $2,827.06 for fuel and lights, and $11,800.03 for miscellaneous purposes. No cash has been received for the labor of the children, though much work has been accomplished by them in and about the institution.

The Lowell House of Reformation.

This institution has received during the past year 46 children; viz., from Lowell, 37; from Charlestown and Chel-

sea, 4 each, and from Lexington, 1. The whole number within the year was 86, of whom 21 belonged in other cities and towns. The number discharged within the year was 44, and there remained September 30, 1872, 42 pupils. The average number has been 40. Of those remaining, 34 were sentenced for truancy, 5 for breaking and entering, 1 for larceny, 1 for Sabbath-breaking, and 1 for wilful trespass.

The Plummer Farm School at Salem.

The opening of this school on September 23, 1870, is noted in the last Report of the Secretary of this Board, p. 184. It has had 29 different pupils during the year, with an average of 18. Seven of the boys were received from other cities and towns. The school is under the superintendency of Mr. Charles A. Johnson, and is managed on the family system. The boys work on the farm in the summer and in the chair-shop in the winter.

No progress has been made in establishing houses of reformation for juvenile offenders in Lawrence and Lynn under the legislation of 1870 and 1871.

The truant school in Worcester has, during the year, received 28 pupils and discharged 28, leaving the number September 30, 1872, 11. Their ages range from 8 to 15, averaging 11 years. Two of those discharged were sent to the Westborough Reform School. The usual sentences average ten months, but the average period of detention is but little more than six months.

The truant school at Cambridge had in all 17 pupils within the past year, with an average of 10; 9 remain on September 30, 1872. As in other cities, the school is located at the almshouse, and juvenile inmates of the almshouse are admitted to the school.

Newburyport, where a truant school has in years past been maintained, has none at present, though the number of truants arrested in 1872 was 53, and in 1871, 250.

PART SIXTH.

The Pauper Returns.

Records and Returns.

The Secretary, in his last Annual Report, pp. 185–186, referred to the fact that the pauper returns from the towns required for the year ending September 30, are to a great extent forced results; or, instead of being for that period, are for the town year which usually ends at the last either of February or of March. A change was then suggested, so as to make the statistical year for the returns correspond more nearly with the financial year of the greater number of towns. After further experience, the Secretary now recommends that such change be made, requiring the returns to be made for the year ending the last day of February or of March, instead of for the year ending September 30. Unless this is done, it is believed that an attempt to obtain returns which are reasonably correct from many towns is impracticable. The year for cities usually ends with December 31, but their accounts are more scientifically kept, and they can, therefore, better accommodate themselves to any date.

Such a change would greatly facilitate the work of this office, and promote the delivery of the report to the legislature as the session begins. At present, the returns from the towns are first due on October 20. There is a severe pressure on the office from that time till the middle of January, in arranging, tabulating and aggregating the returns, preparing them for publication, and corresponding with the overseers with a view to their correction and verification. Extra clerical service is therefore required at this period for the prepa-

ration and issue of the report in due season. A proper distribution of the work over the year, involving greater accuracy and economy, would be secured, if these returns were made in the spring of the year, rather than at the late period in autumn in which they are now made.

Nor is there any reason why, for the information of the legislature with a view to immediate action, the returns should be for a period coming so close to the session as September 30. The statistics of pauperism in cities and towns teach their lessons, not in the tables of one year alone, but in the tables of a series of years. It is of far greater consequence that they should be correct when presented than that they should be presented for the latest possible date.

The Joint Special Committee on Commissionerships at the last session (House Doc. No. 334) reported a bill requiring official reports of departments, boards and commissions to be presented to the legislature as early as the second Wednesday of January, and containing a provision which authorized them to make rules governing other parties who are to furnish materials. The bill passed the House, but was then referred to the next General Court. There has been no inconsiderable complaint for some years in the legislature on account of the delay of official reports; it being often said that that body does not receive the formal views and recommendations of departments until the session has advanced towards its proper close, and after many of the subjects have been acted upon. The legislature of 1869 called for statements from the departments as to the delay of annual reports, which are found in Senate Doc. 119, 1870.

The Town Almshouses.

During the year there have been 219 town almshouses in use, a decrease of two from the number for the previous year. These accommodate the poor of 226 towns and cities; the remaining 116 towns usually provide for their poor in private families.

The reported value of the almshouse property is this year $2,055,481.86; consisting of 22,331.62 acres of land with the

buildings thereon, together valued at $1,584,866, and personal property valued at $470,615.86. This indicates an increase of $132,515 in the valuation of the real estate and a decrease of $14,532.53 in the valuation of the personal property, while there has been a decrease of 77.6 acres in the extent of the poor-farms.

The whole number of paupers in the town almshouses for any continuous period during the year has been 3,839, or 246 less than in 1871. The average number of inmates has been 2,590.36, or 90.02 less than in 1871. The cost of maintenance, including superintendence ($90,967.29), has been $373,249.43. The resulting average weekly cost of each pauper fully supported in an almshouse has thus been $2.77, and if interest on the value of the almshouse property be added, $3.68, against $2.68 and $3.50 in 1871.

Full Support.

The number receiving full support in all the cities and towns any part of the year has been 5,311. The average number supported through the year has been 3,808.04; viz.: in almshouses 2,590.36, and in the lunatic hospitals, or in private families, 1,217.68. The cost of full support has been as reported, $592,888.95, which would give as the average weekly cost of each pauper fully supported, in or out of an almshouse, $2.99, against $2.95 in 1871. As already stated, the expense at the almshouses has been $373,249.43, and the average weekly cost, $2.77. The corresponding items for outside support have been $219,639.52 and $3.47.

Partial Support.

The number of families, or individuals without families, who have applied for and received relief or partial support within the year has been 9,218. These applicants are classed as follows:—males, two-fifths; females, three-fifths; new cases, 2,741. Of these applicants, 4,777 had settlements in the town of which the relief was asked, 991 of them by virtue of military service. One-fourth of them received relief through the overseers of towns to which they did not belong. The num-

ber of individuals represented by these applicants was 23,755; the sum paid to them $313,930.45, and the average amount given to each person $13.21.

The returns concerning the numbers receiving partial support are the most liable to error, through neglect or misconception on the part of overseers. The figures here given are, it is believed, moderate statements of the numbers of applicants and individuals aided.

Vagrants.

By the returns, the number of vagrants this year has been 33,230. Adding to these the number of this class who have found accommodations in the station-houses of Boston (35,667), and some other cities who make no return of them in detail, there will be found to be at least 68,897 cases of vagrancy, which is 882 less than in 1871. Very large allowance must be made for the repeated appearance of the same person, particularly if a genuine tramp, in the same or different places in the course of the year. Estimates of the actual number of vagrants must necessarily be largely speculative, unless a minute and laborious comparison of the entire mass of vagrant returns be made, which is practically out of the question without unwarrantable expense for clerical services. Previous examinations, however, give reason to believe that the true number of vagrants is not above 25,000.

The reported cost of entertaining these vagrants has been $11,609.04. This is undoubtedly much too low a statement, much of the expense being inseparable from police expenses. The item is included in the reported expense of partial support.

Vagrancy.

The Eighth Report of the Secretary discussed as a special topic, vagrancy: its extent, and the methods of checking it (pp. 20–25). There is no evil in relation to which so much complaint is made by overseers of the poor in their returns, and in personal interviews. The Board, as will be seen by

reference to that Report, in July, 1871, caused a circular to be addressed to the authorities of towns and cities, stating the laws upon the subject, and advising coöperation with the executive officers in conducting prosecutions. The chief constable of the Commonwealth also gave contemporaneous instructions to his deputies.

The circular of the Board enforced the distinction between parties honestly seeking for work and real vagrants, and enjoined that special care should therefore be taken by officers and magistrates not to confound the honest laborer with the criminal class. It is believed that this effort to check vagrancy has not been without good effects.

As illustrative of the difficulties attending the enforcement of the laws against vagrancy, an instance may be given.

The town of Ayer, incorporated in 1870, and composed mainly of territory of Groton, and to a small extent of that of Shirley, where the junction of the Fitchburg and of the Worcester and Nashua lines of railroad, known formerly as Groton Junction, is made, is a thoroughfare for vagrants or tramps. It lies at the intersection of an eastern and western route between Boston and the West, and of a northern and southern route between New Hampshire and Connecticut and Rhode Island. It is a natural place for stopping for the night.

The statistics of vagrancy of Groton and of Shirley of late years are as follows: The two towns entertained in 1867, 191 vagrants; in 1868, 237; in 1869, 216; in 1870, 292; and in 1871 (including the town of Ayer, a part of the same territory), 440. These figures show an almost unbroken increase in the number of vagrants, the number in 1871 being more than double the number in 1867. How large a part of this burden was borne by the territory embraced by the town of Ayer will appear from the fact that within the seven months between its organization as a town, namely, in February, 1871, and October 1, its authorities provided for 147 vagrants, while for the same period the number cared for by the Groton authorities was but 49, and by those of Shirley, 35.

The authorities of Ayer in December, 1871, made an effort

to diminish the evil. On the evening of the 27th of that month, a number of persons were lodged in the lock-up, and they were reported by the authorities to the police. Their accounts of themselves were contradictory and incredible; their appearance indicated them to be tramps, and eight were complained of. Four of them stated that they had travelled on foot from Boston the same day, through Concord, whereas the same afternoon they had been met by the police on the borders of Groton and Pepperell, coming from a northern direction. Confronted with this evidence they admitted the first statement to be untrue, and stated that they had gone from Boston to Lowell and Nashua, and thence towards Ayer, at first saying that they had travelled the whole course the same day, an impracticable journey for one day, but afterwards saying that they had taken several days in making the distance. One of the party was under the influence of liquor; another said he had worked on a certain railroad; but on inquiry it was found that he had done so for only a day and a half, when he was discharged for drunkenness. In general the men gave no definite account of the places where they had worked or lived.

Eight of the tramps were complained of. At the trial before the magistrate, their contradictory stories were proved and admitted by most of them. Contradictory statements are always legitimate evidence in criminal law, and they are the most natural evidence in prosecutions for vagrancy. The whole eight were offered work. Three accepted it,—one at cutting wood, and the other two in a mill,—and these were discharged. The other five refused to accept work at cutting wood, some saying it would "blister their hands," and others that they did not know how. The refusal of such work as properly belongs to the season, disproved the pretence that the men were in search of employment. The five who refused work were sentenced to the house of correction for two months. Three of them said after the trial that they had been tramping for six weeks, and were tired of it; that they had rather go to the house of correction than not; that it would be a lesson to them to save their money and not spend

it for rum. Another was angry, and said he would put the officer through; and the fifth said nothing. In the lock-up after their sentence they were noisy.

On their arrival at the house of correction, at East Cambridge, the men told a plausible story to the effect that they were laborers seeking work. Their cases enlisted sympathy, more readily because vagrancy is not an offence, like burglary or assault, where any one member of the community receives special injury, but one consisting in character and habit, and in an injury to the community as a whole. Erroneous statements of the facts were circulated in the newspapers. The overseers of the house of correction pardoned these and other vagrants, nine in all, on January 15, 1872, the five from Ayer having been confined seventeen days, two others eighteen days, and two others twenty-three days. Upon inquiry at the house of correction, at East Cambridge, the Secretary failed to find any papers in the case, and has been unable to learn definitely the grounds upon which the discharge was granted.

It is not known what became of the men, except that two went to work on a railroad, but in a few days suddenly disappeared, carrying off articles of clothing not belonging to them.

The action of the authorities of Ayer was effective. From December 13 to December 28, 1871, fifteen days before the trial, there were 33 tramps lodged at the station-house; but from December 29, 1871, to January 13, 1872, the fifteen days after, there were but 7. From February 1, 1871, to September 30, a period of seven months, the town reported 147 tramps; for the corresponding period of 1872 there were but 67. During the whole year which ended September 30, 1872, there were 145 tramps, two less than during the seven months from the town organization to September 30, 1871.

The case illustrates the difficulty of dealing with an evil which presses heavily on many towns in the Commonwealth. The authorities of the town of Ayer seem to have done their duty carefully and humanely. It should be remembered that

the suppression of vagrancy, while important to the taxpayer, is not less important to the tramps themselves. A habit of going from town to town, possibly working a day or two in one and then disappearing to turn up in another for a similar brief sojourn, lodged and fed in almshouses and lockups, begging clothing or money on the way, travelling from place to place on an unending journey, is ruinous to any laboring man, and if continued is sure to end in crime. It is believed that, except with immigrants just arrived, there is little need in this community, where the demand for labor is so pressing, except on the occasion of some public calamity, for any one to seek food and lodgings at the public expense, and even most of the immigrants find friends awaiting them on their arrival.

Summary.

The whole number receiving full support within the year has been 5,311; the number receiving partial support, 23,755; the estimated number of vagrants, 25,000; making a total of 54,066, who received more or less assistance from the municipal authorities within the year. The entire cost has been $906,819.40; viz.: for full support $592,888.95, and for partial support, including vagrancy, $313,930.45, the reported cost of the latter being $11,609.04, and the probable cost $25,000.

The aggregate expenses as above reported are subject to some deductions; for the sums paid by towns for support of children at the reformatories, which really make no part of the pauper expenses; for cases where the expenses of paupers are reported both by the town directly, and by that indirectly aiding them; and for such part of the cost of sick state paupers as may be reimbursed to the towns by the State. The last two items for the city of Boston amounts to $16,500, and would reduce the reported pauper expenses of that city to about $111,500. A proportional allowance for other towns and cities would, with the other deductions named above, diminish the probable cost of paupers to the municipalities to less than $800,000.

PART SEVENTH.

Pauperism, Crime, Disease and Insanity.

Summary.

1. *Pauperism.*—However exact the statistics of any of our state institutions may be when considered singly, the aggregate statistics of several similar institutions will not truly represent the statistics of the class for whom those institutions were designed, for there is a constant interchange of inmates being carried on, so that the same person may come to be admitted to two or more institutions in the course of a year. These interchanges are common, not only between the hospitals, but between the hospitals and the almshouses, state or town. In any general view designed to show the progress or decline of pauperism in this State, it is necessary to take into the account these sources of exaggeration, and make due allowance for them. In the successive reports of the Secretary, an attempt is made to present such a view, as regards the permanent paupers, in a tabular form, showing the prominent facts relative to state and town paupers as a whole. From this series of tables, the following general results are taken. The state paupers were in institutions, the town paupers in hospitals, almshouses and private families :—

For the year ending September 30, 1870. The year began with 1,882 state paupers, and 3,845 town paupers ; 5,727 in all. Within the year, 2,627 state and 1,688 town paupers were admitted to support ; in all, 4,315. Thus the entire number within the year was 10,042, of whom 4,509 were state and 5,533 town paupers. The average number through

the year was 5,748; viz.: state, 1,940; town, 3,808. There remained September 30, 1870, 1,747 state, and 3,827 town paupers; in all, 5,574.

For the year ending September 30, 1871, there were admitted to support within the year, 2,605 state, and 1,696 town paupers; in all, 4,301. The whole numbers within the year were 4,352 state and 5,523 town paupers; in all, 9,875. The average number was 5,814; viz.: state, 1,963; town, 3,851. There remained September 30, 1871, 1,792 state, and 3,650 town paupers; in all, 5,442.

For the year ending September 30, 1872, there were admitted to support within the year 2,473 state, and 1,661 town paupers; in all, 4,134. The whole numbers within the year were 4,265 state, and 5,311 town paupers; in all, 95,76. The average number was 5,746; viz.: state, 1,938; town, 3,808. There remained September 30, 1872, 1,721 state, and 3,687 town paupers; in all, 5,408.

The above figures related exclusively to paupers receiving full support for any considerable period; and to them may be added an average number of sick state paupers, amounting to 200, who are fully supported during their sickness, partly by the State and partly by the towns. In addition to these there are between 23,000 and 24,000 persons each year receiving more or less assistance from the town authorities, of which number about 14,000 are such as receive stated relief from year to year, the other 9,000 or 10,000 being occasional recipients of charity.

Besides these a permanent army of vagrants, estimated at 25,000, impose upon the public charity.

2. *Crime.*—To a much greater extent than pauperism, crime is exaggerated by the returns. The various ways in which this is occasioned are elsewhere alluded to. The exaggeration however, is confined to the statements of admissions, and the resulting whole number in prison in the course of the year. The number in confinements at particular dates, and the average number in prison, are quite accurately known, and are the best accessible measure of the criminal population of the State.

For several years past the figures are as follows :—

On Sept. 30, in 1869, there were in confinement in the various prisons, including the State Workhouse and the Boston House of Industry, 2,978; in 1870, 3,121; in 1871, 3,224; in 1872, 3,462. For the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, the average number in prison was 2,970.77; for 1871, 3,145.-53; for 1872, 3,217.92.

It will be seen that in each of the past two years the average number in prison has increased more than 170, while the number in prison at the end of each successive official year has been from one to two hundred greater than the year before. The average number for any year is found to correspond very nearly with the number in prison at the beginning of that year.

3. *Insanity.*—The statistics of insanity, so far as it is found in the state and other hospitals in this State, are the following :—

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, the admissions were reported as 1,324; the whole number under treatment, 3,199; the average number, 1,904; and the number remaining at the close of the year, 1,965. For the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, the admissions were 1,399; the whole number, 3,364; the average number, 2,016; and the number remaining, 1,980. For the year ending Sept. 30, 1872, the admissions were 1,372; the whole number 3,352; the average number, 2,054; and the number remaining, 2,035.

Strictly speaking, however, only 60 per cent. of these admissions were new cases, all others having within the year or previously been insane and under hospital care. Nearly two-thirds of those admitted, viz., 955 in 1870, 1,081 in 1871, and 1,037 in 1872, are also classed as paupers of the State or the towns in those years, in the statements on pp. 169–170.

CRIME AND PAUPERISM REPORTED BY THE NATIONAL CENSUS.

It is proper in this connection to refer to the statistics of the recent Census Report of the United States for 1870 on pauperism and crime, as those of the defectives have been previously discussed (*ante*, pp. 9–32).

The superintendent of the Census Bureau, in his explanatory remarks, admits their serious imperfection, and refers to the methods adopted for putting the returns of the different States upon a common basis, so as to justify comparisons. The difficulty is in a measure intrinsic, but it is confessed to be aggravated by the vicious and inadequate machinery of the census law. It is not proposed in this place to subject the results of that bureau to criticism. Unsatisfactory as they are on some points, there seems to have been an honest desire to treat different sections of the country justly and impartially, and an endeavor to supplement the formal returns with authentic information from other sources, improving as far as was practicable upon "the impossible and altogether unnatural results" of the census of 1860.

For the purposes of convenience and future reference, the tables of the census for 1870, as far as they concern this State, are given, with an attempt on the part of this office to ascertain upon what basis the calculations were made. No attempt has been made to compare the figures with those relating to other States.

The following statistics of pauperism in Massachusetts are from the United States Census tables of 1870:—

Number of persons supported during the year ending June 1, 1870, ...	8,036
Cost of annual support, ...	$1,121,604 00
Number receiving support June 1, 1870, .	5,777
Native, ...	5,396
Foreign, ...	381

These statistics were apparently approximated from those of the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, published in the Seventh Report of this Board.

The first item of the above, the number supported during (i. e., *throughout*) the year, is doubtless obtained in them anner suggested by the superintendent as giving "the most exact simple expression possible for the actual pauperism" of the State.

Dividing the total pauper expenses of the year ending Sept. 30, 1870 ($1,121,604) by $139.56.8, which is the ascertained annual cost of each pauper fully supported for that year (see Seventh Report, p. 441), gives 8,036, the exact number stated by the census as representing the "solid amount" of pauperism. A similar result would doubtless be reached by adding to the known average number of paupers fully supported, the numbers partially supported, reduced to its equivalent in full support.

The cost of annual support agrees almost exactly with the sum of the following items for the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, as stated in the Seventh Report:—

Cost of full support of town paupers, including those at the lunatic hospitals (p. 428), . .	$560,785 32
Cost of partial support of town paupers (p. 428),	293,824 24
Total cost of town paupers, . . .	$854,609 56
Cost of state paupers in institutions, including those in lunatic hospitals (p. 440), . .	$241,994 41
Appropriation for sick state poor, . . .	25,000 00
Total cost of state paupers, . . .	$266,994 41
Aggregate cost of town and state paupers, .	$1,121,603 97

In this aggregate is included the support of paupers at lunatic hospitals, although the Census Report assumes to exclude them. The number reported by the census as receiving support on June 1, 1870, may be obtained almost exactly by adding to the number of state paupers in institutions Sept. 30, 1870, and of town paupers fully supported at the same date, a total of 5,574 (Seventh Report, p. 441), the constant average of sick state poor supported in the towns and cities (200), (Seventh Report of Board, p. cxi), which make 5,774.

The census number again is not far from 5,748, the average number of state and town paupers through the year end-

ing Sept. 30, 1870, including the insane of both classes wherever supported.

There are no state statistics which determine the nativity or recent foreign origin of all the paupers in Massachusetts. The number stated in the census as being foreign will appear absurdly small to any one acquainted with the composition of our pauper population. The town paupers supported at a given date embrace almost as many persons of foreign birth as are reported by the census in the whole pauper class; and from the nature of the case, the great bulk of state paupers, so called, are of foreign birth, or the children of recent immigrants.

It will be noticed that while by the principles laid down by the superintendent of the census, insane paupers in hospitals should be excluded from the whole number (8,036), they are included both in that number and in the number supported June 1, 1870, and the cost of their support is included in the total annual cost. As the average number of this class of paupers is more than 1,400, while the annual cost of their support must exceed $250,000, it is plain that on the basis of the census tables all the items, both of numbers and cost as stated by the census, should be considerably reduced.

The statistics of crime in Massachusetts are given in the census as follows:—

Number of persons convicted during the year ending June 1, 1870,	1,593
Number of persons in prison June 1, 1870,	2,526
Native,	1,291
Foreign,	1,235

From the remarks of the superintendent, it is presumed that the number of persons convicted during the year ending June 1, 1870, as stated above, is not intended to represent the absolute number of convictions,—which is, in fact, several times larger,—but only the convictions for the more serious crimes, such as the criminal records of other States usually embrace. It is not clear how the precise figures were

obtained. The following is suggested as a possible explanation :—

The number of convictions in this State for the higher crimes,* including assault and larceny, for the year ending September 30, 1870, was 2,056; but as this exceeds the number of convictions assigned by the census to the year ending June 1, 1870, by 463, it seems possible that a distinction was made between "larceny" and "petty larceny," and between the more serious cases of assault and those of a slight nature. The distinction, however, could not be derived from the prison statistics of this Board. Of the 2,056 convictions, 733 were for assault, and 1,027 for larceny. A deduction of the light offences under these two heads may reduce the convictions for high crimes to the number (1,593) stated by the census.

The number stated to be in prison June 1, 1870, seems to include the numbers in the jails, houses of correction, house of industry and state prison on that date, as there were then, according to the records of this office, 2,514 in those prisons. The inmates of the state workhouse, as well as those of the reformatories, were apparently not included in the census.

Pardons.

The executive pardons for the calendar year 1872 have been as follows: from the state prison, 10; from county prisons, 45; in all, 55. The number for 1871 was 143, and the average for the eleven years ending with January 1, 1872, is 145. The average for the ten years beginning with January 1, 1851, and ending with January 1, 1861, was 57. The frequent interposition of executive clemency began with 1861, when Governor Andrew pardoned 230 convicts. From that

* *Including* murder, manslaughter, rape, assault, burglary, robbery, breaking and entering, larceny, concealing stolen goods, arson, forgery, embezzlement and fraud; but *excluding* threats, malicious mischief, lewdness of different designations, idle and disorderly, drunkenness, violation of liquor law, disturbances of the peace, violation of municipal by-laws, contempt of court, vagrancy, evading railroad fare, common nuisance, stubbornness, and other commitments of a miscellaneous character, too varied to be given here in detail.

time there has been a considerable reduction in the number, but it has of late years frequently approximated 150.

It is understood that with the beginning of his administration Governor Washburn announced his purpose to grant pardons only for definite reasons, clearly demanding them, and not to undertake to revise judicial action and discretion. He reformed the practice of referring, in the first instance, all applications to the committee of the council, returning to the earlier practice of only referring those which, after an examination of his own, disclosed proper grounds for a formal investigation. The result in the restriction of pardons to clear cases for executive intervention, and the large reduction in the number, is a most important reform in criminal discipline. The general approval which it has received is an indication of a healthier condition of public sentiment in relation to the principles and methods of public justice.

The governor has transmitted to the legislature a list of pardons for the year 1872, and the reasons therefor in each case (Senate Doc. 1873, No. 6). This is the first time since 1861 that Resolve 50 of 1860, requesting such an annual list has been complied with. Of the 55 pardons, nine were issued to convicts solely because of what was believed to be fatal illness, of whom six are known to have died since their release; nine were issued to correct errors of courts or prosecuting officers; and four to persons partially insane, that they might be put under proper treatment elsewhere. The rest were for various reasons not easy to classify.

The subject of executive pardons was discussed at length in the Secretary's Seventh Annual Report, pp. 46–79, and need not be considered further in this connection. For convenience, the table of pardons there given, with some corrections and the additions for subsequent years, will be reprinted in the Appendix.

One of the most thoughtful books* which political philosophy has produced contains the following reflection, which is pertinent to the exercise of the pardoning power:—

* "The Statesman," by Henry Taylor, p. 64.

"Above all, it is to be wished, that the conscience of a statesman should be an intelligent and perspicacious conscience,—not the conscience of the heart only, but the conscience of the understanding,—that wheresoever the understanding should be enabled to foresee distant consequences or comprehend wide ones there the conscience should be enabled to follow, not failing in quickness because the good or evil results in question are less palpable and perhaps less certain than in private life, are not seen with the eyes and heard with the ears, but only known through meditation and foresight. Many magnify in word the importance of public duties, but few appreciate them in feeling; and that, not so much for want of feeling, as for want of carrying it out to whatever results the understanding reaches. It is impossible that the feeling in regard to public objects should be *proportionate* to the feeling for private ones, because the human heart is not large enough; and it is too often found that when the conscience is not sustained by a sense of due proportion it gets thrown out all together. It sometimes happens that he who would not hurt a fly will hurt a nation."

The statistics of crime, to be given in full in the Appendix, are aggregated briefly as follows:—

The number of commitments during the year ending September 30, 1872, to the state and county prisons, including the house of industry and the state workhouse, has been 20,081 against 18,639 the previous year, an increase of 1,442. Of these commitments, 11,626 were for drunkenness; an excess of 1,103 over those for the year ending September 30, 1871; the commitments for the last named period having been 10,523. The number of persons committed has been 16,855 against 15,533 for the last year, showing an increase of 1,322. Of the whole number of persons, 3,258 were females, less than one-fifth of the whole. The number committed under 15 years of age has been 117 (111 males and 6 females) against 122 person (114 males and 8 females) committed last year, showing a decrease of five during the present year. Of the 16,855 persons committed during the year, 9,522 were born in foreign countries, 2,661 in other States, and 4,672 were natives of this State.

Of the whole number of persons committed, 5,023 were unable to read and write; 7,577, nearly one-half, were mar-

ried; and 2,612 were minors,—the last being an increase of 217 over the number of minors committed during the preceding year.

There has been an increase of 178 over last year, in the whole number of crimes against the person; and of 1,284 in crimes against public order and decency; while there has been a decrease of 55 in the crimes against property.

It is questionable whether the prison returns under chapter 307, 1864, and the customary form of tabulation are calculated to be as instructive as they should be. Being fixed by law, it is not competent for this Board to revise them.

Thus in the summary of the Secretary's last report, p. 189, the commitments are 18,639. This number and a similar one aggregated in preceding reports have been sometimes quoted, inadvertently or purposely, as the number of *convictions* within the year. Nothing could give a more untrue impression. In the first place, many of these commitments are mere transfers from the jail to the house of correction on a conviction. This makes a merely nominal commitment,—the jail and house of correction being the same prison, and a transfer being only made on the record. Deducting such nominal transfers, the number would be reduced to not more than 14,000 (see p. 301 of the same report).

In the next place, the number of commitments includes all persons committed to prisons, whether innocent or guilty, whether acquitted or discharged without trial, or convicted.

Again, the same person is often committed on more than one warrant at the same time, sometimes on several warrants. There is a commitment in such a case on each warrant, thus carrying up the number of commitments beyond the number of persons committed. So also if he is sentenced afterwards on each charge,—that is, on several complaints or indictments, as for different larcenies, or for drunkenness and also for an assault,—there is on each sentence a series of new commitments to the house of correction, whereas his name is merely transferred on the record of the same prison.

Again, in this Commonwealth there is a class of offences,

vigorously prosecuted, which either are not made offences in other States, or if they are, the laws which create them are either a dead letter or are only enforced in exceptional cases. For instance, of the 18,639 committed during the year ending September 30, 1871, nearly three fifths, to wit, 10,523, were for *drunkenness*, which if a crime in other States, is prosecuted either rarely or with much less vigor than in this. These commitments are besides not for that number of *persons*, as some offenders are repeatedly committed during the same year. There ought not to be commitments for single acts of drunkenness, with sentences to fine and costs, but merely detention until sobriety, as provided in the repealed Act of 1860, chapter 166 (Seventh Report of the Secretary, pp. 34–37), a system which would greatly reduce the number of commitments. Common drunkards alone among parties accused of drunkenness should be sentenced, and these to a longer term of imprisonment than under existing laws.

Among other prosecutions which swell the criminal calendar in this State, are those for liquor-selling and lewdness, which are not instituted in other States, or more seldom resorted to when the act or offence is committed.

Generally, it is believed that there is more activity and fidelity in this State than in others in detecting, arresting and prosecuting offenders. In these ways the system of repression which prevails with us sometimes gives plausibility to unfriendly criticism.

The attempt is sometimes made to injure the reputation of the Commonwealth by the production of facts and statistics artfully culled from her official reports. There are persons identified with less developed and advanced communities, generally with political ends to promote, who are jealous of her fame, and endeavor to hide the backwardness of their own people by a disingenuous use of these sources of information. It has been the policy of this Commonwealth, (and may it ever be!) as well in her public records as in the private activities of her citizens, to seek out what is wrong and imperfect within her jurisdiction, and to apply moral or legal remedies in its removal. The first condition of all progress is to

know and realize existing evils and abuses. Society, like the individual, can alone be made better by honest and severe self-examination. And if a people solicitous for all that concerns humanity, social comfort and elevation, are reproached for their frank and honorable exhibition of crime, poverty or disease, with the view of discovering and applying remedies, they have a sufficient compensation in the assurance that thereby from year to year they will have less to confess and answer for.

It is but a year or two since that some representatives in Congress protested against the publication of the report of the National Commissioner of Education, because it revealed the ignorance of their people, and the miserable appliances for popular education among them. But Massachusetts had no cause of protest. She could afford to challenge scrutiny and investigation. She had begun the work of exposing her own deficiencies in that regard thirty-five years ago, when Horace Mann entered upon his ever-memorable career; and to-day her system of popular education is the result. In like manner she explores and reveals without reserve whatever of disease, poverty or crime is found within her borders, that thereby all the agencies of a Christian civilization may be put forth to alleviate and remove it.

An explanation of the delay in the preparation of the Secretary's present Report, and in the issue of the volume containing the report of the Board and its officers, seems desirable here.

The Secretary's Report is the one of the series contained in the volume which is first printed. The Seventh Report was printed by December 31, 1870, and the volume containing it, with the accompanying reports, was presented to the legislature on February 8, 1871. The Eighth Report was completed by November 30, 1871, and the volume containing it was presented to the legislature on January 26, 1872. It was expected to anticipate these dates the present year, and to that end the first part of the manuscript was on October 23 delivered to the state printers; but the ex-

pectation has been defeated by the well known public calamity, which on the night of November 9 last, desolated with fire the fairest portion of the business district of Boston. The printing office of the state printers, from which nothing was saved, was included in that district. The manuscript of the Secretary's Report, sufficient to make fifty-two printed pages, was burned. Of these, thirty-two had been put in type, of which sixteen only were preserved, those signatures being in the Secretary's hands. Except these sixteen pages, it became necessary to rewrite the entire matter delivered to the state printers before the fire, of which only partial memoranda had been preserved. The reports of the state reformatories, workhouse and almshouse, as well as those of the lunatic hospitals, which had been printed and struck off, were all burned at the same time. The original manuscripts, and a single printed copy of all but one, were preserved, these being at the State House. The state printers began the second printing of these first in order. But in consequence of the entire loss of type and machinery, and other more pressing work for the State, they were unable to begin the second printing of the Secretary's Report until December 17, nearly two months after the first printing began. Since that time the work has been pressed with energy.

EDWARD L. PIERCE.

Boston, 15 January, 1873.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL AGENT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

1871-72.

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

BOSTON, October 1, 1872.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN:—The Ninth Annual Report of the General Agent is herewith submitted, "embracing all the proceedings and expenses* during the year" of that department.

From the last annual report it will be seen, that at the close of the official year the permanent force of the office subordinate to the General Agent was a chief clerk, five deputies, three assistants and two boatmen; with annual salaries amounting to eleven thousand six hundred dollars, a reduction of eighteen hundred dollars from the previous year.

* A detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the department for the year ending September 30, 1872.

Expenditures.

Salaries,—		
S. C. Wrightington, General Agent,	$3,000 00	
Merritt Nash, Deputy,	1,600 00	
William J. Stetson, Deputy,	1,200 00	
Willard D. Tripp, Deputy,	1,200 00	
Charles M. Hanson, Assistant,	1,200 00	
Patrick Glynn, Assistant,	800 00	
Henry H. Fairbanks, Assistant,	800 00	
Charles A. Colcord, Boatman,	750 00	
Fred. Moro, Boatman,	750 00	
P. T. Stevens, Deputy, one month,	100 00	
Geo. F. Howard, Deputy, six mos.,	550 00	
William S. Baylies, Assistant, three months,	250 00	
Lemuel Haskell, Sup't, Gloucester, three months,	55 00	
Ephraim Burr, Sup't, Salem, three months,	13 00	
Total,	$12,268 00	
Travel,—		
Merritt Nash,	$181 57	
Charles M. Hanson,	74 90	
	$256 47	
Office,—		
Rent and taxes,	$458 50	
Fuel,	80 33	
Water rates,	14 00	
Repairs,	42 74	
Stationery and rec'd b'ks,	183 11	
Printing,	17 40	
Marine telegraph,	50 00	
Postage and expressage,	63 55	
Furniture,	46 81	
Cleaning office,	80 00	
Incidentals,	32 50	
		$1,068 94
Boat,—		
Wharfage,	$25 00	
Extra boating,	31 25	
		56 25
Total,		$1,381 66
Total expenditures,		$13,649 66
The appropriation for the year was		16,500 00
Deducting the expenditures, there remains an unexpended balance of		$2,850 34

Net Receipts.

From sundry persons, on account of immigration head money,—		
Port of Boston,	$8,528 00	
of Gloucester,	110 00	
of Salem,	26 00	
	$8,664 00	
From sundry persons, for board of friends or selves at state almshouses and lunatic hospitals,		$2,453 82
From cities and towns, for board of city and town paupers at state almshouses and lunatic hospitals,		6,778 91
Amount paid Treasurer,		$17,896 73

The present permanent force consists of three deputies, three assistants and two boatmen, with annual salaries amounting to eight thousand three hundred dollars, a reduction of three thousand three hundred dollars during the year, or of more than five thousand dollars since eighteen hundred and seventy.

The ordinary expenses of the office, including travelling expenses, rent, taxes, fuel, water and other supplies, stationery, printing, office and boat expenses, amount to thirteen hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty-six cents.

The receipts for the six months ending April 1st, from the commutation of alien passenger bonds at the port of Boston, were fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty-six dollars, of which amount there was refunded under the Act of 1870, six thousand and ninety-eight dollars. The receipts from other ports amounted to one hundred and thirty-six dollars.

There was received during the year from cities and towns for support of lunatics and paupers,—at lunatic hospitals and State almshouses, six thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine dollars, and from individuals for support of themselves or friends, two thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars, —all of which has been paid into the treasury of the Commonwealth.

Sub-department of Immigration.

As early as 1820 the legislature of Massachusetts provided by an Act of that year, chapter 290, that passengers from foreign ports, "liable to become chargeable for their support to the Commonwealth," should not be permitted to land at the ports of this State until a bond was given in the penal sum of five hundred dollars for each of said passengers, conditioned that they should not become thus chargeable to the Commonwealth, or either of its municipalities for the term of three years.

By chapter 150, Acts of 1831, it was provided, that a similar bond in the sum of two hundred dollars might be exacted, and the same commuted on the payment of five dollars.

This measure thus early incorporated into the statutes of Massachusetts, survived the various changes in our laws, and continued without material alteration as part of the supreme law of the land for more than half a century, and until April of the present year.

At its last session, the legislature repealed so much of chapter seventy-one of the General Statutes, as required the bonding of alien passengers other than the insane, idiotic, deaf and dumb, blind, deformed or maimed; as also the provision that permitted the commutation of each of said bonds by the payment of a sum not less than two dollars in place thereof,—thus practically abandoning the system of making ocean carriers responsible, to even a limited extent, for the expense incurred in properly providing for the sick, destitute and friendless alien, and for the injury the unprincipled among such carriers might inflict upon the community by their criminal negligence, or their insatiable greed of gain.

In this relation, it must, I think, be conceded that the legitimate influence most effectually operating upon the minds of many legislators, and which finally passed the bill in the "House," was the undeniable proposition that all communities are entitled of right, to a practically unrestricted freedom of intercourse, to the extent of transferring, at will and unquestioned, their persons and estate, whenever and wherever it seemed to them desirable, regardless of artificial boundaries; and that the principle upon which our government was founded, a principle older in its application to human affairs than government itself, necessitated its recognition by us.

But I may be permitted to observe, that no reasonable construction of the statute repealed, could justify its arraignment as a denial of that right; at most it was but a regulation in no just sense restrictive, and in its earlier history of imperative necessity.

A less erroneous impression prevailed among the few, to the effect that changing circumstances had mitigated many of the evils incident to immigration, rendering the retention of this statute of less importance.

But a special reason, urged with great pertinacity by gentlemen representing the commercial interest, that the repeal would work a revolution in the carrying trade, and increase to a considerable extent the immigration at the port of Boston, would seem to have failed of realization, as the immigration of last year, though exceeding by some three thousand that of 1871, falls short by more than four thousand that of 1870, and by some five hundred that of 1869.

The promised relief to the immigrant in the reduction of passage money to this port has not as yet been granted, nor is any such reduction probable, except so far as may be necessary to conform to the price of passage between Liverpool and New York, which from the necessities of the case must govern the price of passage between Liverpool and other American ports.

Except in the total loss to the treasury of some thirty thousand dollars, which would otherwise have been received, and the increased profits of foreign transportation companies to a corresponding amount, the repeal of the statute referred to would seem to have had no immediate results.

Statistics of Immigration.*

There arrived during the past year 838 vessels, bringing passengers from foreign ports. Of this number, 629 were British, 203 American, and 6 of other nationalities.

These vessels brought 25,957 alien passengers, and 8,786 passengers of American birth, or aliens who had previously

* Table showing the Nationality and Number of Vessels arriving at the Port of Boston during the six months ending March 31, 1872; also number of Passengers, &c.

BRITISH VESSELS.

Where from.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.	Aliens Bonded.	Aliens Commuted.	Amount.
Great Britain,	33	7,108	142	6,557	$13,114 00
British Provinces,	136	1,143	12	326	652 00
Western Islands,	5	113	5	68	136 00
West Indies,	9	13	–	4	8 00
South Africa,	2	8	–	7	14 00
Germany,	1	1	–	1	2 00
South America,	1	6	–	–	–
Mediterranean Ports,	4	7	–	2	4 00
East Indies,	2	3	–	3	6 00
Total,	193	8,402	159	6,968	$13,936 00

resided in the Commonwealth. Of the aliens, 277 were bonded, 7,313 were commuted (for 3,049 of whom commutation was refunded), and 18,367 were landed without giving bonds or paying commutation.

AMERICAN VESSELS.

Where from.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.	Aliens Bonded.	Aliens Commuted.	Amount.
Great Britain,	2	3	–	1	$2 00
British Provinces,	30	1,096	20	292	584 00
Western Islands,	7	53	–	37	74 00
West Indies,	6	12	–	3	6 00
South Africa,	3	15	–	6	12 00
South America,	3	5	–	1	2 00
Mediterranean Ports,	5	9	–	2	4 00
East Indies,	2	3	–	–	–
Cape de Verde,	1	4	–	–	–
Total,	59	1,200	20	342	$684 00

OTHER VESSELS.

Where from.	Nationality.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Bond.	No. of Commuted.	Amount.
South America,	Dutch,	1	1	–	1	$2 00
South Africa,	Swedish,	1	2	1	1	2 00
Mediterranean Ports,	Swedish,	1	1	–	1	2 00
Total,		3	4	1	3	$6 00

RECAPITULATION.

Nationality of Vessels.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.	Aliens Bonded.	Aliens Commuted.	Amount.
British,	193	8,402	159	6,968	$13,936 00
American,	59	1,200	20	342	684 00
Other vessels,	3	4	1	3	6 00
Total,	255	9,606	180	7,313	$14,626 00

Table showing the Nationality and Number of Vessels arriving at the Port of Boston during the six months ending September 30, 1872; also number of Passengers, &c.

BRITISH VESSELS.

Where from.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.	Aliens Bonded.	Immigrants not Bonded.
Great Britain,	33	16,347	89	15,414
British Provinces,	376	2,859	2	928
Western Islands,	2	268	–	182
West Indies,	16	41	–	11
South Africa,	1	6	–	6
Sweden,	1	4	–	–
South America,	4	5	–	2
Mediterranean Ports,	1	1	–	–
East Indies,	2	3	–	2
Total,	436	19,534	91	16,545

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

There were sixteen deaths on the passage. Of the 22,184 immigrants arriving by the Cunard line, 6,554 passed through the Commonwealth on their way to other States.

AMERICAN VESSELS.

Where from.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.	Aliens Bonded.	Immigrants not Bonded.
Great Britain,	5	14	1	7
British Provinces,	95	5,016	5	1,414
Western Islands,	5	360	–	255
West Indies,	13	24	–	3
South Africa,	8	12	–	–
South America,	8	27	–	20
Mediterranean Ports,	8	12	–	3
East Indies,	1	2	–	–
Germany,	1	3	–	–
Total,	144	5,470	6	1,702

OTHER VESSELS.

Where from.	Nationality.	Number of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.	Aliens Bonded.	Immigrants not Bonded.
South America,	German,	1	1	–	1
Western Islands,	Portuguese,	1	129	–	117
Mediterranean Ports,	Austrian,	1	3	–	2
Total,		3	133	–	120

RECAPITULATION.

Nationality of Vessels.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.	Aliens Bonded.	Immigrants not Bonded.
British,	436	19,534	91	16,545
American,	144	5,470	6	1,702
Other vessels,	3	133	–	120
Total,	583	25,137	97	18,367

Classification of all Passengers arriving at the Port of Boston during the year ending September 30, 1872:—

Americans,		1,978
Aliens previously residing in the State,		6,808
Aliens bonded,		277
Aliens commuted,		7,313
Aliens free,		18,367
Total,		34,743
Age of Immigrants,—		
Under 15 years,	5,625	
Fifteen years to 25 years,	11,087	
Twenty-five years to 50 years,	8,189	
Fifty years and upwards,	1,056	
		25,957
Sex of Immigrants,—		
Males,	14,300	
Females,	11,657	
		25,957

Nationality of Immigrants,—	
British Provinces,	2,987
England,	7,752
Ireland,	9,498
Scotland,	1,020
Wales,	41
Germany,	2,069
Sweden,	1,252
Holland,	31
Belgium,	15
Denmark,	76
Switzerland,	49
France,	139
Italy,	47
Austria,	33
Poland,	229
Western Islands,	663
West Indies,	10
South America,	14
Other countries,	32
	25,957

EXPENSES.

Salaries,	$2,700 00
Rent, printing, stationery, &c.,	435 25
Extra boating, wharfage and repairs on boat,	56 25
	$3,191 50

Sub-department of Settlement.

During the earlier years of my administration the labors of this department were excessive, to be attributed in part to changes in the settlement laws.

The accumulation from this and other sources has gradually disappeared, and the annual expenses of this bureau has probably reached its minimum.

No material change has been made in the laws of settlement during the past year.

The several Acts under which existing settlements were acquired are subjoined.

An Act ascertaining what shall constitute a legal settlement of any person in any town or district within the Commonwealth, so as to entitle him to support therein in case he becomes poor, and stands in need of relief; and for repealing all laws heretofore made respecting such settlement.

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That all laws heretofore made, enacting and ascertaining what shall

Table showing the number of Immigrants landing monthly from Great Britain and Ireland, per Cunard Line; also number ticketed beyond the State.

1871.	Bonded.	Commuted.	Number Arriving.	Ticketed beyond the State.
October,	31	1,571	1,602	547
November,	41	1,497	1,538	705
December,	21	743	764	376
1872.				
January,	14	413	427	255
February,	9	686	695	390
March,	17	1,643	1,660	787
April,	8	3,581*	3,589	939
May,	14	3,157*	3,171	773
June,	17	3,037*	3,054	883
July,	12	1,818*	1,830	288
August,	25	2,015*	2,040	301
September,	13	1,801*	1,814	310
Total,	222	21,962	22,184	6,554

* Not bonded.

constitute a legal settlement of any person in any town or district within this Commonwealth, so as to subject and oblige such town or district to support such person in case of his becoming poor and standing in need of relief, so far as they relate to the manner of gaining a settlement in future, be and they hereby are repealed; but all settlements already gained by force of said laws, or otherwise, shall remain, until lost by gaining others in some of the ways hereafter mentioned.

SECT. 2. And be it further enacted, That legal settlements in any town or district in this Commonwealth, shall be hereafter gained, so as to subject and oblige such town or district to relieve and support the persons gaining the same, in case they become poor and stand in need of relief, by the ways and means following, and not otherwise, namely:—

First. A married woman shall always follow and have the settlement of her husband, if he have any within this Commonwealth, otherwise her own at the time of marriage, if she then had any, shall not be lost or suspended by the marriage; and in case the wife shall be removed to her settlement, and the husband shall want relief from the State, he shall receive it in the town where his wife shall have her settlement, at the expense of the Commonwealth.

Second. Legitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their father, if he shall have any within this Commonwealth, until they gain a settlement of their own; but if he shall have none, they shall, in like manner, follow and have the settlement of their mother, if she shall have any.

Third. Illegitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their mother, at the time of their birth, if any she shall then have within the Commonwealth; but neither legitimate or illegitimate children shall gain a settlement by birth in the places where they may be born, if neither of their parents shall then have any settlement there.

Fourth. Any person of twenty-one years of age, being a citizen of this or any of the United States, having an estate of inheritance or freehold in the town or district where he dwells and has his home, of the clear yearly income of *three pounds*, and taking the rents and profits thereof three years successively, whether he lives thereupon or not, shall thereby gain a settlement therein.

Fifth. Any person of twenty-one years of age, being a citizen of this or any of the United States, having an estate, the principal of which shall be set at *sixty pounds*, or the income at *three pounds twelve shillings*, in the valuation of estates made by the assessors, and

being assessed for the same, to state, county, town or district taxes, for the space of five years successively, in the town or district where he dwells and has his home, shall thereby gain a settlement therein.

Sixth. Any person being chosen and actually serving one whole year, in the office of clerk, treasurer, selectman, overseer of the poor, assessor, constable, or collector of taxes in any town or district, shall thereby gain a settlement therein.

Seventh. All settled ordained ministers of the gospel shall be deemed as legally settled in the towns or districts wherein they are or may be settled and ordained.

Eighth. Any person that shall be admitted an inhabitant by any town or district at any legal meeting, in the warrant for which an article shall be inserted for that purpose, shall thereby gain a legal settlement therein.

Ninth. All persons, citizens as aforesaid, dwelling and having their homes in any unincorporated place, at the time when the same shall be incorporated into a town or district, shall thereby gain a legal settlement therein.

Tenth. Upon division of towns or districts, every person having a legal settlement therein, but being removed thereform at the time of such division, and not having gained a legal settlement elsewhere, shall have his legal settlement in that town or district wherein his former dwelling-place or home shall happen to fall upon such division; and when any new town or district shall be incorporated, composed of a part of one or more old incorporated towns or districts, all persons legally settled in the town or towns, district or districts, of which such new town or district is so composed, and who shall actually dwell and have their homes within the bounds of such new town or district at the time of its incorporation, shall thereby gain legal settlements in such new town or district.

Provided nevertheless, That no person residing in that part of any town or district which, upon such division, shall be incorporated into a new town or district, having then no legal settlement therein, shall gain any by force of such incorporation only; nor shal such incorporation prevent his gaining a settlement therein within the time, and by the means by which he would have gained it there, if no such division had been made.

Eleventh. Any minor who shall serve an apprenticeship to any lawful trade for the space of four years in any town or district, and actually set up the same therein within one year after the expiration of said term, being then twenty-one years old, and con-

tinue to carry on the same for the space of five years therein, shall thereby gain a settlement in such town or district; but such person being hired as a journeyman, shall not be considered as setting up a trade.

Twelfth. Any person, being a citizen, as aforesaid, and of the age of twenty-one years, who shall hereafter reside in any town or district within this Commonwealth for the space of ten years together, and pay all state, county, town or district taxes, duly assessed on such person's poll or estate, for any five years within said time, shall thereby gain a settlement in such town or district.

And every legal settlement when gained, shall continue till lost or defeated by gaining a new one; and upon gaining such new settlement, all former settlements shall be defeated and lost. [*This Act passed February 11, 1794.*

AN ACT in addition to an Act ascertaining what shall constitute a legal settlement in any town or district within this Commonwealth.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That so much of an act ascertaining what shall constitute a legal settlement of any person in any town or district within the Commonwealth, so as to entitle him to support therein, in case he becomes poor, and stands in need of relief; and for repealing all laws heretofore made respecting such settlement, passed the eleventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, as is contained in the fourth paragraph of the second section of said act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SECT. 2. Be it further enacted, That any person of twenty-one years of age, being a citizen of this, or any of the United States, having an estate of inheritance or freehold in any town, district, or city, within this Commonwealth, and living on the same three years successively, shall thereby gain a settlement in the same, so as to entitle him or her to support therein, in case he or she becomes poor, and stands in need of relief. [*Approved by the Governor, February 21, 1822.*

[Chapter 69, of General Statutes.]

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

SECT. 1. Legal settlements may be acquired in any city or town, so as to oblige such place to relieve and support the persons acquiring the same, in case they are poor aud stand in need of relief, in the manner following, and not otherwise, namely:

First. A married woman shall follow, and have the settlement of her husband, if he has any within the state; otherwise her own at the time of marriage, if she then had any, shall not be lost or suspended by the marriage.

Second. Legitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their father if he has any within the state, until they gain a settlement of their own; but if he has none, they shall in like manner follow and have the settlement of their mother, if she has any.

Third. Illegitimate children shall follow, and have the settlement of their mother at the time of their birth, if she then has any within the state; but neither legitimate nor illegitimate children shall gain a settlement by birth in the place where they may be born, if neither of their parents then has a settlement therein.

Fourth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, and having an estate of inheritance or freehold in any place within the state, and living on the same three years successively, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

Fifth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, and having an estate, the principal of which shall be set at two hundred dollars, or the income at twelve dollars, in the valuation of estates made by assessors, and being assessed for the same, to state, county, city, or town taxes for five years successively in the place where he dwells and has his home, shall thereby gain a settlement therein.

Sixth. Any person being chosen and actually serving one whole year in the office of clerk, treasurer, selectman, overseer of the poor, assessor, constable, or collector of taxes, in any place, shall thereby gain a settlement therein. For this purpose a year shall be considered as including the time between the choice of such officers at one annual meeting and the choice at the next annual meeting, whether more or less than a calendar year.

Seventh. Every settled ordained minister of the gospel shall be deemed to have acquired a legal settlement in the place wherein he is, or may be settled as a minister.

Eighth. Any person admitted an inhabitant by any place, at a legal meeting held under a warrant, containing an article for that purpose, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement therein.

Ninth. Any citizen of this or any other of the United States, dwelling and having his home in any unincorporated place at the

time it is incorporated into a town, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement therein.

Tenth. Upon the division of a city or town, every person having a legal settlement therein, but being absent at the time of such division, and not having acquired a legal settlement elsewhere, shall have his legal settlement in that place wherein his last dwelling-place or home happens to fall upon such division; and when a new city or town is incorporated, composed of a part of one or more incorporated places, every person legally settled in the places of which such new city or town is so composed, and who actually dwells and has his home within the bounds of such new city or town at the time of its incorporation, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement in such new place: *provided*, that no person residing in that part of a place which upon such division shall be incorporated into a new city or town, having then no legal settlement therein, shall acquire any by force of such incorporation only; nor shall such incorporation prevent his acquiring a settlement therein, within the time and by the means by which he would have gained it there if no such division had been made.

Eleventh. A minor who serves an apprenticeship to a lawful trade for the space of four years in any place, and actually sets up such trade therein within one year after the expiration of said term, being then twenty-one years old, and continues there to carry on the same for five years, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place; but being hired as a journeyman shall not be considered as setting up a trade.

Twelfth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, who resides in any place within this state for ten years together, and pays all state, county, city or town taxes, duly assessed on his poll or estate for any five years within said time, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

Sect. 2. No person who has begun to acquire a settlement by the laws in force at and before the time when this chapter takes effect, in any of the ways in which any time is prescribed for a residence, or for the continuance or succession of any other act, shall be prevented or delayed by the provisions of this chapter; but he shall acquire a settlement by a continuance or succession of the same residence, or other act in the same time and manner, as if the former laws had continued in force.

Sect. 3. Every legal settlement shall continue till it is lost or defeated, by acquiring a new one within this state; and upon acquire

ing such new settlement all former settlements shall be defeated and lost.

AN ACT relating to the settlement and relief of persons who have served in the army and navy of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

SECT. 1. Any person who shall have been duly enlisted and mustered into the military or naval service of the United States, as a part of the quota of any city or town in this Commonwealth, under any call of the president of the United States, during the recent civil war, and who shall have continued in such service for a term not less than one year, or who shall have died or become disabled from wounds or disease received or contracted while engaged in such service, or while a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and the wife or widow and minor children of such person, shall be deemed thereby to have acquired a settlement in such city or town; and all the rights, duties and liabilities pertaining to such settlement, as set forth in chapter sixty-nine and seventy, and in section forty-nine of chapter seventy-one of the General Statutes, shall attach thereto: *provided*, such person was, at the time of his enlistment, of the age of twenty-one years, an inhabitant of said city or town, and had resided therein for six months next previous to the time of his being mustered into said service.

SECT. 2. Any person enlisted, mustered and serving as a part of the quota of any city or town as set forth in the first section of this act, but who shall not be entitled to a settlement therein by reason of the want of age or residence required by said section, shall, nevertheless, be entitled for himself, his wife or widow, and minor children, to relief and support in such city or town, if at any time they should fall into distress therein, or stand in need of such relief or support; and such city or town shall not send such person, nor his wife or widow, nor his minor children, to any state almshouse, nor remove them to any other place, nor recover the expenses of their relief or support from any other city or town, nor receive the same from the Commonwealth; and if any city or town shall cause any such person so entitled to relief therein to be sent to any state almshouse, or removed to any other place, such city or town shall be liable, in an action of tort, for all expenses of their relief and support thereafter incurred in such almshouse, or by any other city or town. But, otherwise than as above provided, said city or town shall not be liable to any other city or town, nor to the Commonwealth, for the expenses of any relief or support furnished to such

person, or to his wife, widow or minor children, in such other place or in any state almshouse.

SECT. 3. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any person who shall have enlisted and received a bounty for such enlistment in more than one town, unless the second enlistment was made after an honorable discharge from the first term of service, nor to any person who shall have been guilty of wilful desertion, or who shall have left the service otherwise than by reason of disability or an honorable discharge. [*Approved May 13, 1865.*

AN ACT to define chapter two hundred and thirty of the Acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, relative to the laws of settlement.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:—

SECT. 1. Section one of chapter two hundred and thirty of the acts of eighteen hundred and sixty-five shall not be construed to require a continuous service of one year.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 29, 1866.*

AN ACT in relation to the settlement of paupers.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:—

SECT. 1. Hereafter, any person of the age of twenty-one years, having the other qualifications mentioned in the fourth, fifth, ninth and twelfth clauses of the first section of chapter sixty-nine of the General Statutes, shall be deemed to have thereby gained a settlement as therein provided, although not a citizen of this or any other of the United States.

SECT. 2. If any person actually become chargeable as a pauper to any city or town in which he has a settlement, has a settlement subsequently acquired in any place without this Commonwealth, the overseers of the poor of such city or town may cause him to be removed to said place of subsequent settlement, by a written order directed to any person therein designated who may execute the same.

SECT. 3. Section one of chapter two hundred and thirty of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, is hereby amended, by striking from the end thereof the words, "and had resided therein for six months next previous to the time of his being mustered into said service," and by inserting the word "and" before the words "an inhabitant," in the last clause left remaining in said section. [*Approved June 9, 1868.*

AN ACT concerning the settlement of paupers.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:—

SECT. 1. Any unmarried woman of the age of twenty-one years who shall hereafter reside in any place within this state for ten years together without receiving relief as a pauper, or being convicted of a crime, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

SECT. 2. All settlements acquired by virtue of any provision of law in force prior to the eleventh day of February, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, except where the existence of such settlement prevented a subsequent acquisition, are hereby declared defeated and lost.

SECT. 3. Any person who shall have been duly enlisted and mustered into the military or naval service of the United States as a part of the quota of any city or town in this Commonwealth, under any call of the President of the United States, during the recent civil war, and who shall have continued in such service for a term not less than one year, or who shall have died, or become disabled from wounds or disease received or contracted while engaged in such service, or while a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and the wife or widow and minor children of such person, shall be deemed thereby to have acquired a settlement in such city or town.

SECT. 4. The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply to any person who shall have enlisted and received a bounty for such enlistment in more than one town, unless the second enlistment was made after an honorable discharge from the first term of service, nor to any person who shall have been proved guilty of wilful desertion, or to have left the service otherwise than by reason of disability or an honorable discharge.

SECT. 5. Any person who would otherwise be entitled to a settlement under section three of this act, but who was not a part of the quota of any city or town, shall, if he served as a part of the quota of this Commonwealth, be deemed to have acquired a settlement in the city or town where he actually resided at the time of his enlistment.

SECT. 6. Chapter two hundred and thirty of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and section three of chapter three hundred and twenty-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, are hereby repealed, saving all acts done and all proceedings commenced under the same. [*Approved June 22, 1870.*

AN ACT concerning the settlement of paupers.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:—

SECT. 1. Chapter three hundred and twenty-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight is hereby amended in the first section by adding thereto the words "whether such other qualifications shall have been acquired before or after the enactment hereof."

SECT. 2. Chapter three hundred and ninety-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy is hereby amended in the third section by adding after the words "civil war," "or duly assigned as a part of the quota thereof, after having been enlisted and mustered into such service."

SECT. 3. Wherever a settlement acquired by marriage has been defeated by virtue of the provisions of the second section of chapter three hundred and ninety-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy, the former settlement of the wife, if not defeated by the same provisions, shall be deemed to have been thereby revived.

SECT. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next. [*Approved May 26, 1871.*

STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

The necessity for increased hospital accommodation for the insane has already received the attention of the Board.

Should future annual commitments equal in number the average of the past three years, further provision for the care and maintenance of this class must be made; our present hospital accommodations being entirely inadequate for the purpose.

It will be seen that on the first day of October, 1871, there were at the three state lunatic hospitals, three hundred and thirty-five patients chargeable to the State, and that four hundred and ninety-five having no known settlement in the State were admitted during the past year, making a total of eight hundred and thirty state patients to be provided for during the year.

Of this number it was ascertained that ninety-seven were legally settled in the State, and their accounts transferred, or the expenses of their support collected of the town of their settlement.

One hundred were found to be legally chargeable on other communities, and were remitted to their custody.

Forty-five were returned to their friends in this and other lands, and one hundred and three were transferred to the asylum for insane at Tewksbury.

State Almshouses.

On the first day of May last, the almshouses at Bridgewater and Monson were closed; and thereafter state paupers were sent for care and support to the state almshouse at Tewksbury.

In the Act discontinuing these institutions as almshouses, provision was made by which certain of the inmates might be retained at those institutions as domestics and laborers, or because for special reasons, their maintenance there might be deemed expedient.

The accompanying tables * show the number in each on the first day of the present month.

State Workhouse.

The number of trials at the almshouses the past year was, at—

* Table showing the number of examinations made at each of the State Almshouses and Lunatic Hospitals and at the Local Office, the number requiring verification, and the number returned verified or otherwise; also the number of Legal Settlements found in the State and the Settlement of Insane found in other States:—

	Number of Examinations.	Number for Verification.	Number Returned.	Number of Settlements.
Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	293	198	220	53
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	163			35
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	39			9
Asylum for Insane,	24	32	45	3
Tewksbury State Almshouse,	1,514			40
Monson State Almshouse,	230			6
Bridgewater State Almshouse,	157			1
Local Office,	980			23
Total,	3,400	230	265	170

Settlement of Insane out of the State:—

Maine,	16	Connecticut,	5
New Hampshire,	3	New York,	67
Vermont,	3		
Rhode Island,	6	Total,	100

Number remaining in the Institutions October 1, 1872:—

Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	85	State Workhouse, under sentence,	265	
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	25	others,	44	
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	230	State Primary School, scholars,	341	
Asylum for Insane,	299	others,	57	
Tewksbury State Almshouse.	375	Total,		1,721

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Tewksbury State Almshouse, ...	212	
Bridgewater State Almshouse, ...	36	
		248
Of the above there were convicted, . . .	240	
Of the above there were acquitted, . . .	8	
		248

In addition to the above, two persons were arraigned for escaping from the custody of the master of the workhouse, and their cases were continued *nisi*.

The number sentenced from institutions remaining October 1, 1871, was	245	
Admitted during the year, ...	240	
		485
There were released by expiration of sentence, .	183	
Pardoned by Board of State Charities, . . .	61	
Died, ...	22	
Eloped and not retaken, ...	6	
		272
Number remaining Oct. 1, 1872, ...		213

TABLE of Complaints, Pleas, Trials and Sentence.

COMPLAINTS.				PLEAS.				TRIALS.			
Lewd, Wanton and Lascivious.		Idle and Disorderly.		Guilty.		Not Guilty.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.
44	73	88	43	33	42	99	74	125	115	6	2
248				248				248			

TERMS OF SENTENCE.

3 Mos.		4 Mos.		5 Mos.		6 Mos.		9 Mos.		12 Mos.		15 Mos.		18 Mos.		24 Mos.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
28	16	24	9	1	1	28	13	1	6	19	39	1	1	1	8	22	22

Average sentence of males, 9 months 4 days. Average sentence of females, 11 months 27 days.

There were in the institution October 1, 1872, 54 persons sentenced from the municipal and police courts, making the whole number present at that date 267.

Bastardy.

The number of cases pending October 1, 1871, in which proceedings had been instituted under the Act, was	5
Entered during the year,	10
	—15
Settled by payment,	4
by marriage,	1
under provisions of chap. 24, Gen. Sts.,	1
Discontinued for various causes,	5
Pending October 1, 1872,	4
	—15
Amount paid complainants,	$525 00

Expenses.

Salaries,	$2,800 00
Travelling expenses	256 47
Record books, and stationery,	107 50
	$3,163 97

Sub-department of Transportation.

The labors of this department are shadowed forth in the accompanying tables.*

* Table of Removals and Transfers, showing the number, destination, &c. :—

Removals.

Great Britain,	53	Virginia,	7
Canada,	87	North Carolina,	1
Nova Scotia,	25	Georgia,	5
New Brunswick,	23	Missouri,	1
Maine,	134	Illinois,	6
New Hampshire,	46	Delaware,	1
Vermont,	32	Ohio,	3
Rhode Island,	39	Michigan,	9
Connecticut,	46	Wisconsin,	2
New York,	653	Western Islands,	1
New Jersey,	4	Friends,	391
Pennsylvania,	23		
Maryland,	10	Total,	1,605
District of Columbia,	3		

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

It is only necessary to say, that the slight diminution in the aggregate of removals is more than accounted for in the reduction of expenses incurred.

Expenses.

Salaries,	$2,100 00
Office rent, fuel, &c.,	168 00
	$2,268 00

And they were sent at an expense of $8,291.45, as follows:—

Fares to Trans-Atlantic Ports and British Provinces,	$1,041 85
Fares in United States, Canadas, &c.,	4,490 46
Board and provisions,	231 46
Clothing and outfit,	4 60
Cartage and expressage,	574 63
Telegrams and postage,	37 83
Assistance,	298 75
Transfers,	1,611 87
Total,	$8,291 45

And from the following named institutions:—

From Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	79
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	45
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	21
Asylum for Insane at Tewksbury,	39
State Almshouse at Tewksbury,	530
State Almshouse at Bridgewater,	79
State Almshouse at Monson,	99
Local Office at Boston,	713
Total,	1,605

Of this number, there were removed from the State, under the Law of 1851, as follows:—

Via Boston and Maine Railroad,	15
Eastern Railroad,	27
Boston and Lowell Railroad,	25
Fitchburg Railroad,	3
Boston and Albany Railroad,	73
Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad,	16
Boston and Providence Railroad,	87
Norwich and Worcester Railroad,	5
Old Colony Railroad,	115
Conveyances by water,	40
Total,	406

Transfers.

From Taunton Lunatic Hospital to Asylum for Insane,	44
From Worcester Lunatic Hospital to Asylum for Insane,	21
From Northampton Lunatic Hospital to Asylum for Insane,	38
Total,	103
From Taunton Lunatic Hospital to Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	44
From Worcester Lunatic Hospital to Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	35
Total,	79
From Asylum for Insane to Worcester Hospital,	1
From Asylum for Insane to Northampton Hospital,	1
Total,	2
From Tewksbury Almshouse to Bridgewater Workhouse,	205
From Tewksbury Almshouse to Bridgewater Almshouse,	26
From Tewksbury Almshouse to State Primary School,	73
From Tewksbury Almshouse to Monson Almshouse,	22
From Bridgewater Almshouse to Tewksbury Almshouse,	41
From Bridgewater Almshouse to State Primary School,	2
From Monson Almshouse to Tewksbury Almshouse,	59
From Monson Almshouse to Bridgewater Almshouse,	3
From Monson Almshouse to State Industrial School,	2
From Monson Almshouse to State Reform School,	1
Total,	434

Removals and Transfers from Lunatic Hospitals.

Transfers to Asylum for Insane,—

From Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	44	
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	21	
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	38	
		— 103

Sent out of the State,—

From Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	76	
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	42	
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	19	
		— 137

Transferred to town of settlement, or removal,—

From Taunton Lunatic Hospital,	56	
Worcester Lunatic Hospital,	38	
Northampton Lunatic Hospital,	11	
		— 105
Total,		345

Sub-department of Local Business.

On the retirement of Mr. Howard, in May last, the work of this office was transferred in part to the department of immigration, and the remainder to the general office.

Expenses.

Salaries, ...	$1,600 00
Record books, stationery, &c., ...	358 19
	$1,958 19

Conclusion.

The slight reduction in business has been promptly met by a curtailment of expenses. In the item of salaries the reduction has been thirty-four hundred dollars, in the item of office and travelling expenses, six hundred dollars, and in that of transportation, twenty-five hundred dollars.

S. C. WRIGHTINGTON,
General Agent.

SUPPLEMENT.

Tables showing the number of immigrants arriving at the port of Boston from April 20, 1837, to October 1, 1872, and the amount of head-money received during that period:—

TABLE No. 1.

YEAR.	Number of Immigrants.	Amount Received.	YEAR.	Number of Immigrants.	Amount Received.
1837, .	2,594	$5,188 00	1844, .	4,602	$9,204 00
1838, .	1,138	2,276 00	1845, .	8,550	17,100 00
1839, .	1,709	3,418 00	1846, .	15,504	31,008 00
1840, .	3,237	6,474 00	1847, .	24,245	48,490 00
1841, .	3,649	7,298 00	1848, .	6,784	13,568 00
1842, .	5,445	10,890 00	Total, .	79,868	$159,736 00
1843, .	2,411	4,822 00			

From April 20, 1837, to May 10, 1848 (at which date the above table closes), the labor of supervising and collecting was performed by an appointee of the mayor and aldermen of Boston. The dates mentioned represent the calendar year.

STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE No. 2.

YEAR.	Number of Immigrants.	Amount Received.	YEAR.	Number of Immigrants.	Amount Received.
1848, .	13,927	$27,494 00	1861, .	5,091	$8,232 00
1849, .	29,518	32,288 00	1862, .	2,196	4,158 00
1850, .	24,739	36,770 00	1863, .	5,316	9,516 00
1851, .	23,307	43,314 00	1864, .	5,830	10,000 00
1852, .	19,618	40,838 00	1865, .	7,057	13,908 00
1853, .	21,206	44,528 00	1866, .	11,527	23,500 00
1854, .	24,229	44,507 00	1867, .	11,266	23,300 00
1855, .	14,408	27,215 00	1868, .	15,128	30,337 00
1856, .	14,022	23,545 00	1869, .	26,414	52,183 00
1857, .	12,536	21,982 00	1870, .	30,069	45,612 00
1858, .	4,551	9,830 00	1871, .	22,904	31,264 00
1859, .	7,096	13,319 00	1872, .	25,957	8,528 00
1860, .	7,874	13,365 00	Total, .	385,786	$639,533 00

Grand Total:—Immigrants, 465,654; Head-Money, $799,269.

The dates mentioned represent the official year, which ends September 30. From June 1, 1849, to March 20, 1850, during which period no head-money was collected, 18,135 immigrants were landed, and from April 1, 1872, to October 1, 1872, 18,367 immigrants were landed. The amount refunded under the Act of 1853 was $27,496. The amount refunded under the Act of 1870 was $32,412.

Table No. 3.

Showing the Nationality of Immigrants landing at the Port of Boston for the several official years, from May 10, 1848, *to Oct.* 1, 1872.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
British Provinces,	1,068	2,290	1,533	1,640	2,673	2,543	2,973	3,029	3,274	2,941	993	1,472	1,339
England,	1,660	3,593	3,248	3,566	2,129	1,937	2,105	1,927	1,729	1,893	529	1,129	2,509
Wales,	25	30	24	27	16	73	57	402	703	6	7	4	7
Scotland,	181	665	89	293	347	429	449	337	208	153	77	37	49
Ireland,	10,827	92,441	19,432	17,209	13,141	14,429	16,143	6,724	6,687	5,592	2,356	4,132	3,492
Sweden,	86	108	144	160	697	843	1,419	716	536	759	131	32	57
Denmark,	–	–	3	4	1	13	14	17	8	19	3	–	6
Germany,	30	222	144	191	161	376	441	442	264	527	92	65	68
Holland,	–	22	–	19	106	92	19	43	15	39	5	6	19
Belgium,	–	–	–	1	–	19	–	63	142	47	–	–	13
France,	20	42	44	51	83	121	119	114	73	–	52	38	45
Spain,	8	5	8	11	3	19	11	21	14	11	12	16	4
Austria,	–	–	–	4	1	3	–	1	7	1	1	2	3
Hungary,	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	3	4	–	–	–	1
Switzerland,	–	–	4	3	29	21	11	27	13	15	–	11	19
Italy,	–	24	17	31	45	53	27	49	65	169	25	15	32
Russia,	–	7	–	8	6	11	3	7	11	–	2	–	–
Poland,	–	–	–	7	–	14	3	19	11	3	–	–	4
East Indies,	–	1	–	1	2	3	1	3	5	2	1	1	–
West Indies,	9	5	19	21	15	14	34	41	14	25	14	4	–
South America,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–
South Africa,	10	–	–	8	1	4	3	5	2	–	–	–	–
Portugal & W. Islands,	3	52	21	43	158	176	390	402	230	326	243	116	189
Other Countries,	–	11	9	7	4	9	7	16	7	8	6	15	18
Totals,	13,927	29,518	24,739	23,307	19,618	21,206	24,229	14,408	14,022	12,536	4,551	7,096	7,874

TABLE No. 3—Concluded.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Totals.
British Provinces,	1,011	626	1,879	2,299	3,989	4,210	3,902	4,229	4,917	3,668	3,049	2,987	64,534
England,	1,619	576	1,491	1,025	734	2,053	1,796	2,426	6,220	8,278	6,145	7,752	68,069
Wales,	11	4	16	179	–	109	–	19	42	144	97	41	2,043
Scotland,	–	13	24	52	174	137	117	544	979	1,081	574	1,020	8,029
Ireland,	2,003	631	1,563	739	917	3,252	4,286	4,212	8,558	11,321	9,240	9,498	198,825
Sweden,	100	68	5	249	68	129	–	57	493	581	399	1,252	9,089
Denmark,	4	2	–	10	14	74	–	41	27	31	56	76	423
Germany,	45	57	81	683	197	555	285	2,140	4,100	3,460	1,973	2,069	18,668
Holland,	34	–	10	–	21	49	–	149	179	149	100	31	1,107
Belgium,	2	2	4	302	–	–	–	210	49	11	24	15	904
France,	37	32	33	51	36	98	–	66	71	195	77	139	1,637
Spain,	8	16	17	–	9	16	–	19	20	21	31	–	300
Austria,	–	–	3	14	–	–	13	23	19	21	20	33	169
Hungary,	–	–	–	–	–	78	–	41	9	–	4	–	145
Switzerland,	8	17	14	21	–	31	19	29	68	77	23	49	509
Italy,	11	16	17	19	–	21	–	40	127	271	287	47	1,408
Russia,	3	2	–	–	–	2	–	7	3	12	19	–	103
Poland,	3	1	2	–	7	–	–	19	12	49	24	229	407
East Indies,	2	–	1	–	–	–	53	42	8	1	–	–	127
West Indies,	11	1	12	10	30	25	190	187	54	63	74	10	882
South America,	1	–	–	8	–	4	35	37	18	5	13	14	139
South Africa,	1	–	–	–	9	91	10	31	56	17	11	–	259
Portugal & W. Islands,	169	127	134	130	807	521	518	509	364	611	664	663	7,566
Other Countries,	8	5	10	39	45	72	42	51	21	2	–	32	444
Totals,	5,091	2,196	5,316	5,830	7,057	11,527	11,266	15,128	26,414	30,069	22,904	25,957	385,786

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Table showing the number of vessels bringing passengers from foreign ports to the port of Boston; the number of such passengers and the expense attending their reception from May 10, 1848, to October 1, 1872:—

TABLE No. 4.

YEAR.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.	Expense.	YEAR.	No. of Vessels.	No. of Passengers.	Expense.
1848,	508	15,407	$2,175 76	1862,	666	8,430	$6,071 04
1849,	1,011	35,526	4,834 43	1863,	770	13,787	5,957 42
1850,	1,005	36,567	5,985 42	1864,	916	14,091	3,337 00
1851,	1,128	29,043	6,606 03	1865,	917	15,823	3,785 83
1852,	1,180	26,626	6,534 21	1866,	1,089	21,269	3,863 28
1853,	1,159	25,773	5,852 61	1867,	1,074	19,812	4,713 98
1854,	1,067	30,842	6,492 67	1868,	1,141	23,906	4,451 57
1855,	963	22,330	6,492 28	1869,	1,386	36,118	4,879 89
1856,	894	22,609	6,764 86	1870,	1,162	39,595	5,343 94
1857,	869	20,808	6,567 77	1871,	993	31,883	4,844 42
1858,	760	11,587	6,671 82	1872,	838	34,743	3,191 50
1859,	807	14,623	7,276 22				
1860,	872	15,721	6,997 40	Total,	23,836	579,018	$136,457 17
1861,	661	12,099	6,765 82				

Table showing the amount of commutation received during the past nine years, and the sources from which it was derived:—

TABLE No. 5.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.	1866-7.	1867-8.	1868-9.	1869-70.	1870-1.	1871-2.
$2,528 00	$4,702 00	$13,950 00	$14,155 00	$20,908 00	$41,354 00	$49,904 00	$36,436 00	$13,116 00
BRITISH PROVINCES.								
$4,658 00	$8,010 00	$8,714 00	$7,816 00	$8,114 00	$9,703 00	$7,254 00	$6,472 00	$1,236 00
OTHER COUNTRIES.								
2,814 00	$1,196 00	$836 00	$1,329 00	$1,315 00	$1,036 00	$1,552 00	$1,592 00	$274 00

Table No. 6.

Showing the number of state patients admitted to the state lunatic hospitals (excluding transfers) during the past thirteen years :—

1860,	273	1868,	328
1861,	316	1869,	342
1862,	245	1870,	451
1863,	242	1871,	467
1864,	236	1872,	495
1865,	219		
1866,	284		4,212
1867,	314		

Table No. 7.

Showing the number of state patients in the state hospitals on the 1st of October of each year :—

HOSPITALS.	Oct. 1, 1860.	Oct. 1, 1861.	Oct. 1, 1862.	Oct. 1, 1863.	Oct. 1, 1864.	Oct. 1, 1865.	Oct. 1, 1866.	Oct. 1, 1867.	Oct. 1, 1868.	Oct. 1, 1869.	Oct. 1, 1870.	Oct. 1, 1871.	Oct. 1, 1872.
Worcester,	130	156	189	175	116	91	129	101	95	51	35	29	25
Taunton,	196	243	271	238	186	152	147	153	181	146	124	91	85
Northampton,	221	216	232	248	216	235	272	271	264	234	209	215	230
Totals,	547	615	692	661	518	478	548	525	540	431	368	335	340

Table No. 8.

Showing the average number of state patients supported at the three lunatic hospitals during the past thirteen official years, and the amount paid for their board :—

	Hospitals.			Totals.
	Taunton.	Worcester.	Northampton.	
1860.				
Average number, .	202	154	195	551
Amount paid, .	$26,260 00	$20,020 00	$25,350 00	$71,630 00
1861.				
Average number, .	238	168	219	625
Amount paid, .	$30,940 00	$21,840 00	$28,470 00	$81,250 00
1862.				
Average number, .	276	184	271	731
Amount paid, .	$36,454 00	$24,304 00	$35,793 00	$96,551 00
1863.				
Average number, .	257	184	247	688
Amount paid, .	$35,080 00	$25,116 00	$33,716 00	$93,912 00
1864.				
Average number, .	212	145	232	589
Amount paid, .	$30,977 00	$21,187 00	$33,899 00	$86,063 00
1865.				
Average number, .	173	106	225	504
Amount paid, .	$28,697 00	$17,581 00	$37,323 00	$83,600 00
1866.				
Average number, .	162	143	251	556
Amount paid, .	$27,378 00	$24,167 00	$42,419 00	$93,964 00
1867.				
Average number, .	142	138	262	542
Amount paid, .	$25,400 00	$24,685 00	$46,866 00	$96,951 00
1868.				
Average number, .	168	96	264	528
Amount paid, .	$30,693 00	$17,595 00	$48,257 00	$96,545 00
1869.				
Average number, .	165	75	249	489
Amount paid, .	$30,025 00	$13,714 00	$45,348 00	$89,087 00
1870.				
Average number, .	147	52	237	436
Amount paid, .	$26,862 00	$9,530 00	$43,176 00	$79,568 00
1871.				
Average number, .	132	46	232	410
Amount paid, .	$24,143 00	$8,447 00	$42,236 00	$74,826 00
1872.				
Average number, .	114	43	227	384
Amount paid, .	$20,787 00	$7,853 00	$41,585 00	$70,225 00

Table No. 9.

Showing the number of state patients removed or transferred from the state hospitals for the past thirteen years :—

YEARS.	No. sent to Asylum.	No. sent to their places of settlement, and out of United States.	Totals.	YEARS.	No. sent to Asylum.	No. sent to their places of settlement, and out of United States.	Totals.
1860, . .	9	21	30	1868, . .	76	52	128
1861, . .	3	35	38	1869, . .	102	169	271
1862, . .	3	31	34	1870, . .	143	202	345
1863, . .	37	64	101	1871, . .	120	220	340
1864, . .	70	73	143	1872, . .	103	242	345
1865, . .	70	35	105				
1866, . .	35	25	60	Totals, .	845	1,222	2,067
1867, . .	74	53	127				

Table No. 10.

Showing the amount collected for the board of lunatics and paupers at the state hospitals and almshouses during the past thirteen years :—

1860, ...	$1,842 00	1868, ...	$4,391 00
1861, ...	2,500 00	1869, ...	19,741 00
1862, ...	3,069 00	1870, ...	14,235 00
1863, ...	3,451 00	1871, ...	9,078 00
1864, ...	2,869 00	1872, ...	9,232 00
1865, ...	4,474 00		
1866, ...	6,722 00	Total, . .	$87,559 00
1867, ...	5,955 00		

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Account of Persons sent out of the State, or otherwise disposed of, under the Act of 1860, *Chapter* 83, *and the expense of the same.*

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
1871.			
Oct. 2,	Brown, Charles (col'd),	Rockport, Me.,	$2 00
2,	Osborne, Herman A.,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
4,	Esler, James,	Rutland, Vt.,	5 75
4,	Dayton, Esther,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
5,	Garcia, Rosa,	Fayal, Wes. Is'ds,	30 00
10,	Hall, Edward (col'd),	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
10,	Hillenson, Ellen,	" "	4 00
10,	Hillenson, Ellinus,	" "	
10,	Stunburg, Anderson,	Ireland,	70 00
10,	Stunburg, Nora,	"	
13,	Ellensworth, Thomas,	Albany, N. Y.,	9 00
13,	Ellensworth, Maria,	" "	
14,	Marston, Levi J.,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
14,	Harrison, William,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
17,	Fry, Henry,	" "	4 00
17,	Crowley, Cornelius,	" "	4 00
17,	Cahill, John,	Ireland,	30 00
18,	Murphy, James,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
19,	Monette, Alfred,	Montreal, Ca.,	23 00
19,	Monette, Maria L.,	" "	
19,	Martineau, George,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
19,	Palen, Nils Petter,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
19,	Atherson, Elvina,	Bremen, Germany,	40 00
20,	Cook, Thomas,	Delaware,	20 00
24,	Pope, Lizzie,	St. Joseph, Mo.,	41 50
24,	McGuire, John,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
28,	Leake, John W.,	Halifax, N. S.,	8 00
30,	Collins, Francis,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
30,	Mehan, Daniel,	" "	4 00
Nov. 1,	Harper, John,	" "	4 00
1,	Mathews, William,	" "	4 00
2,	Wilson, Alexander,	Buffalo, N. Y.,	36 00
2,	Wilson, Emma,	" "	
2,	Wilson, Maria S.,	" "	
2,	Wilson, Samuel,	" "	
6,	Burnel, Eugenie,	Montreal, Ca.,	11 50
8,	Scott, Thomas (col'd),	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
8,	Sieglen, Ann,	Portland, Me.,	3 00
8,	Sieglen, David,	" "	
8,	Sieglen, Richard,	" "	
8,	Jones, Mary,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
8,	Jones, Mary E.,	" "	
8,	Ellsworth, Thomas,	Albany, N. Y.,	6 00
9,	Graham, Mary,	Liverpool, Eng.,	30 00
9,	Ashworth, Lucy,	Columbus, Ohio,	20 00
10,	Kane, Catherine,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
10,	McGrath, Ann,	Woodstock, Vt.,	4 90
13,	Smith, Thomas,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
15,	Allen, Ethan,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	10 00
18,	Carroll, Lizzie,	Halifax, N. S.,	8 00
21,	Sharp, John A.,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
25,	Crowley, Michael,	Manchester, N. H.,	1 50
25,	Ervin, Mary A. (col'd),	Halifax, N. S.,	8 00
27,	Smith, George,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
27,	Burdan, Daniel J.,	" "	4 00
27,	Leary, Matthew,	" "	4 00
28,	Campbell, Mary,	Bath, Me.,	1 50
28,	Bartlett, Jane,	St. Johns, N. B.,	5 00
28,	Bartlett, Willie,	" "	

PERSONS REMOVED.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Nov. 29,	Norris, William,	Portland, Me.,	$1 50
Dec. 1,	Hall, Joseph,	Concord, N. H.,	2 00
2,	Brechnan, William,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
2,	Baker, John,	England,	50 00
2,	Baker, Jane,	"	
2,	Baker, William,	"	
2,	Baker, John, Jr.,	"	
4,	Alvin, Edward,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
5,	Doig, Edward,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	16 00
5,	Doig, Margaret,	" "	
6,	Hanlon, Michael,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
6,	Markley, Harry C.,	" "	8 00
6,	Markley, Clara R.,	" "	
6,	Connors, James,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
7,	Leonard, Charles,	Franklin, N. H.,	2 70
9,	Turner, Samuel,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
11,	Allen, William E.,	" "	4 00
11,	Robinson, William,	" "	4 00
11,	Maddel, Joseph,	" "	4 00
11,	Reed, Frank,	" "	4 00
13,	Richards, Austin O.,	Newport, Vt.,	8 60
14,	Schmidt, William,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
14,	Rogers, James,	" "	4 00
15,	Joslyn, Nathaniel,	Norwalk, Conn.,	5 10
15,	McHugh, Philip,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
19,	Thompson, Charles,	Providence, R. I.,	1 35
19,	Ham, Charles,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
20,	Harker, Catherine,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
20,	Wheelwright, John,	" "	4 00
21,	Farwell, Ellen,	Liverpool, Eng.,	30 00
22,	Armstrong, Robert,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
23,	Oakley, Edward,	" "	4 00
23,	McQuade, Joseph,	" "	4 00
26,	Cummings, Elias,	Montreal, Ca.,	34 00
26,	Cummings, Mary,	" "	
26,	Cummings, Margaret,	" "	
26,	Cummings, Thomas,	" "	
26,	Cummings, Alice,	" "	
27,	Kilpatrick, Ellen,	Manchester, N. H.,	1 50
27,	Kilpatrick, William,	" "	
27,	Kilpatrick, Robert,	" "	
28,	McCarty, Mary,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
28,	Smith, Owen,	" "	4 50
29,	Eastwood, Emanuel,	Buffalo, N. Y.,	12 00
30,	Kelley, Michael,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
30,	Dunnell, William,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
1872.			
Jan'y 1,	Morgan, Charles,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	34 00
1,	Morgan, Mary,	" "	
1,	Morgan, Ellen,	" "	
1,	Morgan, Thomas,	" "	
1,	Morris, Charlotte,	" "	
1,	Warner, Stephen,	New York, N. Y.,	10 00
1,	Warner, Elizabeth,	" "	
1,	Cummings, Henry,	" "	15 00
1,	Cummings, Margaret,	" "	
1,	Cummings, Elizabeth,	" "	
1,	Grow, Hannah,	St. Andrews, N. B.,	8 25
1,	Grow, Rose Ann,	" "	
1,	Thompson, Henry,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
1,	Murray, James,	" "	4 00
1,	Oakley, John,	Albany, N. Y.,	6 00

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Jan'y 5,	Eden, Gustave,	New York, N. Y.,	
5,	Hienacka, Minnie,	" "	
5,	Hienacka, David,	" "	$12 00
5,	Hienacka, Louis,	" "	
5,	Hienacka, Henrietta,	" "	
5,	Hienacka, Augusta,	" "	
5,	Whittier, Josiah,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
5,	Ford, Dennis,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
5,	Daniels, George,	" "	4 00
5,	Dugan, John H.	" "	4 00
5,	Warner, Ann (col'd),	Baltimore, Md.,	10 00
15,	Johnson, John,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
15,	Bradley, James,	" "	4 00
15,	Wade, John,	" "	4 00
15,	McCabe, John,	Ireland,	Free.
15,	Wright, Ralph,	"	Free.
20,	Pritchard, Mary,	New Haven, Conn.,	4 00
20,	Pritchard, Nellie,	" "	
22,	Gardner, Landford,	Greenwich, Mass.,	2 85
22,	Burkhardt, John,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
22,	Myers, Julius,	" "	4 00
24,	Peterson, John,	" "	4 00
25,	Butler, James,	" "	4 00
Feb'y 1,	Joy, Levi,	Burlington, Vt.,	8 00
1,	Reed, Adolph,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
5,	Smith, Eliza,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	8 50
6,	Jackson, Samuel (col'd),	Providence, R. I.,	1 35
7,	Blanchard, Ellen,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
9,	Robinson, Harvey (col'd),	Philadelphia, Pa.,	7 25
9,	William, Thomas,	Chicago, Ill.,	25 50
10,	McKenna, Mary,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
10,	Brown, Edward,	" "	4 00
10,	Buckley, Daniel,	Liverpool, Eng.,	33 00
10,	Murphy, Honora,	Ireland,	Free.
13,	Green, Patrick,	Essex Junction, Vt.,	7 75
14,	Brown, William H.,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
14,	Crapo, Frederick,	Canada,	10 00
14,	Lawrence, Alexander,	"	10 00
14,	Siblo, Zoe,	"	
14,	Siblo, Annie,	"	
14,	Siblo, Medervile,	"	20 00
14,	Siblo, Delmina,	"	
14,	Atwood, Ellen,	Syracuse, N. Y.,	13 50
14,	Atwood, Mary,	" "	
14,	Reed, John A.	New York, N. Y.,	5 00
21,	Watson, James,	England,	30 00
24,	Joyce, Ann,	Ireland,	
24,	Joyce, Peter,	"	
24,	Joyce, Thomas,	"	90 00
24,	Joyce, Winnie,	"	
24,	Joyce, Patrick,	"	
24,	Chambers, Caroline,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	8 50
26,	Hunt, Thomas.	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
26,	Bouliot, Joseph,	" "	4 00
27,	McCauley, William,	New Bedford, Mass.,	1 65
28,	Todd, Francis (col'd),	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
March 8,	Hurley, Edwin,	Halifax, N. S.,	8 00
9,	Roche, Patrick,	Ireland,	
9,	Roche, Catherine,	"	Free.
9,	Roche, John,	"	
9,	Roche, Honora,	"	
11,	Sullivan, Mary,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
15,	Givonbrerst, Franz,	" "	8 00
15,	Givonbrerst, Rudolf,	" "	

PERSONS REMOVED.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
March 16,	Bolton, Henry,	Ireland,	Free.
16,	Carey, Margaret,	"	$33 00
20,	Straw, Charles H.,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
20,	McLaughlin, John,	" "	4 00
22,	Burnham, Mary,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	16 50
22,	Burnham, Eliza,	" "	
22,	Burnham, Thomas,	" "	
25,	Brown, Michael,	Providence, R. I.,	1 35
25,	Stevens, George,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
26,	McCarty, John,	" "	4 00
29,	Norton, Thomas,	Randolph, Vt.,	6 30
29,	Klein, Ernest,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
29,	Martin, Margaret,	England,	30 00
April 1,	Lavery, John,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
3,	Furbush, John,	Kennebunk, Me.,	8 10
3,	Furbush, Sarah M.,	" "	
3,	Furbush, Mary A.,	" "	
3,	Furbush, Lillian F.,	" "	
3,	Furbush, Aravilla,	" "	
5,	Parks, John,	Albany, N. Y.,	5 70
5,	Scott, Thomas,	Rutland, Vt.,	5 75
11,	Waylett, John,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
11,	Sidell, George,	Chicago, Ill.,	5 00
11,	Short, Ellen,	Detroit, Mich.,	38 00
11,	Short, Maria,	" "	
11,	Short, Arthur,	" "	
15,	Griswold, Thomas,	Albany, N. Y.,	12 00
15,	Griswold, Martha,	" "	
16,	Fuller, Frederick A.,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
19,	Peterson, Peter,	Montreal, Ca.,	11 00
19,	Eswald, John,	New York, N. Y.,	5 00
24,	Pratt, Charles B.,	Coldwater, Mich.,	22 00
29,	Libbey, James H.,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
29,	McLeod, Isabella,	Canandaigua, N. Y.,	21 00
29,	McLeod, Margaret,	" "	
29,	McLeod, Alice,	" "	
May 1,	Quinn, John,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
3,	Allen, Esther,	England,	75 00
3,	Allen, Maria,	"	
3,	Allen, Willie,	"	
7,	Estwell, William,	Toronto, Ca.,	30 00
7,	Estwell, Clara,	" "	
7,	Estwell, Thomas,	" "	
8,	Cunan, John,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
13,	Harrison, William,	St. Albans, Vt.,	8 50
13,	Bertrand, Octavia,	Montreal, Ca.	22 00
13,	Bertrand, Adeline,	" "	
13,	Bertrand, Georgiana,	" "	
13,	Bertrand, Joseph,	" "	
22,	Wilder, Charles H.,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
23,	Manley, Catherine,	" "	4 00
23,	Manley, Mary,	" "	
23,	Manley, John,	" "	
23,	McLaughlin, William,	" "	4 00
25,	McGuire, John,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
25,	Houlton, Margaret,	Liverpool, Eng.,	Free.
25,	Houlton, Elizabeth,	" "	
June 4,	Morey, Philip,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
5,	Daley, Margaret,	" "	4 00
8,	Gilfoy, Elizabeth,	Halifax, N. S.,	Free.
8,	Gilfoy, William,	" "	
8,	Gilfoy, Daniel,	" "	
10,	Doyle, John,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

Persons Removed—Continued.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
June 10,	Kimball, Alice,	Detroit, Mich.,	$40 00
10,	Kimball, Kate,	" "	
10,	Kimball, Alice,	" "	
10,	Kimball, Willie,	" "	
13,	Watson, Charles,	Philadelphia, Pa.,	9 00
13,	Godkins, Lucretia,	Stockbridge, Vt.,	5 15
21,	Perkins, Sadia, Mrs.,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
21,	Hunter, Martha,	Baltimore, Md.,	20 00
21,	Hunter, Israel,	" "	
21,	Hunter, Charles,	" "	
27,	Holmes, Charles,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
28,	Buchannan, Jessie,	" "	4 00
July 6,	Miller, Elizabeth,	Chicago, Ill.,	40 00
6,	Miller, Maria,	" "	
6,	Miller, Augustus,	" "	
6,	Miller, Charles,	" "	
8,	Myers, Catherine,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
8,	Griffith, Thomas,	Quebec, Ca.,	25 00
8,	Griffith, Ann,	" "	
8,	Griffith, Charles,	" "	
11,	Reynolds, James,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
12,	McCarthy, John,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
15,	Soules, Henry,	Portland, Me.,	3 00
15,	Soules, Isabella,	" "	
16,	Sampson, Maria,	Gardiner, Me.,	2 00
19,	Risks, John,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
19,	Masis, Mata,	" "	4 00
20,	Costello, Elizabeth,	West Medway,	1 50
20,	Polin, Anna,	Ireland,	30 00
20,	Polin, Elizabeth,	"	
20,	Polin, Arthur,	"	
20,	Jenness, Frank,	Quebec, Ca.,	20 00
20,	Jenness, Elizabeth,	" "	
22,	Falvey, Patrick,	St. Johns, N. B.,	5 50
23,	Richardson, William,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
25,	Griffith, Laura,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
25,	Griffith, John,	" "	
26,	Adams, Rachel,	London, Ca.,	25 00
26,	Adams, Alice,	" "	
26,	Adams, William,	" "	
26,	Crowell, Martin,	Erie, Pa.,	15 00
29,	Rowland, Bernard,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
29,	Crossman, Thomas,	Baltimore, Md.,	10 00
30,	Peabody, Alpheus	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
30,	Hoggins, Robert C.,	" "	4 00
30,	Picknell, Eliza,	Fall River,	1 50
August 1,	Heffran, William,	St. Johns, N. B.,	Free.
2,	Denney, Cornelius,	Providence, R. I.,	1 35
2,	Fife, Esther,	Nova Scotia,	5 00
5,	McDonald, Nancy,	Portland, Me.,	1 50
5,	Hosmer, Sophia,	Churchville, N. Y.,	10 00
6,	Taylor, Henry,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
8,	Murray, James,	Ireland,	Free.
8,	Berven, Martha,	Ogdensburg, N. Y.,	12 00
9,	Waters, William,	Portland, Me.,	6 00
9,	Waters, Sarah,	" "	
9,	Waters, Willie,	" "	
12,	Langill, James D.,	St. Johns, N. B.,	Free.
22,	Maxwell, Mary,	Burlington, Vt.,	8 00
22,	Craig, Alice,	Washington, D. C.,	24 00
22,	Craig, Martha,	" "	
22,	Melvin, Henry,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
22,	Donnelly, Martha,	Norwich, Conn.,	4 50
22,	Donnelly, Frank,	" "	

PERSONS REMOVED.

Persons Removed—Concluded.

DATE.	NAME.	WHERE SENT.	EXPENSE.
Aug. 22,	Leahy, Daniel,	Ireland,	Free.
26,	Donohoe, Ann,	"	
Sept. 2,	Wilcox, Delia,	St. Albans, Vt.,	$8 50
2,	Wallace, Charles,	Amherst, N. H.,	1 50
4,	Hanley, Rosa,	England,	30 00
9,	McCall, Peter,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
12,	Farrell, Charles,	" "	4 00
16,	Carter, A. G.,	Buffalo, N. Y.,	13 50
17,	Daley, Mary,	Ireland,	Free.
17,	McLellan, Jane,	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
18,	Callahan, Johanna,	" "	4 00
19,	Murphy, James,	" "	4 00
21,	Simmons, John,	Newbern, N. C.,	19 25
21,	Moore, Katy,	Halifax, N. S.,	8 00
24,	Winsted, Sarah,	Baltimore, Md.,	11 00
24,	Cheatham, Thomas,	England,	Free.
24,	Brussel, Bridget,	Ireland,	30 00
24,	Ryan, Hannah,	"	Free.
24,	Ryan, Henry,	"	
24,	Ryan, William,	"	
24,	Ryan, John,	"	
24,	Ryan, Mary,	"	
24,	Johnson, Joseph (col'd),	New York, N. Y.,	4 00
29,	Anderson, Osborne P. (col'd),	Philadelphia, Pa.,	10 00
	335 Persons,	Total,	$2,222 95

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE VISITING AGENT.

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

VISITING AGENCY, BOARD STATE CHARITIES,
STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, October, 1872.

To the Board of State Charities.

GENTLEMEN :—The Fourth Annual Report of the Visiting Agent, for the year ending September 30, 1872, is respectfully submitted.

The year was one of full employment for the whole force of the agency. It was laden with onerous duties, which, however, were lightened by constant encouragement, and made cheerful with salutary results, although a few, at best, were but negative in character.

The legislation of 1872 added somewhat to the then large work of the office. By three "Acts" of that session were the duties of the agency affected; viz., chapters 161, 311 and 358.

Chapter 161, by its first section relieved the agency of the duty of investigation and report upon applications for the indenture, adoption or taking in charge by any person, of children supported by cities and towns, as provided in chapter 370 of the Acts of 1871. The amendment was a wise one, as it took away from the agency, work not necessary for it to do, and left the "overseers of the poor" of the cities and towns a freedom of action which is both right and agreeable for them to have.

By section two of the same Act, section six of chapter 359, Acts of 1870, was repealed. This amendment took something from the duties of the "trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls," and added to those of the Visiting Agent. By the original law, the appointment of the visitor to girls placed out from that school was by the joint action

of the trustees and Visiting Agent; the control of the visitor was not well established, but halted between both authorities. By the amendment of the present year that visitor was placed upon the same footing, under the same control, and paid from the same appropriation as are the other visitors to the children under the care of the State,—an arrangement more in harmony with the existing system, more economical, and having greater efficiency in operation; it permits the visitation of all the girls in charge of the State,—of which those from the Industrial School form but a fourth,—by a *lady* visitor, with but little if any greater cost than was incurred under the former "Act" for the one-fourth.

Chapter 311 made a change in the law respecting the adoption of children, by vital amendments to chapter 310, Acts 1871. The Act of 1871 was a codification of the various existing statutes, having for its text the opinions of the several judges of the probate courts. By the provisions of that Act,—section three,—the consent of the Visiting Agent was required in cases of adoption "if either parent is unknown, or adjudged hopelessly insane, or imprisoned in the state prison or a house of correction, under sentence for a term not less than three years, or has wilfully deserted and neglected to provide proper care and maintenance for such child for one year next preceding the date of the petition, or suffered such child to be supported by any charitable institution incorporated by law, or as a pauper by any city or town, or by the State, for more than one year continuously, prior to the petition;" also, in section four, "if both parents are dead, the guardian, if any, and if there is no guardian said *Visiting Agent* and the next of kin in the State may give such consent."

The "Act" of 1872 struck out of section three, Acts 1871 —quoted above—"provided the Visiting Agent of the Board of State Charities shall, in writing, consent to such adoption," and amended section four by providing for a *notice* to the Visiting Agent when the petition for adoption related to the child "supported by any charitable institution incorporated by law, or as a pauper by any city or town or by the State."

These changes took away proper safeguards, and left several classes of children, and other persons, without adequate protection in the matter of adoption.

Without such a purpose on the part of the legislators, these changes, in my opinion, serve the interest of private institutions who deal with illegitimate and dependent children without official accountability. In this time of mysterious births, there should be no denial, by the State, of facilities to the individual, to redeem birthrights sold by wicked parents to cover their shame, but rather should every advantage of record be afforded for individual and official information concerning the earliest facts of the personal history of such children.

The exact demand of the amended law upon the Visiting Agent, and its method of application not being clearly perceived by him, the opinion of the attorney-general was sought, and given as follows:—"In reply to your inquiries of this date, to wit, how such cases of adoption as are referred to in section two, chapter 311, Acts of 1872, are to be brought to your notice, I answer that the notice should in all cases come from the judge of probate before whom the petition is pending, and that you should take the same action as was required by chapter 310 of the Acts of 1871."

This opinion indicates that the consent of the Visiting Agent is required before adoption in cases where the "child is supported by any charitable institution incorporated by law, or as a pauper by any city or town, or by the State," but the parentless, wholly friendless and dependent ones protected by section three, chapter 310, Acts of 1871, may now be introduced into, and become legal members of homes foreign to those of their parents, with personal histories effectually hidden, with personal rights denied, through private establishments existing without the sanction of law, some of them in opposition to the public good, and in defiance of every sentiment of morality. Each successful obscuration of the circumstances of birth makes the way of genteel licentiousness, which daily broadens with an increase of travellers, more safe and easy.

Chapter 358, 1872, extended the jurisdiction in cases of juvenile offenders "by providing, in section one, that the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may designate and commission such number of justices of the peace as the public interest and convenience may require, to try juvenile offenders; and the justices of the peace so designated and commissioned shall have and exercise concurrent jurisdiction, duties, powers and authority in their respective counties, with the judges of probate courts, in all cases of juvenile offenders under seventeen years of age: *provided*, that the judges of the municipal, district and police courts may be so designated and commissioned." By section three, the "justices of the peace so designated and commissioned, shall be known as trial justices for juvenile offenders, and the defendant in all cases shall have the right of appeal, in the manner now provided by law in justice courts in other cases." By section four "girls between the ages of seven and seventeen years, convicted of offences, or found in circumstances described in section six of chapter 75 of the General Statutes, may be committed to the State Industrial School for Girls."

Before the passage of this amendatory Act, jurisdiction in cases of juvenile offenders was limited to the "judges of the probate courts." There were manifest advantages in the limitation, and some disadvantages; it effected a similarity in the disposal of similar cases throughout the State; it insured a careful and independent consideration of juvenile cases as it removed them entirely from the hurry, the methods and the bias of courts, who deal most largely with adult and hardened offenders; and the fewness of the magistrates lessened the number of frivolous complaints.

There was disadvantage in having but a single magistrate in each county to try juvenile cases, which your Agent early perceived and the communities felt. How to give the needed relief without detriment to important interests of children, communities, and the State, was a question perhaps wisely solved by the legislation of the present year; certain it is that competent magistrates have been designated under the

Act, and no great harm from the extension of jurisdiction has yet been observed, although the number of cases coming before the courts has been increased since the change in the law. I am of opinion, however, that the extension of jurisdiction should be limited to the very necessities of "public interest and convenience." It is an observation that cases before courts increase as the number of magistrates increases.

The provision for appeal, provided in section three, it was well to specially enact, as doubt had arisen as to its existence in juvenile cases, before the judges of the probate courts. Section four wisely advanced the age of commitment to the Industrial School for Girls, one year, as there are before the courts some girls between the ages of sixteen and seventeen years, who may be benefited by the care and instruction which that school affords, and there is room at the school for them. This age now corresponds with the age of commitment to the Reform School.

I have not in this connection referred to chapter 68, Acts 1872, which abolished the "Massachusetts Nautical School," because the duties of this agency were but *slightly* affected by that Act, and because in another connection I shall allude to it.

It will be observed that the legislation of the year did not change the character of the "Visiting Agency Act," but only committed the administration of some of its provisions to a larger number of magistrates,—the wise and beneficent purposes of the law were not disturbed. Perhaps the trial-period of the agency has not been passed, but it closes each year with a better assurance that its value to the individual, the communities and the State, is more cheerfully and fully recognized.

The four main duties of the agency, viz.: visitation of the wards of the State,—seeking out "suitable persons who are willing to adopt, take charge of, educate and maintain children committed to any state institution, abandoned or neglected," —investigate and report upon applications for indenture, adoption, release or discharge of children in the custody or care of the State,—investigation of cases of complaints against

boys or girls, and attendance at trials "to protect the interest of or otherwise provide for children brought before the courts," are still statute requirements.

None deny, so far as known, the obligation to and the advantage of "visitation" to the wards of the State, who have been placed in thousands of families and homes in New England from the several state institutions, at least, "as often as once a year, to inquire into the welfare of the children, protect their interests," and to enforce the purposes of their commitment to the care and custody of the Commonwealth. The custody was imposed by the courts during their minority; the care cannot be either in justice or mercy, less in duration or closeness than the custody.

The removal of children after salutary discipline and a degree of educational advancement from closely populated institutions to separate and well-ordered households, is a measure of pecuniary relief to the State and benefit to the child, which long ago found acceptance. Such a system of segregation, however, can only prove successful in a judicious selection of homes, in the adaptation of the household to the special needs of the child and his or her susceptibility to the influences of the family.

The selection of the household and discovery of adaptability are much facilitated or hindered by the method employed therefor; applications to take children under the control of the State, by persons recommended, are numerous enough, but as a majority of applicants are moved by considerations of their own advantage in applying, a distribution of the wards of the State into families upon request for their services, would not, save in exceptional cases, promote the well-being of the children; but the requirement of the law "to *seek out* suitable persons who are *willing*—not anxious—to adopt, take charge of, educate and maintain children arrested for offences, committed to any state institution, abandoned or neglected," commends itself as a wise method for the State in its economy of charity and reform, which makes not only possible, but practical and salutary, the distribution of its wards into families, for their correction, culture and self-sup-

port. The advantage of an assignment of this duty to one central agency, including in its purview all the wards of the State, is so apparent as not to be questioned.

Applications for the services of children held in public institutions, and especially for their release on probation, or their discharge, are numerous and urgent. The law commits the juvenile offender and the dependent one alike during minority to the institution designated for each; but gives to the trustees or inspectors thereof the power to discharge or release on probation or indentu e, at any time in their discretion. The possession and exercise of this function, by boards having authority, stimulates application and petitions for the release of the children. The parent is generally oblivious to fault in the child; usually esteems the custody or care of the State a bane and not a blessing, and always is intent on the thought of release; they soonest perceive the work of reformation complete, the stress of poverty removed and most urgently assert the right of parental control as superior to that of the State.

The control of the State, although fraught with immediate benefit, contemplates the future and entire well-being of the child, and the public weal, in his or her elevation to self-dependent and enlightened manhood or womanhood. The parental thought and wish is pervaded and bounded by the instincts of kinship and the demands of present necessity and happiness; and, although in most cases the purpose and ability of the State is the most beneficial and better in its immediate and far-reaching results, a deaf ear cannot be turned to prayer or plaint of parent, even if sometimes they rise unwisely or inopportunely. The right to petition always exists, and granting the prayer is sometimes the demand of wisdom and mercy.

While it is true that some children reach public institutions solely by their own acts, it is also true that most do from causes that lie back of themselves; the poverty or vice of parents places them therein or sends them far along the roads that lead thereto. The juvenile institutions of our State furnish better dwelling places for their inmates than most of them

ever had elsewhere; therein, they are brought into better physical, intellectual and moral conditions than they ever before enjoyed. As a rule, residence in these institutions insures a healthy growth of body, mind and spirit; better lives and all attendant advantages. These being facts in reference to the conditions from which the children were removed, and the privileges to which they are brought, the question of their return from one to the other whenever presented for consideration, by petition, demands a careful investigation of all the conditions and influences that may affect the child and the public by such a transfer of location and control as is sought. The exceptional good homes from the kindly influences of which the wayward child strayed through his or her own perversity should be brought into view by investigation, to be re-occupied by the absent member when the work of reform in him or her has culminated.

The return of prosperity to parents, once driven by extremity to the surrender of their children to the care of the State, should be ascertained by inquiry, in order to reunite kindred in the enjoyment of regained worldly good; and more important than all, should investigation be had, of all applications for release, in order to discover the existing condition and situation of parents, whose vice or need induced the acts of crime, or brought the state of destitution which carried the child to the public institutions for restraint or protection. To lose all that was gained by discipline and instruction at the public expense, from want of knowledge of the place or the influences which would surround the child if released, especially before the self-sustaining and evil-resisting power becomes matured and brought to sinewy strength, would be a moral blunder and a pecuniary waste not easily excused or justified.

These applications to take children upon indenture, adoption or for their release or discharge, arise in all parts of the State, and in some of the adjacent ones; and they refer to those in all the state institutions as well as those placed out in families. The necessity of investigation is admitted, as well as the economy and efficacy of present methods.

The requirement of the statute that, "when a complaint

against any boy or girl, for any offence, is made or pending" before magistrates having jurisdiction, "notice in writing thereof shall be given to the 'Visiting Agent,' who, by himself or an assistant, shall have opportunity to investigate the case, attend the trial, and protect the interest of or otherwise provide for such child," imposes upon the agency its most laborious and important duty; the performance of which brings the largest and best results, securing to the individual full consideration and adequate protection, and to the Commonwealth, relief from burdens and costs.

In scarcely any of the sixteen hundred juvenile cases that arise annually before the courts in Massachusetts, does any one appear for the child, and never for the State—which is a party in interest—except from the Visiting Agency; and the facts which its investigations and attendance at the trials bring out, usually make the defence of the child, and are necessary to a just and discriminating consideration and disposal of the case.

The value of the presence of the Visiting Agent, or his assistant, at the trial, is enhanced by the relative provision of the statute that the judge "before whom a child is brought on any complaint, upon request of said agent, may authorize the Board of State Charities to take and indenture, or place in charge of any person or in the State Primary School, such child, till he or she attains the age of twenty-one years, or for a less time.

The two provisions of the law now referred to are wide in scope and advantageous in exercise. They suggest and permit ways of disposal, not before existing, that trial and experience have fully justified; for among the motley throng, between the ages of seven and seventeen years, that is crowded into our courts for judicial view and action, many there are who in justice deserve mercy, and in mercy are entitled to justice, such as comes not by punishment or incarceration, but may by the more kindly ways which the present law provides.

Of all the duties of the agency those relating to juvenile offenders before the courts—the most beneficial and economical

—alone are challenged. The antagonism which the new law aroused by its invasion of old methods and prejudices has not wholly disappeared, but yet lingers and struggles among the relentless, the conservatives and the least informed. But magistrates and all others whose judgments are enlightened by experience, knowledge and practical acquaintance with the law and its workings,—who comprehend, in some degree, the subject of juvenile crime, its causes and character, hail the purpose of this law with pleasure, and note the result of its operation with satisfaction.

As prefatory to a detailed report of the work of the agency for the year, I have thus exhibited the recent legislation relating to it, and briefly restated the main duties of the agency with remarks upon the necessity of each.

Attention is invited to the several divisions of the work in the following order :—

Visitation of Children Placed in Families.
Seeking out Suitable Persons to take Children.
Investigations Precedent to the Release of Children.
Business at the Courts.
Children Supported by Cities and Towns.
Adoption of Children.
Summaries and General Remarks.

Visitation of Children Placed in Families.

In the original "Acts" establishing the several institutions of the State for juvenile offenders and dependents, the power to indenture children sentenced or admitted thereto was given to the trustees and inspectors thereof, by conferring upon them the same authority, in that particular, that overseers of the poor in towns had for generations possessed; the exercise of which had proved an element of success in bringing their dependent children to the average degree of personal independence attained in society; although the purpose of social elevation by such means was often defeated from a lack of the present methods of continued supervision. Even in the light of such experience it was clear to see that the application of this right and practice to state institutions

would not only assist in lifting children under such control to conditions of self-support, but that it would by relieving them from the unavoidable hindrances of congregated life in the institutions,—if disciplinary control and watchful care was continued outside,—quicken and mature reformatory growth and social culture; and also would furnish to the institutions that salubrious outflow of children which would be necessary in order to make the limited capacity of each available for all assigned thereto, and prevent the overflow of them by the ever-coming human tide. The results perceived have been realized. From the early days of the institutions until the present time there has been an exodus of children therefrom by the ways of indenture and probation; the present rate being over five hundred annually. This dispersion is from each of the several institutions, and by the Board of State Charities, and includes both boys and girls. The placing in charge of any person, release on probation, or on indenture, does not sever the control which the different boards have acquired over the children during their minority. The wardship and guardianship remain.

To make the system of indenture and probation successful —to keep active in the children thus dispersed, the work of reform—to prevent an invasion of their personal rights—to discover hindrances to their educational, social and moral advancement—to maintain the authority of law and to fulfil all the obligations of guardianship, the duty of visiting the wards of the State scattered in families was ordained.

It is deemed necessary to have the juvenile institutions and the officers in charge of them, under the constant and direct control of trustees and inspectors, and also to have them regularly inspected by legislative committees and by the governor and council, with a view to prevent abuses and to ascertain and promote the best methods of training and disciplining the children therein. This fact, coupled with the statement that the State has under its control, in families throughout New England under manifold management, a larger number of its wards than it has in the institutions under the immediate superintendence of a few well-known

persons, announces both the necessity and the obligation of such official and systematic visitation of the wards of the State outside of institutional walls—to whom the surveillance given to those within does not extend—as the law imposes upon the Visiting Agency and upon it alone.

The work of visitation for the year now closed, was regularly and systematically pursued upon the same general plan as laid down at the beginning of the agency. The territorial divisions into districts and the assignment of visitors in charge of each, remains as previously announced—except that a lady visitor was added to the corps during the year, to whom is especially assigned the visitation of girls, and other duties in reference to them more befitting the performance of woman.

The number of children visited during the year, including those upon the revised list, October 1, 1871, and those placed out this year, is two thousand one hundred sixty-seven (2,167). Some of this number have been under the cognizance of this agency since its establishment, and some of them have thus come each year since. The better to exhibit the condition and conduct of these children it is proposed to include in this survey three years, and to treat those placed out each year separately; to wit, those of 1870, 1871 and 1872. Those classed as 1870 children were placed out previous to October 1, 1870; some of them had been in families for years previous to the establishment of the agency. Those classed as 1871 children were placed out between October 1, 1870, and October 1, 1871; and those classed as 1872 children were placed out during the year ending October 1, 1872.

The agency began its work in 1869 with the names of two thousand three hundred sixteen (2,316) children upon its lists to be visited; of this number, one thousand three hundred sixty-six (1,366) were dropped from further view October 1, 1870, and to those remaining, six hundred six (606) new ones were added, making the number with which the visitation of the year 1870–71 was commenced, fifteen hundred fifty-six (1,556). Of this number there were dropped from further view October 1, 1871, four hundred sixty-one (461),

and to those remaining there had been added during the year five hundred thirty-three (533) placed out that year, which made a list of sixteen hundred twenty-eight (1,628) as subjects of visitation for the year 1871–72. During the official year now closed there went from the several institutions to become subjects of visitation, five hundred thirty-four (534) children, which, added to the list at the beginning of the year, make two thousand one hundred sixty-seven (2,167) children visited the past year. The review will now proceed with statements concerning the children of

1870.

The total number of these children was fifteen hundred fifty-six (1,556) who were accounted for last year, when four hundred sixty-one (461) were dropped from further visitation, as shown in my last report, leaving ten hundred ninety-five (1,095) to be visited this year. They were placed out from institutions as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Reform School,	325	–	325
Nautical School,	114	–	114
Industrial School,	–	74	74
Primary School,	200	120	320
Monson Almshouse,	74	56	130
Tewksbury Almshouse,	12	11	23
Bridgewater Almshouse,	1	6	7
Board of State Charities,	89	13	102
Totals,	815	280	1,095

Their record during the year considered separately according to the institution which they represent is as follows :—

Reform School.

Of the three hundred twenty-five (325) subject to visitation at the commencement of the year, eighty-one (81) were on indenture or on trial, and two hundred forty-four (244) were either on probation with friends, or having served out

their indentures were allowed to seek employment for themselves. Of those indentured thirty-three (33) have served out their time during the past year. Thirty-two (32) are still in place, seven (7) have been permitted to go to friends by mutual agreement between the parties having them and the representatives of the State. Two (2) were returned to institutions, one was sent to the Nautical School, one (1) discharged (insane) and five (5) have absconded. Thus showing that only eight (8) of the eighty-one (81) boys out in place have done badly, and of the five (5) absconded, no bad report has since been received. The record of the entire three hundred twenty-five (325) boys will be best shown in the following table :—

Probation—doing well,	107
doing fairly,	40
doing doubtful,	14
doing badly,	19
Under arrest,	6
Sent to Jail,	1
to Nautical School,	3
to Truant Schools,	4
Returned to Reform School,	5
Sent to House of Correction,	14
Left the State,	13
Gone to sea,	4
Died,	2
Not found,	12
Served out indenture,	33
Still in place,	32
Discharged—insane,	1
Absconded from place,	5
Absconded last year, not found,	10
Total,	325

There are dropped from further visitation one hundred seventy-two (172) of the above, leaving one hundred fifty-three (153) still subject to visitation, October 1, 1872.

The reasons for dropping children from further visitation

will appear in tabular statements at the end of each division of this chapter, and a statement of conduct embracing all will appear at the end of the chapter.

Nautical School.

There were, October 1, 1871, of those placed out previous to October 1, 1870, from the Nautical School, one hundred fourteen (114) subject to visitation. Their record is as follows :—

Probation—doing well,	47
doing fairly,	24
doing badly,	9
doing doubtful,	5
Not found,	3
Left the State,	2
Gone to sea,	7
Arrested and fined,	4
Sent to the Reform School,	1
to Jail,	2
to House of Correction,	8
State Prison,	2
Total,	114

These boys were released three or more years ago and most of them are now nineteen years of age. There are only a few of them that it is deemed advisable to visit further.

Of the one hundred fourteen (114), one hundred (100) are relieved from further visitation, leaving only fourteen (14) subject to visitation, they being all that it is thought can be benefited by the visitation or restraint of this agency.

The older boys from the ship and Reform School were chiefly from Boston, and are now mostly in this city, where they are hard to find, and where in a large majority of cases the only good result of visitation to them is the collection of stat stics concerning them; they either not needing further oversight, or having passed beyond its good influence.

Industrial School.

At the commencement of the year, there were subject to visitation of those placed out in 1870, from this school seventy-four (74) girls. Their situation is as follows :—

Still in place, no change, and doing well,	16
At home with friends, and doing well,	8
Gone to friends during the year,	5
Returned to institution,	5
Of age—doing well,	9
Married well,	7
fairly,	3
badly,	3
For themselves, doing well,	4
For themselves, not doing well,	3
In place, on wages, doing well,	3
Home, doing badly,	1
Gone to the West with friends, doing well,	2
Leading vicious lives,	4
Absconded last year, not found,	1
Total,	74

Of this number thirty-six (36) have been dropped from further visitation, leaving thirty-eight (38) of those placed out in 1870 still subject to visitation.

Primary School.

At the commencement of the year there were two hundred (200) boys, and one hundred twenty (120) girls, or three hundred twenty (320) in all, of the children of 1870 upon our lists to be visited. Their history for the year is as follows :—

VISITATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining in place, no change,	135	94	229
Changed places,	13	3	16
Absconded last year, found and placed out,	3	–	3
Indentures expired,	20	16	36
Returned to Primary School,	12	2	14
Absconded,	10	–	10
" last year, not found,	5	1	6
Died,	1	1	2
Insane,	1	–	1
Discharged by Board of State Charities,	–	1	1
Adopted,	–	2	2
Totals,	200	120	320

Of these there dropped from further visitation, forty-seven (47) boys and twenty-three (23) girls, seventy (70) in all; leaving one hundred fifty-three (153) boys and ninety-seven (97) girls, or two hundred fifty (250) in all, still subject to visitation. Of these, one hundred fifty-one (151) boys and ninety-seven (97) girls are in place on indenture or on trial, and two (2) boys have absconded.

Monson Almshouse.

October 1, 1871, there were seventy-four (74) boys and fifty-six (56) girls in place from the institution, who were indentured previous to October 1, 1870, and mostly previous to 1866, when the Primary School was established. Most of the boys were indentured until they reach the age of twenty-one. Their condition is as follows :—

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In places, no change,	43	34	77
Changed places,	1	4	5
Adopted,	–	2	2
Time expired,	20	13	33
Died,	1	–	1
Married,	–	2	2
Returned to Primary School,	1	1	2
Not found,	2	–	2
Absconded,	6	–	6
Totals,	74	56	130

Of this number, forty-four (44) were dropped from further visitation, twenty-six (26) boys and eighteen (18) girls, leaving forty-eight (48) boys and thirty-eight (38) girls or eighty-six (86) in all, still in place and subject to visitation.

Bridgewater Almshouse.

At the commencement of the year there were out in places from this institution one (1) boy and six (6) girls; of these, there are—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Still in place,	1	3	4
Time expired,	–	1	1
Not found,	–	1	1
Adopted,	–	1	1
Totals,	1	6	7

Three (3) girls are relieved from further visitation.

Tewksbury Almshouse.

There were subject to visitation, October 1, 1871, twenty-three (23) children, twelve (12) boys and eleven (11) girls, who had been placed out from this institution. Their record is as follows:—

VISITATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In place, and no change,	4	–	4
" changed,	–	1	1
Adopted,	2	1	3
Served out their time,	4	5	9
Not found,	2	4	6
Totals,	12	11	23

Those not found were infants who have never been found since the establishment of this agency, and who are probably in the families of the persons who took them from the institution. They are undoubtedly treated the same as adopted children, and it is not worth while to look further for them. Of the twenty-three (23) referred to, eighteen (18) are dropped from further visitation, viz., eight (8) boys and ten (10) girls, leaving five (5) children, four (4) boys and one (1) girl still in place.

Board of State Charities.

Of those placed in the hands of the Board of State Charities by the courts, in 1870, there were remaining subject to visitation, October 1, 1871, eighty-nine (89) boys and thirteen (13) girls, one hundred two (102) in all. At the date of this report their situation is as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
In same place, no change,	26	3	29
Changed places,	8	3	11
With friends, doing well,	20	1	21
Of age, needing no more care,	17	6	23
Placed out from Primary School,	4	-	4
Still remaining in Primary School,	6	–	6
In Plummer School,	1	–	1
Absconded,	2	–	2
" previously, not found,	3	–	3
Reform School,	1	–	1
Sent to H. of Reformation for Juv. Offenders,	1	–	1
Totals,	89	13	102

Of the one hundred two (102), twenty-six (26) boys and six (6) girls, thirty-two (32) in all are dropped from further visitation, leaving seventy (70) children, sixty-three (63) boys, and seven (7) girls subject to visitation the ensuing year.

The changes have not been very numerous beyond those involved in the leaving a place by the expiration of service and commencing life anew.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
From place to trade,	1	–	1
place to friend,	2	1	3
Primary School to place,	4	–	4
Primary School to friends,	3	–	3
place to place,	7	3	10
Totals,	17	4	21

This total, with two absconded added, make twenty-three (23) changes that have taken place, beside those discharged. There is abundant reason to be satisfied with these children; some of them have been over three years in the control of this agency without change or trouble, and their general conduct is highly satisfactory.

The following is a tabular statement of the present status of the children referred to in the foregoing pages as those of 1870:—

TABLE No. 1.

1870.	In place.	Indenture expired.	Probation; doing well.	Probation; doing fairly.	Probation; doubtful.	Probation; doing badly.	Arrested and fined.	Committed to Reformatories.	Committed to Truant Schools.	Returned to institutions.	In Jail.	In House of Correction.	In State Prison.	Gone West.
Reform School, ...	32	33	107	40	14	19	6	3	4	5	1	14	–	13
Nautical School, . . .	–	–	47	24	5	9	4	1	–	–	2	8	2	2
Industrial School, . . .	19	9	17	–	–	4	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	2
Primary School—Boys, . .	151	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–
Girls, . .	97	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Monson Almshouse—Boys, .	44	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Girls, .	38	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Bridgewater Almshouse—Boys,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Girls,	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tewksbury Almshouse—Boys, .	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Girls, .	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Board of State Charities—Boys,	38	17	20	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Girls,	6	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,.	434	144	192	64	19	32	10	5	5	26	3	22	2	17

TABLE No. 1—Concluded.

1870.	At Sea.	Dead.	Not found.	Discharged.	Absconded.	Absconded last year.	Married.	Vicious.	Adopted.	Primary School.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Reform School,	4	2	12	1	5	10	–	–	–	–	325	–	325
Nautical School,	7	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	114	–	114
Industrial School,	–	–	–	–	1	–	13	4	–	–	–	74	74
Primary School—Boys,	–	1	–	1	10	5	–	–	–	–	200	–	320
Girls,	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	120	
Monson Almshouse—Boys,	–	1	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	74	–	130
Girls,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	56	
Bridgewater Almshouse—Boys,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	7
Girls,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	
Tewksbury Almshouse—Boys,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	12	–	23
Girls,	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	
Board of State Charities—Boys,	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	7	89	–	102
Girls,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	
Totals,	11	5	24	3	24	19	15	4	8	7	815	280	1,095

The following table shows the number of children dropped from visitation at the close of the year, and the reason for so doing:—

TABLE No. 2.

1870.	Of age.	Gone to a distance.	Committed to reformatories.	Committed to correctional instn's.	Returned.	Gone to sea.	Died.	Absconded.	Absconded, not found.	Married.	Vicious.	Indenture expired.	Insane.	Discharged.	Adopted.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Reform School,	124	12	3	14	5	4	2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	172	–	172
Nautical School,	76	2	1	12	–	7	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	–	100
Industrial School,	13	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	13	4	–	–	–	–	–	36	36
Primary School,	–	–	–	–	14	–	2	14	–	–	–	36	1	1	2	47	23	70
Monson Almshouse,	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	1	2	–	33	–	–	2	26	18	44
Bridgewater Almshouse,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	3	3
Tewksbury Almshouse,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	9	–	–	3	9	9	18
Board of State Charities,	26	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	6	32
Totals,	239	14	4	26	28	11	5	30	10	15	4	79	1	1	8	380	95	475

The above table shows three hundred eighty (380) boys and ninety-five (95) girls, or four hundred seventy-five (475) as dropped, leaving six hundred twenty (620) still subject to visitation.

1871.

Of the children placed out in 1871 there were subject to visitation, October 1, 1871, four hundred four (404) boys and one hundred twenty-nine (129) girls, or five hundred thirty-three (533) in all, from the different institutions, as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Reform School,	145	–	145
Nautical School,	95	–	95
Industrial School,	–	56	56
Primary School,	78	31	109
Bridgewater Almshouse,	–	1	1
Tewksbury Almshouse,	1	1	2
Board of State Charities,	85	40	125
Totals,	404	129	533

Their history and record for the year just closed is as follows :—

Reform School.

There were from this school forty-eight (48) boys out in places or on trial at the commencement of the year. Of these there are—

Still in place and no change,	24
Time expired,	2
Gone to friends on probation,	4
Dead,	1
Absconded, not found,	4
found, placed out,	2
Returned by master,	6
from elopement,	2
Sent to Nautical School,	1
to House of Correction,	1
Jail, awaiting trial,	1
Total,	48

Ninety-seven (97) were released from the school on probation. Of these there are—

Doing well,	48
fairly,	19
doubtful,	7
badly,	7
Arrested,	4
Gone to sea,	3
No trace,	5
Nautical School,	2
Returned,	2
Total,	97

Of the one hundred forty-five (145) there have been dropped from further visitation thirty-six (36), leaving one hundred nine (109) subject to visitation; seventy-nine (79) being on probation and twenty-six (26) in places; four having absconded.

Nautical School.

There were of those out on probation in 1871 from this school subject to visitation, October 1, 1871, ninety-five (95) boys, who are now situated as follows:—

Doing well,	36
fairly,	20
badly,	7
Left the State permanently,	8
Not found,	4
Gone to sea,	1
Returned to ship,	3
Sent to Reform School,	1
Arrested and fined,	2
House of correction,	12
State prison,	1
Total,	95

Those classed as doing well have given no trouble to friends or officers. Those classed as doing fairly are doing as well as

can be expected, and do not lay themselves liable to arrest. Those classed as bad are evading the officers, and are liable to be arrested any moment. Those who have left the State have gone to the British Provinces and the far West.

Of this number seventy-four (74) have been dropped from further visitation, leaving twenty-one (21) still subject to visitation; this number being considered all that it is desirable to look after further.

Industrial School.

There were placed out from this school during the year ending October 1, 1871, fifty-six (56) girls subject to visitation, situated as follows:—

In place, no change, doing well,	13
With friends, no change, doing well,	12
On wages, no change, doing well,	10
Served out time, gone to friends,	2
Changed places,	1
Married well,	4
Married badly,	2
Absconded,	1
Absconded last year, not found,	1
Returned to institution,	7
Died,	3
Total,	56

Of this number, twenty-eight (28), or one-half, have been dropped from further visitation, leaving of the girls who went out in 1871, twenty-eight (28) still subject to visitation, most of whom are doing well.

Primary School.

There were from this school one hundred nine (109) children, seventy-eight (78) boys and thirty-one girls subject to visitation at the beginning of the year, whose record is as follows:—

VISITATION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In place, no change,	52	24	75
changed,	2	–	2
Time out,	1	1	2
Adopted,	–	1	1
Returned,	14	5	19
Absconded,	6	–	6
last year	1	–	1
Discharged,	2	–	2
Totals,	78	31	109

Of these, there were dropped from further visitation, nineteen (19) boys and seven (7) girls, or twenty-six in all, leaving fifty-nine (59) boys and twenty-four girls, or eighty-three (83) in all subject to further visitation.

Bridgewater Almshouse.

One girl placed out during the year 1871 is still in place, and doing well.

Tewksbury Almshouse.

October 1, 1871, there were three children who had been placed out from this institution during the year, two (2) girls and one (1) boy. They are all in the same places, and there has been no change during the year.

Board of State Charities.

Of the one hundred twenty-eight (128) children taken by the agency last year from the courts, there were subject to visitation, October 1, 1871, eighty-five (85) boys and forty (40) girls, or one hundred twenty-five (125) in all. Their present situation, October 1, 1872, is as follows :—

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In families,	33	26	59
With friends,	16	6	22
Time expired,	9	–	9
In Primary School,	16	1	17
Absconded from place,	3	3	6
from Primary School,	–	1	1
last year, not found,	2	–	2
Sent to Truant School,	2	–	2
Committed to Industrial School,	–	3	3
House of Reformation for Juv. Offenders,	1	–	1
House of Correction,	2	–	2
Discharged,	1	–	1
Totals,	85	40	125

Of this number there are dropped, from further visitation, twelve (12) boys, and seven (7) girls, or in all nineteen (19), leaving one hundred seven (107) subject for visitation the ensuing year, seventy-three (73) of whom are boys and thirty-three (33) girls. Of these one hundred twenty-five (125) children, fifty-six (56) are situated as they were last year, eighteen (18) boys and thirteen girls, thirty-one (31) in all have remained in their places without change, seven (7) boys and one (1) girl or eight (8) are with friends as last year, no change. Last year thirty-five (35) boys and ten (10) girls of the Board of State Charity children were in the State Primary School; of these, thirteen (13) boys and one (1) girl still remain without change. Twelve (12) boys and six (6) girls or eighteen (18) have been out in places; nine (9) boys and two (2) girls, or eleven (11) in all have been permitted to go on trial to their friends; one boy has been discharged by the Board of State Charities, and one girl sent to the Industrial School. Two (2) of the boys have been put out in families and returned. Last year five (5) boys and one (1) girl were reported as absconded, one of these, a boy, has been found and put in place, and one was sent to the Primary School.

Two boys that were in place last year have been sent to

the house of correction. Two have been sent to truant schools, and three girls having need of a longer term and closer discipline than could be given them them in the Primary School, have been sent to the Industrial School from the Primary.

The following table shows the present standing of the five hundred thirty-four (534) children released on probation or placed out in 1871, and includes the data of the foregoing pages in a concise form :—

Table No. 3.

1871.	In place.	Indenture expired.	Probation; doing well.	Probation; doing fairly.	Probation; doubtful.	Probation; doing badly.	Arrested and fined.	Committed to reformatories.	Committed to Truant School.	Returned.	In Jail.	In House of Correction.	In State Prison.
Reform School, ...	26	2	52	19	7	7	4	3	–	10	1	1	–
Nautical School, . . .	–	–	36	20	–	7	2	1	–	3	–	12	1
Industrial School, . . .	24	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Primary School—Boys, . .	54	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–
Girls, . .	24	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Bridgewater Almshouse—Boys,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Girls,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tewksbury Almshouse—Boys, .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Girls, .	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Board of State Charities—Boys,	33	9	16	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	2	–
Girls,	26	–	6	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, ...	191	13	124	39	7	14	6	8	2	39	1	15	1

TABLE No. 3—Concluded.

1871.	Gone to a distance.	Gone to Sea.	Dead.	Not found.	Discharged.	Absconded.	Absconded last year.	Married.	Adopted.	Primary School.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Reform School, ...	–	3	1	5	–	4	–	–	–	–	145	–	145
Nautical School, . . .	8	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	95	–	95
Industrial School, . . .	–	–	3	–	–	1	1	6	–	–	–	56	56
Primary School—Boys, . .	–	–	–	–	2	6	1	–	–	–	78	–	78
Girls, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	31	31
Bridgewater Almshouse—Boys,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-
Girls,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Tewksbury Almshouse—Boys, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Girls, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Board of State Charities—Boys,	–	–	–	–	1	3	2	–	–	16	85	–	85
Girls,	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	40	40
Totals, ...	8	4	4	9	3	18	4	6	1	17	404	130	534

The following table shows the number of children dropped from visitation at the close of the year, and the reason for so doing :—

TABLE No. 4.

1871.	Of age.	Gone to a distance.	Reformatories.	Correctional.	Returned.	Indenture expired.	Dead.	Absconded.	Not found.	Married.	Discharged.	Adopted.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Reform School,	11	–	3	2	10	4	3	–	5	–	–	–	36	–	36
Nautical School,	49	8	1	13	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	74	–	74
Industrial School,	10	–	–	–	7	–	1	2	–	6	–	–	–	28	28
Primary School,	–	–	–	–	19	2	–	2	–	–	2	1	19	7	26
Bridgewater Almshouse,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tewksbury Almshouse,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Board of State Charities,	12	1	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	12	7	19
Totals,	82	9	7	17	39	6	4	4	5	6	3	1	141	42	183

VISITATION.

The above table shows that one hundred forty-one (141) boys and forty-two (42) girls, or one hundred eighty-three (183) children were dropped from further visitation, leaving two hundred sixty-three (263) boys and eighty-seven (87) girls, or three hundred fifty (350) children of those placed out in 1871 still subject to visitation.

1872.

There have been placed out from the various institutions during the year 1872, five hundred thirty-nine (539) children, as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Reform School,	158	–	158
Nautical School,	82	–	82
Industrial School,	–	55	55
Primary School,	84	33	117
Board of State Charities,	57	16	73
Town almshouses,	33	21	54
Totals,	414	125	539

The town almshouse children were many of them placed out previous to this year, but not until this year have the children placed out by the towns been visited by this agency.

Reform School.

Of the one hundred fifty-eight (158) placed out from this institution, sixty-seven (67) were indentured or placed out on trial, whose history is as follows :—

Still in place, no change,	42
Returned by master,	12
Absconded and returned,	3
now in jail,	1
not found,	8
Gone to friends on probation,	1
Total,	67

Of the remaining ninety-one (91) who were released on probation, there are—

Doing well,	39
fairly,	11
doubtful,	5
badly,	6
Left the country,	2
Returned,	5
Arrested and fined,	3
In jail awaiting trial,	1
House of industry,	2
of correction,	2
Not seen,	15
Total,	91

Those not seen were released so near the end of the year that there was no time to visit them. There are dropped from further visitation twenty-nine (29), leaving in all one hundred twenty-nine (129) still subject to visitation, eighty-seven (87) of whom are on probation and forty-two (42) on trial, with a view to identure or indentured.

Nautical School.

There were released from the Nautical School on probation, during the year, and previous to its discontinuance eighty-two (82) boys, who were situated October 1, as follows :—

Doing well,	34
fairly,	22
badly,	5
Left the State,	3
Not visited,	3
Gone to sea, long voyage,	1
Died,	1
House of correction,	10
Arrested and fined,	1
Returned to the school,	2
Total,	82

By doing well is meant those who have worked or been to school steadily and have not given either friends or officers any trouble. Those classed as doing fairly are those of whom there is some doubt about their conduct, and who are some trouble to their friends. Under the head of house of correction is included one sent to the House of Industry, Boston. The two returned to the ship were sent to sea. Of the eighty-two (82) released, twenty-five (25) are dropped from further visitation, leaving fifty-seven (57) boys released from the Nautical School subject thereto.

Industrial School.

There have been placed out and released to friends from this school during the year fifty-five (55) girls, who are now situated as follows :—

In place, no change, doing well,	29
With friends, doing well,	9
With friends, not doing well,	2
Placed out twice,	4
Married,	1
Died,	1
Total,	55

Of these twelve (12) are dropped from further visitation, leaving of those placed out this year forty-three (43) still subject thereto.

Primary School.

The history of the eighty-four (84) boys and thirty-three (33) girls who went out from this school during the year is tabulated as follows :—

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Still in place, no change,	64	19	83
Changed places,	5	1	6
Returned,	13	12	25
Absconded,	1	–	1
Died,	1	–	1
Time out,	–	1	1
Totals,	84	33	117

Twenty-eight (28) of these are dropped from further visitation, leaving sixty-nine (69) boys and twenty (20) girls, or eighty-nine (89) children still in place.

BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

There have been taken from the courts during the year seventy-three (73) children, fifty-seven (57) boys and sixteen (16) girls, who are located at the date of this report as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In families,	12	6	18
With friends, on probation,	6	3	9
In Primary School,	34	3	37
In Reform School,	3	–	3
In Industrial School,	–	2	2
Absconded from place,	2	–	2
Married,	–	1	1
Died,	–	1	1
Totals,	57	16	73

Of this number there are dropped from further visitation four (4) girls and three (3) boys, seven (7) in all, leaving twelve (12) girls and fifty-four (54) boys, sixty-six (66) in all, subject thereto.

Two of the boys being tried in places and proving unmanageable were sent to the Reform School, two (2) of them absconded, two (2) of the girls were sent to the Industrial School, one married fairly and one died. Thirty (30) of these children, twenty-nine (29) boys and one (1) girl were taken from the courts for the purpose of placing them in the Primary School, they being small and unfit to put out; five (5) have been temporarily placed in the Primary School until places could be found for them. Two (2) have been kept there until their friends provided for them, three have been sent there after being tried in families and found unsuitable therefor, and one after running away. One boy placed in the Primary School developed so much depravity that he was sent to the Reform School, one (1) permitted to go with his friends was subsequently sent to the Primary School as unmanageable.

The number taken from the courts by the agency is considerably less than last year, being seventy-three (73) against one hundred twenty-eight (128) in 1871 and one hundred thirty-nine (139) in 1870. The cause of this is mainly, I believe, owing to the policy pursued by the agency in discouraging complaints against children by their friends and parents. It has been the aim of the agency to induce parents to provide for children who were slightly troublesome otherwise than by complaining of them; and parents often consult the Agent as to the disposition of their children before making the complaint. In this way many complaints are avoided and a result is that fewer cases of stubbornness come before the courts, only the worst children, who need the discipline of an institution, being complained of for offences against parental authority. This will appear more clearly by a comparison of the number of complaints for stubbornness for 1871 with 1872. In 1871 there were fourteen hundred sixty-three (1,463) cases before the courts, one hundred fifty-five (155) of which were for stubbornness. In 1872 there were sixteen hundred twenty-seven (1,627) cases and only one hundred thirty-two (132) were for stubbornness, or 10½ per cent. last year against 8 per cent. this year.

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

Town Almshouses.

There have been reported at this office by the overseers of the poor of the various cities and towns of the State, fifty-four (54) children as being out in families on trial or indenture. Of these, thirty-three (33) are boys and twenty-one (21) are girls. These are mostly in good places, and where they are not the attention of the overseers of the poor of the various towns has been called to the fact. There are now,—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In place,	25	16	41
Gone to friends,	1	2	3
Indentures expired,	5	1	6
Left place (absconded),	1	–	1
Returned to almshouses,	1	2	3
Totals,	33	21	54

Thirteen have been dropped from further visitation, leaving twenty-five (25) boys and sixteen (16) girls, forty-one in all, still on the list to be visited.

The following table shows the condition of the children placed out in 1872, as referred to in the foregoing pages.

Table No. 5.

1872.	In place.	Indenture expired.	Probation; doing well.	Probation; doing fairly.	Probation; doubtful.	Probation; doing badly.	Arrested and fined.	In reformatories.	Returned.	In Jail.	In House of Correction.
Reform School,	42	–	39	12	5	6	3	–	20	2	4
Nautical School,	–	–	34	22	–	5	1	–	2	–	10
Industrial School,	33	–	9	–	2	–	–	–	9	–	–
Primary School—Boys,	69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–
Girls,	20	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–
Board of State Charities—Boys,	12	–	6	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Girls,	6	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Town almshouses—Boys,	25	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Girls,	16	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Totals,	223	7	91	34	7	11	4	5	59	2	14

TABLE No. 5—Concluded.

1872.	Gone to a distance.	Gone to sea.	Dead.	Not found.	Discharged.	Absconded.	Married.	In Primary Sch'l.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Reform School,	2	–	–	15	–	8	–	–	158	–	158
Nautical School,	3	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	82	–	82
Industrial School,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	55	55
Primary School—Boys,	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	84	–	84
Girls,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	33
Board of State Charities—Boys,	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	34	57	–	57
Girls,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	–	16	16
Town almshouses—Boys,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	33	–	33
Girls,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	21	21
Totals,	5	1	4	18	3	12	2	37	414	125	539

The following table shows the number of children placed out in 1872 that at the close of the year were dropped from further visitation, with the causes for such action.

TABLE No 6.

1872.	Of age.	At a distance.	Reformatories.	Correctional.	Returned.	Gone to sea.	Dead.	Absconded.	Married.	Vicious.	Indenture expired.	Discharged.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Reform School,	2	2	–	10	19	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	29	–	29
Nautical School,	9	3	–	5	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	25
Industrial School,	–	–	–	–	9	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	12	12
Primary School—Boys,	–	–	–	–	13	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	15	–	15
Girls,	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	13	13
Board of State Charities—Boys,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Girls,	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	4
Town almshouses—Boys,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	5	1	8	–	8
Girls,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	5	5
Totals,	11	5	5	15	58	1	3	3	2	1	7	3	80	34	114

Recapitulation.

It will be observed, by reference to the foregoing tables, that there were out, October 1, 1871,—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Subject to visitation, ...	1,219	410	1,629
There were placed out during the year, .	414	125	539
Totals, ...	1,633	535	2,168

Making two thousand one hundred sixty-eight (2,168) visited during the year.

Their general record is shown in the annexed consolidated report, which exhibits the situation and conduct of those from each institution with aggregate statements.

TABLE No. 7.—*Condition and conduct of all Children visited during the year 1872.*

1872.	In place.	Indenture expired.	Probation; doing well.	Probation; doing fairly.	Probation; doubtful.	Probation; doing badly.	Arrested and fined.	In reformatories.	In truant schools.	Returned.	In Jail.	In House of Correction.	In State Prison.	At a distance.
Reform School,	100	35	198	71	26	32	13	6	4	35	4	19	–	15
Nautical School,	–	–	117	66	5	21	7	2	–	5	2	30	3	13
Industrial School,	76	9	40	–	2	4	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	2
Primary School—Boys,	274	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	–	–	–	–
Girls,	141	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–
Monson Almshouse—Boys,	44	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Girls,	38	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Bridgewater Almshouse—Boys,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Girls,	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tewksbury Almshouse—Boys,	5	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Girls,	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Board of State Charities—Boys,	83	26	42	–	–	–	–	5	3	–	–	2	–	–
Girls,	38	6	10	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Town Almshouses—Boys,	25	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Girls,	16	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Totals,	848	164	407	137	33	57	20	18	7	124	6	51	3	30

TABLE No. 7.—*Condition and conduct of Children, &c.*—Concluded.

1872.	At sea.	Dead.	Not found.	Discharged insane.	Discharged.	Absconded.	Absconded last year.	Married.	Vicious.	Adopted.	In Primary Sch'l.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Reform School,	7	3	32	1	–	17	10	–	–	–	–	628	–	628
Nautical School,	9	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	291	–	291
Industrial School,	–	4	–	–	–	2	1	20	4	–	–	–	185	185
Primary School—Boys,	–	2	–	1	2	17	6	–	–	–	–	362	–	362
Girls,	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	184	184
Monson Almshouse—Boys,	–	1	2	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	74	–	74
Girls,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	56	56
Bridgewater Almshouse—Boys,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Girls,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	7
Tewksbury Almshouse—Boys,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	13	–	13
Girls,	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	13	13
Board of State Charities—Boys,	–	–	–	–	1	7	5	–	–	–	57	231	–	231
Girls,	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	4	–	69	69
Town Almshouses—Boys,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	33
Girls,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	21
Totals,	16	13	51	2	7	54	23	23	4	9	61	1,633	535	2,168

VISITATION.

The following table shows the number of children released from visitation October 1, 1872, and includes among the number some of those placed out during each of the three years which have been reviewed; it also shows the institutions from which the children went out and the causes for which they were dropped.

TABLE No. 8.

1870-72.	Of age.	Gone to a distance.	In reformatories.	In correctional institutions.	Returned.	Gone to sea.	Dead.	Absconded.	Not found.	Married.	Vicious.	Indenture expired.	Insane.	Discharged.	Adopted.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Reform School,	137	14	6	21	34	4	3	9	5	–	–	4	–	–	–	237	–	237
Nautical School,	134	13	2	35	5	8	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	199	–	199
Industrial School,	23	–	–	–	21	–	4	3	–	20	5	–	–	–	–	–	76	76
Primary School—Boys,	–	–	–	–	39	–	2	16	–	–	–	21	1	2	–	81	–	81
Girls,	–	–	–	–	19	–	1	1	–	–	–	18	–	1	3	–	43	43
Monson Almshouse—Boys,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	1	–	–	20	–	–	–	26	–	26
Girls,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	13	–	–	2	–	18	18
Bridgewater Almshouse—Boys,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Girls,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	3	3
Tewksbury Almshouse—Boys,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	2	9	–	9
Girls,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	9	9
Board of State Charities—Boys,	28	1	3	2	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	41	–	41
Girls,	10	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	17
Town Almshouses—Boys,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	8	–	8
Girls,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	5	5
Totals,	332	28	16	58	125	12	12	37	15	23	5	92	1	7	9	601	171	772

VISITATION.

The character of those dropped from visitation is substantially as follows :—

TABLE No. 9.

	Good.	Fair.	Doubtful.	Bad.	In reformatories.	In correctional institutions.	Not informed.	Returned.	Total.
Reform School, . .	66	33	17	36	10	17	24	34	237
Nautical School, . .	76	38	5	23	3	34	15	5	199
Industrial School, . .	26	11	8	9	–	–	1	21	76
Primary School, . .	44	18	7	10	–	–	–	45	124
Monson Almshouse, .	28	9	4	2	–	–	–	1	44
Bridgewater Almshouse,	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	9	3	–	–	–	–	6	–	18
Board of State Charities,	25	16	6	2	7	2	–	–	58
Town Almshouses, . .	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	13
Totals, ...	286	128	47	82	20	53	47	109	772

Leaving 1,397 children subject to visitation October 1, 1872, placed out from the institutions, and in the years as shown in the following table :—

TABLE No. 10.

	BOYS.				GIRLS.				Grand Total.
	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Total.	
Reform School—Pro., .	90	72	78	240	–	–	–	–	240
Place,	63	37	51	151	–	–	–	–	151
Nautical School, . .	14	21	57	92	–	–	–	–	92
Industrial School, .	–	–	–	–	38	28	43	109	109
Primary School, . .	153	59	69	281	97	24	20	141	422
Monson Almshouse, .	48	–	–	48	38	–	–	38	86
Bridgewater Almsh'se,	1	–	–	1	3	1	–	4	5
Tewksbury Almsh'se, .	4	1	–	5	1	2	–	3	8
Bd. of State Charities,	63	73	54	191	7	33	12	52	243
Town Almshouses, .	–	–	25	–	–	–	16	–	41
Totals, . . .	436	264	342	1,042	184	88	96	368	1,397

This shows a reduction of children at the commencement of this year 1872–3, of two hundred thirty-one (231) as com-

pared with last year. This reduction is largely in the older boys of the Reform and Nautical Schools, and of the state almshouses, who do not now put out children.

The only increase is in the Board of State Charity children, of whom a larger number are entered upon our lists for visitation the coming year than in any previous year.

The following table shows the percentage of behavior of the children from each institution or management, with aggregate percentage :—

TABLE No. 11.

	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Doing badly.	In reformatories.	In correctional institutions.	Returned.	Discharged.	Not found.	Absconded.	Unit.
Reform School, . .	65	4	7	1	4	6	4	6	3	100
Nautical School, . .	63	1	11	1	12	1	8	3	–	100
Industrial School, .	75	–	10	–	–	12	2	–	1	100
Primary School, . .	85	–	–	–	–	11	–	1	3	100
Monson Almshouse, .	92	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	100
Bridgewater Almsh'se,	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	100
Tewksbury Almshouse,	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	100
Bd. of State Charities,	89	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	5	100
Town Almshouses, .	92	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	2	100
Aggregate average, .	81	1	3	1	1	4	2	5	2	100

This branch of the business of the agency I have endeavored to exhibit quite fully, and with considerable detail, in the foregoing pages; the importance of the work demands a somewhat full statement of it. The facts concerning the condition and behavior of the wards of the State, in families, who have passed from immediate control after having been subjects of the discipline and teachings of its schools, or who have entered families through the agency of the Board of State Charities, under the authority of the courts, without intermediate residence in the institutions, are the data upon which opinions concerning the methods employed for the welfare and relief of children must rest, and from which action relating thereto can only safely proceed. I think the survey

is comprehensive enough and the statistics so accurate as to furnish reliable information. The work of visitation has considerable incidental value as one of statistics.

The review shows what results have followed the processes of the schools, and the influences of the family upon the vicious and dependent children, whom the Commonwealth has had in charge for a series of years, and sought to instruct and control by such methods. As it includes both vicious and dependent children, boys and girls, those that have gone out from each of the juvenile schools, those placed out in families direct from the courts, those indentured to strangers and those on probation with friends, the workings, results and value of the entire juvenile economy of the State can be observed therein. As each of the schools has, and deals with a distinct class of juveniles, the exhibit made is not a comparative one; not that of antagonistic systems, but of the several parts of one which are applied to all; and the Visiting Agency is the complement of the schools.

A gentleman prominently connected with a private juvenile establishment in this State, is reported to have said in a public address, that "our so-called reform schools turn out the biggest rascals of any institutions in the country"; that "there are but two juvenile reformatories in the land,—one in Michigan, and one in Halifax, N. S." It has also been averred, in a more general way, that private juvenile institutions are less expensive and more successful than are the public ones. Both the particular and the general statement referred to are incomplete and inaccurate. There are many reformatories, in fact as well as in name, in the land, among which may be included those of this State, and as big rascals have graduated from our colleges and seminaries as from our reform schools. It is not our province to introduce facts or figures concerning schools or institutions not of our own State; those appearing in the pages of this Report in reference to those of Massachusetts are a sufficient answer to the particular statement quoted above.

In regard to the more general remark about private and public institutions it may be observed that there are no data

by which a comparison can be made; that the material wrought upon in them is altogether different; that the connection of the child with private ones is generally brief, while the control of the State over its wards is for years, and is more complete and comprehensive in its character and purpose than the private institutions contemplate. These facts should be borne in mind: that private institutions, generally, only take very young children, usually only dependent ones and not the vicious; they receive only such as they please,—the attractive and promising; they do not, as a rule, undertake the education and training of them, but only their distribution into families far away; while the state institutions are compelled to receive all that come or are sent under the terms of the law, of all ages, up to seventeen years, both dependents and offenders, those defective in body and mind, as well as those that are sound and those that have proved uncontrollable in private institutions; authority over and care of them during minority is enjoined by law, and the obligations imposed cannot be severed at pleasure or loosely maintained. The business of the State with the child is not temporary custody; it is continued control, and not that alone; it is education and training. Private effort and the duty of the Commonwealth in behalf of dependent and wayward children, although operating by different methods and through different channels, are not antagonistic. Great good results from the organized labor of individuals in this vast field of work; but however much the volunteer effort of humane and benevolent persons may accomplish, the larger and more difficult task therein belongs to and is undertaken by the State.

In this connection reference to the percentage table (No. 11) of this chapter is invited, by which it will be seen that—

Sixty-three	(63)	per cent.	of Nautical	School	children,
Sixty-five	(65)	"	Reform	"	"
Seventy-five	(75)	"	Industrial	"	"
Eighty-five	(85)	"	Primary	"	"
Ninety-two	(92)	"	Monson Almshouse		"
Eighty-eight	(88)	"	Bridgwater	"	"

Seventy-seven (77) per cent. of Tewksbury Almshouse children.
Eighty-nine (89) per cent. of Board of State Charities children.
Ninety-two (92) " town almshouse "

and eighty-one per cent. of the entire number of the children under the care of the State outside of its institutions do well.

These separate and united results of the reformatory and charitable work of the State we deem highly satisfactory, and believe they are equal to any similar accomplishment elsewhere. They are the product of all agencies of the State, in which the "visitation" is an important factor, as it keeps alive and stimulates the growth of the good seed sown in the minds and hearts of the children in the schools after they have left them, and it affords them subsequent encouragement, opportunities and much general help which they need. It serves to continue whatever good work was begun in them, and points out and leads into new ways for personal improvement.

This official "visitation" involves much labor. More than fifty thousand miles were travelled by steam, by horse and on foot, in its performance; not only was each ward visited once during the year, as the law requires, but many were visited several times each; sometimes because convenient to do so, but generally because repeated visits were necessary for the interests of the child. As a rule the more frequent are visits the more beneficial, and in many cases frequency is essential.

The value of visitation is enhanced with each year's continuance by the same visitors who have been found competent. In the multiplicity of children and of persons having them in charge —in the diversity of their characters and situations, of their skill and tractability, the work of visitation requires acquaintance, experience and peculiar talent for its right performance. It cannot be entrusted to incompetent or unskilled persons lest it becomes a hindrance instead of help in the work of recovery and elevation, began in the children and now subject to the vicissitudes of life and the caprice of circumstances.

"Visitation" in exercise converts its purposes of benefit to the child and the Commonwealth into accomplishments. As an obligation it rests upon the State, which has no right to leave its wards in families to the chances of fortune or the fate of circumstances or without continued watchfulness. As a measure of economy it is profitable; as an agency of reform and advancement it is essential; the more thoroughly and judiciously it is employed the greater the benefit which will flow from it. We look back with satisfaction upon what it has done, and forward to its larger contribution to individual and public weal. The purpose of the law in the matter of visitation is sufficient, but experience may improve the administration of it.

The same visitors as named in my report last year—Messrs. Vassall, Fisk, Hull and Hart—were employed in the same districts as then assigned them. Mrs. M. B. Copeland has been selected as visitor to girls, and Mr. Vassall remains in charge of the visitation division of our work. All of these are entitled to credit for work satisfactorily performed.

Seeking out Suitable Persons to take Children.

The section of the Visiting Agency Act which names this duty also describes it and its purposes. The performance of this requirement of the statute accompanies the work of visitation and the general business of the office. In their round of visits, the visitors "seek out suitable persons who are willing to adopt, take charge of, educate and maintain children arrested for offences, committed to any state institution, abandoned or neglected;" and we also seek such persons among the applicants for children who appear at the several institutions and this agency,—they are generally more numerous than the children to be placed out,—by a careful investigation of their characters and homes, their purposes in applying and their fitness to assume the duties and obligations which attach to an individual care of the wards of the State.

The law evidently contemplates an extensive segregation of all classes of needy and wayward children and the "setting of the solitary in families." It aims to secure the best control

and management of the wards of the State that is possible. Those who suggested the method of the law must have had in view the fact that there are to be found persons who are willing to take children of the classes named, with benevolent design for their welfare, who, not offering their homes to the homeless and their goodness to the wayward, are nevertheless ready to give both when such boons are sought or opportunity for gift is afforded; and such persons are ever more desirable than those who offer themselves for their own advantage as guardians. True it is that many who come as applicants are worthy and fit to receive any child for whom we want a home; but those who take the children of poverty or offence, not having need of their services or not desiring advantage therefrom, are moved by better motives and higher considerations than those who are inclined to offer their care or support with the intent of personal gain.

The law not only contemplates the existence of such suitable persons having willingness, but it was designed to discover them. Its controlling method for so doing is investigation; and it is applied alike to those offering care and control of these classes of children as to those invited to give them. Its tests bring to view and acceptance, from both classes of persons, such ones as are wanted to assume the duties of adoption, education and maintenance in behalf of children arrested for offences, committed to any state institution, abandoned or neglected. To every person who received a child from the State during the year was this salient feature of "seeking out"—investigation—applied to determine their suitableness. The number of persons who received from the several institutions, or from the Board of State Charities, children for adoption, trial or indenture, was two hundred thirty-eight (238), while many others were found suitable who were not supplied on account of lack of children fit to enter into the relations designed. This statement has no reference to those who went out on probation, as all did from the Nautical, and many from the other, schools of the State.

INVESTIGATION PRECEDENT TO RELEASE OF CHILDREN, &c.

Under this head are included investigations upon applications for the release of children held in the several state schools, by the Board of State Charities, and of those in families; upon petitions for the adoption of children, referred from the probate courts; investigations of complaints by masters and children; of reports of abuse and improper places for the residence of children; and of a variety of cases which arise out of the many phases of life and situation among the unfortunate or vicious youths under the State control or involved in its juvenile economy.

It does not include the class of investigations discussed in the preceding chapter, nor those which belong to cases of juvenile offence arising upon complaints before the courts, which will be subsequently referred to. The duty to and authority for making these investigations is found in the several sections of the statute, which relate to the subjects under consideration. No child under State control by the terms of the law can be indentured, adopted or taken in charge of any person, or released or discharged, without a report of the Visiting Agent, in writing, made after investigation, has preceded such action; and hearing and inquiry concerning complaints of ill-treatment of children, of their improper location, and of the various incidents which affect them is enjoined by law.

These investigations must be judiciously made and sufficiently full and searching to bring out all the facts; for often important interests and sometimes personal reputations are involved therein, and upon them is generally based decisive action.

Our procedure in investigations is generally by a personal examination of the situation or location into which it is proposed to introduce, or from which remove, the child, or from whence complaint has arisen, or to which attention has been invited; by inquiry of candid and respectable persons concerning the characteristics and habits of the persons under review, and the influences of the place; by a patient hearing

of the wishes and proposals of the persons interested in the action sought as well as the statements of those involved in the inquisition being made.

These investigations develop abodes of wretchedness into which no child could go with moral or physical safety—fair homes into which one might be returned if a good degree of self-sustaining power has been wrought into the textures of character—good homes which would nurture and strengthen every good quality of mind or heart in the child, and make active every faculty for overcoming evil with good. They disclose bitter strifes, which arrayed in defamatory attitudes the heads and members of families, each against the other—the animosities of neighbors and the prejudices of communities; yet often the Christian aptitude which "thinketh no evil." They showed that some complaints of abuse were "baseless as the fabric of a dream," that in other cases facts were distorted and exaggerated, while others had foundation, and demanded immediate and effectual attention. Every case of ill-treatment or unfortunate situation receives early attention and radical treatment, and the purpose is to have all investigations thorough.

The reports of investigations are often lengthy; those made since the establishment of the Agency fill eight large volumes. During the year 1871–72 five hundred and sixteen investigations were made and reported.

The following tabular statement will show the facts:—

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

Special Investigations from October 1, 1871, to October 1, 1872.

	Favorable.	Unfavorable.	Total.
For release from State Reform School,	83	41	124
from State Nautical School,	46	10	56
from State Industrial School,	10	2	12
from State Primary School,	58	27	85
from House of Ref. for Juv. Offenders,	2	1	3
of children in families,	10	8	18
of children taken by Visiting Agent,	9	7	16
For adoption of children from State Almshouses,	8	3	11
Upon petitions for adoption before Probate Courts,	19	7	26
Of complaints of masters and children,	14*	10†	24
Of improper places,	–	–	10
Miscellaneous investigations, not included above,	–	–	131
Totals,	–	–	516

* True. † Untrue.

Attendance at the Courts, and Business Therein.

The work of the agency to be reported and partly described in this chapter relates wholly to juvenile offenders, or those charged with offence. It is—not to write comparatively—a very important and valuable branch of the business of the Visiting Agency. Other of its duties are the performance of the State's *obligations* to its wards,—such as pertain to guardianship and care, such as are animated by humane considerations and not undertaken as things profitable in a pecuniary sense. The *benefit* which the Commonwealth derives from the fulfilment of them is incidental, and comes from the lives improved and made productive by the discipline and instruction which the State has bestowed. This has a direct money value, and is in some degree a *policy* of prudence and economy, controlled by a defensive purpose to prevent the accessions of burdens and costs to the State; not, however, by a transfer of them to others, or an imposition of them elsewhere; but by such disposals of certain classes of juvenile offenders as avoids their residence and maintenance in the

state institutions. The State appears in the courts, by its Agent whenever complaints are brought against juveniles, as a *party in interest;* although the philanthropy of the proceeding is conspicuous in protecting the interests of the children, and in the opportunities it affords them. By attendance at the courts, and the performance of the duties of the law therein, the Visiting Agency each year has provided for many convicted children in ways suitable and salutary, with but little cost, other than by their commitment to state institutions for terms of years, where such children would have gone but for its presence and efforts; thereby saving to the State every year an expense much greater than the entire appropriation for this agency.

The transaction of the agency at the courts and with juvenile offenders are profitable in money-saving, but far more so in personal results and humane accomplishments. There are many boys and girls in Massachusetts to-day justly respected by all who know them, who respect themselves in the integrity of their self-support, who but for the friendship of the agency when they were offenders before the courts would now be criminal charges upon the State. Reference has been made to the money value of this branch of work, not to secure its preference on that account, but rather to mark a feature which distinguishes it from other work solely benevolent in its purposes; for we esteem philanthropy more profitable than monetary gains.

As this work of economy and benevolence and its methods are not well understood, and in some quarters not accepted as of desirable performance, it is proposed to restate the terms of the law and the application of them in practice.

Sections 8 and 10 of chapter 359, Acts of 1870, enumerate the duties and privileges of the Visiting Agency in connection with the courts.

Section 8 provides that "when complaint against any boy or girl" (under seventeen years of age) "for any offence is made or pending before a judge or commissioner, having jurisdiction, notice in writing thereof shall be given to said Agent, who by himself or an assistant, shall have an oppor-

tunity to investigate the case, attend the trial and protect the interest of, or otherwise provide for, such child."

Section 10, as amended by Act of 1871 is, "The judge or commissioner before whom a child is brought on any complaint aforesaid, upon request of said Agent may authorize the Board of State Charities to take and indenture or place in charge of any person or in the State Primary School,—or if the child prove unmanageable, to transfer and commit to the State Reform or Industrial Schools, subject to such conditions of sex and age as are now defined by law for admission to such school,—such child until he or she attains the age of twenty-one years, or for any less time." And said Board may provide for the maintenance of any such child so indentured or placed in charge of a person, in whole or in part, at a cost to the State not exceeding the average cost of the support of the children at the State Primary School.

It will be observed by section 8 that there is to be a notice to the Agent in all cases, and an opportunity to investigate them before the trial. The Agent or an assistant is to attend the trial, protect the interest of, or otherwise provide for the child. The time intervening between the issue of notice to the Agent and the trial is not generally more than one or two days, and very rarely more than three or four. The present facilities and experience of the agency enable it to appear prepared to proceed in the cases usually as soon as the court and other parties interested are ready; if an extension of time is necessary for a proper defence or a development of the facts, it is readily conceded. As the courts to which the children are first brought have and take final jurisdiction in nearly all the cases, it is but just that opportunity for investigations of them before trials should be given by law; the children and the State are entitled to all the time required for an investigation and presentation of the facts and circumstances relative to or affecting the cause in hearing, for the decision may involve the confinement or restraint of the child for years of its youthful life, and impose upon the State maintenance and control for an equal period; no commitment to a reformatory by a magistrate can be for less than four

years, and may be for fourteen. The longest time occupied in the consideration and disposal of juvenile cases in present practice is shorter than the average time with the proceedings of former law.

The investigations made are inquiries at all sources of information for pertinent facts and an examination of all the circumstances that induced or controlled the offence. They form the basis of plea and statement in favor of the child, and indicate the way in which he or she may be protected.

Our appearance at the court to protect the interest of the child is not in the character of an advocate to prevent the conviction of the child, and to secure acquittal in every case by a technical and subtle defence, but as a friend to bring about that action which will be for the interest of the child, whether it be acquittal, probation or commitment to an institution where educational and reformatory opportunities will accompany restraint. Under the term "or otherwise provide for the child," we hold that it is competent for the Visiting Agency to employ counsel and assistance in behalf of the child; such action, however, has never been taken; the phrase doubtless refers to the permissions of section 10, and was intended to give authority to provide such things as the privileges and duties of that section suggest.

Section 10, quoted above, permits a request by the Agent and an authorization by magistrates, the exercise of which has been productive of much good to children and of great saving to the State. The scope of them is large, and the permission which follows them exactly meets the wants and conditions of many cases, and allows a disposal of convicted children in ways which experience has amply justified.

First in order is the "request," then the authorization of the Board of State Charities to take and indenture, or place in charge of any person or in the State Primary School, such children as in the judgment of the court can be benefited by such action. These permissions are supplemented by the amendatory Act of 1871, which allows the transfer of children, who have been placed out under the provisions of sec-

tion 10, to the Reform or Industrial School, if they prove unmanageable in families or the Primary School.

The "request" is not preferred until after the case has been heard and a conviction reached, and it comes as an intimation of a better method than a commitment to a Reform School or incarceration in jail; or as a favorable means of escape from vicious and debasing surroundings when such are the cause of difficulty. If the request of the Visiting Agent is acceded to, the child is committed to the Board of State Charities by a mittimus for such term as the magistrates may elect, and the Agent employs such of the ways of disposal named as in his judgment the exigencies of the case demand, under such general or special sanction as the Board may permit. There has been no expenditure for the maintenance of children, as authorized in section 10, except that one or two bills for care and professional services in cases of extreme sickness have been paid.

In practice under the provisions of this section children committed to the Board of State Charities have been placed with their relatives and friends, with strangers, and in the Primary School, and in some instances have been allowed to act for themselves, under the immediate direction of the Visiting Agency. The children provided for in these ways are known with us as Board of State Charity children.

As previously remarked, the legislature of 1872 extended the jurisdiction in cases of juvenile offenders by permitting the designation of such number of justices of the peace in each county as trial justices for juvenile offenders as the public convenience may require. Under the authority of this legislation the number of magistrates has risen from eighteen (18) to forty-eight (48) during the year. Of course, by the increase of courts having such jurisdiction, the work of attendance at trials by the agency was increased, but thus far no addition to the force of the office has been made in consequence; the additional duties have been borne as labor added to previous large occupation.

With this extension of jurisdiction has arisen an apparent belief in the minds of some in the community, which is erro-

neous, that such designations are of trivial importance, that in the trial of juvenile offenders only juvenile jurisprudence is required; that in decisions in cases of children only the judgment of peers is needed. While the fact is, this class of magistrates have as large a jurisdiction as the superior court of Massachusetts, and greater facilities for disposal, and the cases brought before them require the consideration and judgment of the best judicial minds, because the defendants are juveniles, because the right action in such cases is not as readily perceived as in adult cases, and because decisions therein are most important in immediate and future results. With juvenile offenders there is probability of reform; with the adult criminal only the possibility of an intermission of overt acts.

During the year 1871–72, sixteen hundred twenty-seven (1,627) complaints against children were brought before the several magistrates in the State having jurisdiction, of which the Visiting Agent had notice; and the trials arising thereupon were attended from the agency. This number was an increase of one hundred sixty-four (164) cases over the number of last year, 1870-71.

Almost exactly two-fifths of the cases, six hundred forty-two (642), arose in Suffolk County, and more than four-fifths of all, or thirteen hundred eighty-nine (1,389) arose in the four counties of Suffolk, Middlesex, Essex and Worcester; one-twelfth, or one hundred thirty-six (136) were brought in the counties of Norfolk, Bristol, Plymouth, Barnstable and Dukes, and one-sixteenth, or one hundred two (102) in the counties of Hampden, Hampshire, Berkshire and Franklin. Out of three hundred forty-two (342) cities and towns of the Commonwealth, only one hundred twenty-seven (127) furnished cases for the courts; from two hundred fifteen (215) there were no complaints brought.

Nearly four-sevenths of the complaints were for offences against property. The number of boys arraigned was fifteen hundred thirty-eight (1,538); girls, eighty-nine (89). One-fifth of the children were of American parentage, four-fifths were of foreign parentage. A little more than one-fifth of

the children had good homes, nearly one-fifth had none, or very bad ones, and the remaining three-fifths had fair or medium homes.

Of the sixteen hundred twenty-seven (1,627) children complained of before the courts, twelve hundred seventy-seven (1,277) were convicted, two hundred eighty-seven (287) were discharged, thirty (30) were dismissed and twenty-six (26) failed to appear.

Of those convicted, twenty-nine (29) were sent to the Nautical School, one hundred two (102) to the Reform School, twenty (20) to the Industrial School, seventy-seven (77) to the city and county institutions, or two hundred twenty-eight (228) in all sent to reformatories and places of confinement. Four hundred thirty-three (433) paid fines, seventy-four (74) were taken by the Visiting Agent and twenty-six (26) by private institutions. Five hundred fourteen (514) were placed on probation.

There was a decrease of sixty-two (62) in commitments to State Reform Schools in the year 1871-72 from the number in the year 1870-71, and a decrease of commitments to all the institutions of thirty-nine (39), although the number of cases before the courts increased one hundred sixty-four (164) the past year.

The thought has sometimes been expressed, that the transactions of this agency interfere more seriously with the commitment of girls to the Industrial School than with commitment of boys to the Reform School. The following statement will show that the percentage of both convictions and commitments is greater in cases of girls than of boys, Less females are now brought before the courts, both adults and children, than formerly, and a decrease in the number of female inmates in all the institutions of this vicinity is remarked.

Number of boys arrested, ...	1,538
Number of boys convicted, ...	1,198
Percentage of convictions about	78
Percentage of commitments about	17

ATTENDANCE AT COURTS.

Number of girls arrested, ...	89
Number of girls convicted, ...	79
Percentage of convictions about	89
Percentage of commitments about	29
Percentage of boys committed to State Institutions about .	11
Percentage of girls committed to State Industrial School about	25

The facts, in greater detail, with many others of interest and importance, will appear in the following tables :—

Table showing Offences and number arrested for each Offence, arranged as per Ages.

AGES.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total.
Fornication,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2
Larceny,	3	11	24	26	60	64	101	84	108	115	66	7	1	670
Stubbornness,	–	1	5	2	7	9	19	17	16	27	19	4	–	126
Breaking and entering,	–	1	3	10	13	11	22	24	28	24	20	2	–	158
Assault and battery,	–	–	–	5	14	16	13	30	33	47	43	4	–	205
Malicious mischief,	2	1	4	3	8	20	28	26	21	12	23	–	–	148
Gaming Sunday,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	4
Present at gaming Sunday,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Disturbing public meeting,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	4
Larceny from person,	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	2	3	–	9
Obstructing railroad track,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Evading railroad fares,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
Robbing birds' nests,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Swindling,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Unlawful transportation of liquor,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Sale of liquor,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2
Liquor, intent to sell,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Vagrancy,	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	2	8	7	11	1	–	34
Violating Lord's Day,	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	5	5	10	5	–	–	31
Felonious assault,	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	2	1	3	1	–	–	12
Disturbing school,	–	–	1	1	–	1	4	5	2	1	–	–	–	15
Idle and disorderly,	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	3	6	4	–	–	17
Firing building,	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	9
Drunkenness,	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	2	8	3	13	–	–	29
Stealing a ride,	–	–	–	4	–	3	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	12
Burglary,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	5
Peddling without license,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1

ATTENDANCE AT COURTS.

Cruelty to animals,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	–	–	8
Appropriating money found,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Exposing person,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
Obtaining goods by false pretences,	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	3
Disturbing peace,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	7	9	8	3	–	30
Arson,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Lewd and lascivious,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	4
Trespass,	–	–	2	2	4	4	3	5	2	1	4	–	–	27
Runaway,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	4
Forgery,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2
Malicious injury to personal property,	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	4
Receiving stolen property,	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	6
Embezzlement,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2
Attempt to steal,	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	2	1	1	1	–	–	10
to pick pocket,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	3
to break and enter,	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	6
Setting bonfire,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	5
Till-tapping,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
Indecent assault,	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Common drunkard,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Totals,	6	16	47	60	119	144	206	217	255	286	244	26	1	1,627

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

Information concerning children placed on probation, discharged or fined.

1871-1872.

Probationers rearrested,		36
Of these there were—		
Discharged,	5	
Placed on probation,	8	
Committed to institutions,	17	
Fined,	6	
	—	36

Of those discharged on first complaint—

Rearrested,	19
Committed,	3

Of those fined on first complaint—

Rearrested,	20
Committed,	5

Arrested twice during the year,	72
Arrested three times during the year,	11

Sexes, October 1, 1871, to September 30, 1872.

Boys,	1,538	
Girls,	89	
	——	1,627

Whole number of nationalities ascertained, 1,338, to wit:—

Irish,	952;	American,	262,	1,214
English,	47;	African,	23,	70
French,	22;	German,	20,	42
Scotch,	7;	Dane,	1,	8
Italian,	1;	Portuguese,	1,	2
Jew,	1;	Swiss,	1,	2
Total,				1,338

ATTENDANCE AT COURTS.

Condition of homes—

Very bad, 238; None, 57,		295
Good, 331; Medium, 1,001,		1,332
Total,		1,627

Habits ascertained—

Fathers very intemperate,	144	
Mothers very intemperate,	50	
Both very intemperate,	77	
		271

Very many others use liquor, but not to constant excess; very many not asked.

Death.

Fathers dead,	253	
Mothers dead,	142	
Both,	65	
		460
Step-fathers,	54	
Step-mothers,	61	
		115

Sentences and Commitments.

Sentenced to State Reform School,	102	
Appealed successfully,	13	
		89
Sentenced to Nautical School,	29	
Probationers committed without new trial,	2	
		31
Appealed successfully,		1
		30

October 1, 1871, to September 30, 1872.

Number of towns in the State,	326	
Number of cities in the State,	16	
		342

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

Number of towns where arrests have been made, . .	111	
Number of cities where arrests have been made, . .	16	
		— 127
Number of towns where no arrests have been made, . .		215

One arrest each, towns and cities, ...	41	= 41
Two arrests each, " "	23	46
Three arrests each, " "	16	48
Four arrests each, " "	6	24
Five arrests each, " "	6	30
Six arrests each, " "	6	36
Seven arrests each, " "	4	28
Eight arrests each, " "	2	16
Nine arrests each, " "	1	9
Ten arrests each, " "	3	30
Eleven arrests each, " "	1	11
Twelve arrests each, " "	3	36
Fourteen arrests each, " "	1	14
Sixteen arrests each, " "	1	16
Eighteen arrests each, " "	1	18
Twenty arrests each, " "	2	40
Twenty-one arrests each, towns and cities, . .	1	21
Twenty-five arrests each, " "	1	25
Forty-two arrests each, " "	2	84
Forty-six arrests each, " "	1	46
Fifty-six arrests each, " "	1	56
Sixty-six arrests each, " "	1	66
One hundred ten arrests each, towns and cities, . .	1	110
One hundred thirty-nine arrests each, towns and cities,	1	139
Six hundred thirty-seven arrests each, " "	1	637
	127	1,627

Facts gleaned from the court records of the agency relative to *girls* arrested between October 1, 1871, and September 30, 1872.

Parents entirely unknown by them, ...	4
Parents both dead, ...	12
Fathers dead, ...	28
Mothers dead, ...	15

ATTENDANCE AT COURTS.

Parents separated,		5
Fathers absconded,		2
Parents both drunkards,	14	
Fathers drunkards,	4	
Mothers drunkards,	6	
	—	24
Step-mothers,		8
Step-fathers,		12
One parent in prison,		6
No homes,		19
Very bad homes,		32

Five girls have been taken from private institutions.

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

	Larceny.	Breaking and Entering.	Attempt at Breaking and Entering.	Assault and Battery.	Stubbornness.	Malicious Mischief.	Vagrancy.	Drunkenness.	Assault with Dangerous Weapon.	Idle and Disorderly.	Lewd and Lascivious.	Run Away.	Disturbing School.	Fornication.	Setting Bonfire.	Firing Building.	Receiving Stolen Goods.	Cruelty to Animals.
Suffolk County Probate,	44	74	4	3	25	4	–	–	5	3	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–
Boston Municipal,	100	–	–	62	–	17	3	12	–	4	1	–	1	1	5	–	–	1
Southern District Municipal,	60	–	–	10	5	14	3	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
Dorchester District Municipal,	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chelsea Police,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wm. J. Forsaith, T. J. J. O.,	39	20	2	11	12	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
P. S. Wheelock, T. J. J. O.,	12	–	–	2	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middlesex County Probate,	137	12	–	30	13	33	4	4	3	1	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	4
Nathan Crosby, T. J. J. O.,	12	–	–	5	2	7	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newton Morse, T. J. J. O.,	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parker L. Converse, T. J. J. O.,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Josiah Rutter, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Essex County Probate,	90	23	–	16	18	28	17	3	1	5	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1
James R. Newhall, T. J. J. O.,	3	11	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Worcester County Probate,	37	5	–	11	8	15	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–
Clark Jillson, T. J. J. O.,	4	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Hartley Williams, T. J. J. O.,	29	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
A. A. Putnam, T. J. J. O.,	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C. A. Dewey, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
T. K. Ware, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
J. W. White, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hampden County Probate,	9	–	–	5	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

ATTENDANCE AT COURTS.

James G. Allen, T. J. J. O.,	2	–	–	3	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
J. H. Morton, T. J. J. O.,	15	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hampshire County Probate,	5	4	–	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	1	–	–
Berkshire County Probate,	10	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Henry S. Briggs, T. J. J. O.,	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Franklin County Probate,	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bristol County Probate,	8	4	–	3	9	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
W. H. Fox, T. J. J. O.,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Alanson Borden, T. J. J. O.,	8	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norfolk County Probate,	11	5	–	15	4	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	1
E. C. Bumpus, T. J. J. O.,	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Charles H. Drew, T. J. J. O.,	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plymouth County Probate,	4	–	–	2	4	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
O. W. Soule, T. J. J. O.,	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
A. V. Mason, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dukes County Probate,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Barnstable County Probate,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,	670	158	6	205	126	148	34	29	12	17	4	4	15	2	5	9	6	8

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

	Obtaining Goods by False Pretences.	Attempt at Larceny.	Violation of Lord's Day.	Gaming on Lord's Day.	Present at Game on Lord's Day.	Stealing a Ride.	Placing Obstructions on a Railroad Track.	Indecent Exposure.	Appropriating Property Found.	Disturbing the Peace.	Malicious Injury to Property.	Disturbing Public Meeting.	Larceny from Person.	Attempt at Larceny from Person.	Burglary.	Peddling without License.	Forgery.	Unlawfully Receiving Liquor.
Suffolk County Probate,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–
Boston Municipal,	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Southern District Municipal,	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dorchester District Municipal.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chelsea Police,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wm. J. Forsaith, T. J. J. O.,	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
P. S. Wheelock, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middlesex County Probate,	2	3	15	–	–	1	–	1	–	16	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nathan Crosby, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newton Morse, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parker L. Converse, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Josiah Rutter, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Essex County Probate,	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1
James R. Newhall, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Worcester County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Clark Jillson, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hartley Williams, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
A. A. Putnam, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C. A. Dewey, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
T. K. Ware, T. J. J. O.,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
J. W. White, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hampden County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

ATTENDANCE AT COURTS.

James G. Allen, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
J. H. Morton, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Hampshire County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Berkshire County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Henry S. Briggs, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Franklin County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bristol County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
W. H. Fox, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Alanson Borden, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Norfolk County Probate,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
E. C. Bumpus, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Charles H. Drew, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plymouth County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
O. W. Soule, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
A. V. Mason, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dukes County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Barnstable County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,	3	10	31	1	4	12	1	2	1	30	4	4	9	3	5	1	2	1

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

	Arson.	Indecent Assault.	Till-Tapping.	Robbing Birds' Nests.	Sale of Liquor.	Keeping Liquor with Intent to Sell.	Common Drunkard.	Trespass.	Embezzlement.	Swindling.	Evading Railroad Fares.	Totals.	Nautical School.	Reform School.	Industrial School.	Board of State Charities.	House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders.	House of Industry.
Suffolk County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	173	11	17	2	7	–	1
Boston Municipal,	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	225	–	–	–	2	25	20
Southern District Municipal,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	108	–	–	–	1	5	–
Dorchester District Municipal,	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chelsea Police,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wm. J. Forsaith, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	97	–	12	1	1	6	3
P. S. Wheelock, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	22	–	–	1	1	1	–
Middlesex County Probate,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	288	5	21	3	12	–	–
Nathan Crosby, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	1	–	–
Newton Morse, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	13	–	2	–	–	–	–
Parker L. Converse, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Josiah Rutter, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Essex County Probate,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	218	5	8	6	14	–	–
James R. Newhall, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	2	–	1	–	–
Worcester County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	99	2	10	2	4	–	–
Clark Jillson, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	2	–	–	–	–
Hartley Williams, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–	4	–	–	–	–
A. A. Putnam, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
C. A. Dewey, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	–
T. K. Ware, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
J. W. White, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Hampden County Probate.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	1	2	–	9	–	–

ATTENDANCE AT COURTS.

James G. Allen, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	2	2	1	–	–
J. H. Morton, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	19	–	1	–	–	–	–
Hampshire County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	1	–	–	5	–	–
Berkshire County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	18	–	2	–	4	–	–
Henry S. Briggs, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	–	–	–	–
Franklin County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–
Bristol County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	2	5	1	2	–	–
W. H. Fox, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Alanson Borden, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	1	–	–	–	–
Norfolk County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	53	1	3	1	3	–	–
E. C. Bumpus, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Charles H. Drew, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	–	–	–
Plymouth County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	1	–	4	–	–
O. W. Soule, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
A. V. Mason, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dukes County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–
Barnstable County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–
Totals,	2	4	2	1	2	1	1	27	2	1	2	1,627	29	102	20	74	37	24

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

	Common Jail.	House of Correction.	Lowell House of Reform n for Juvenile Offenders.	Plummer Farm School.	Convicted, taken by Private Institution.	Fined.	Fine and Costs.	Costs.	Runaway, Returned to Institution.	Probation.	Discharged.	Dismissed.	Sent Home, out of State.	Failed to Appear, not Tried.	Bound over to Superior Court.	Cambridge Workhouse.	Sent to Probate Court.	Totals.
Suffolk County Probate,	–	–	–	–	8	1	1	4	1	97	19	3	–	–	1	–	–	173
Boston Municipal,	2	2	–	–	3	24	48	7	–	53	34	3	–	–	1	–	1	225
Southern District Municipal,	1	–	–	–	1	11	16	6	–	40	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	108
Dorchester District Municipal,	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	2	–	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
Chelsea Police,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Wm. J. Forsaith, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	–	46	15	3	–	–	–	–	–	97
P. S. Wheelock, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	5	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	22
Middlesex County Probate,	–	–	1	–	8	1	51	40	–	86	41	10	1	7	–	1	–	288
Nathan Crosby, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	2	–	–	–	12	5	–	9	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	33
Newton Morse, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	13
Parker L. Converse, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Josiah Rutter, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Essex County Probate,	–	–	–	4	2	1	1	12	–	111	48	2	–	4	–	–	–	218
James R. Newhall, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	16
Worcester County Probate,	–	2	–	–	–	–	24	15	–	16	17	1	–	6	–	–	–	99
Clark Jillson, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
Hartley Williams, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	1	14	9	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	35
A. A. Putnam, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
C. A. Dewey, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
T. K. Ware, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
J. W. White, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Hampden County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	21

ATTENDANCE AT COURTS.

James G. Allen, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	11
J. H. Morton, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
Hampshire County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	17	1	–	–	–	–	–	25
Berkshire County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	3	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	18
Henry S. Briggs, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	5
Franklin County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Bristol County Probate,	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	11	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	28
W. H. Fox, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Alanson Borden, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	12	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
Norfolk County Probate,	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	13	–	13	11	1	–	–	1	–	–	53
E. C. Bumpus, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	6
Charles H. Drew, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Plymouth County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	12
O. W. Soule, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
A. V Mason, T. J. J. O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Dukes County Probate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Barnstable County Probate.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Totals,	3	5	3	4	26	49	226	158	2	514	287	30	2	26	4	1	1	1,627

REPORT OF THE STATE VISITING AGENT.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of convictions,			1,277
Sentences.			
State Nautical School,	29		
State Reform School,	102		
State Industrial School,	20		
City and County Institutions,	77		
		228	
Money Penalty paid,		433	
Committed to Board of State Charities,	74		
Taken by Private Institutions,	26		
		100	
Probation,	514		
Sent home out of the State,	2		
		516	
Total,			1,277
Total number of cases,			1,627
Sentenced,		1,277	
Discharged,		287	
Dismissed,		30	
Failed to appear,		26	
Bound over to Superior Court,		4	
Transferred to Probate Court,		1	
Returned to Institution,		2	
			1,627
Cases by Counties.			
Suffolk,		642	
Middlesex,		338	
Essex,		234	
Worcester,		175	
Norfolk,		67	
Hampden,		51	
Bristol,		48	
Hampshire,		25	
Berkshire,		23	
Plymouth,		16	
Franklin,		3	
Barnstable,		3	
Dukes,		2	
			1,627
Increase of Cases over 1870–71,			164
Decrease in number of commitments to State Reform Schools,			62
Decrease of Commitments to all Institutions,			39

The foregoing facts and figures in relation to juvenile offences and offenders will repay perusal and careful consideration, as they show from whence complaints arose, the character of the offences alleged, to some extent the causes which lead to the commitment of them, and the ways in which the offenders were treated and disposed of.

It will be observed that but a few more than one-third of the cities and towns of the State were represented before the courts by juvenile offenders; that eleven cities and one town furnished three-fourths of all the cases brought; that of offences, thieving in all its ways was largest in number; that assaults, malicious mischief and stubbornness were respectively next in numbers; and that the deficiencies and debaucheries of homes prominently appear in the statistics. It will be further observed that the number of complaints brought before the courts was larger in the year 1871–2 than in the year previous, that the number of convictions was greater, the number of commitments to state and other institutions less, the number taken by the Visiting Agency less, the number put on probation and the number fined greater than in the year previous, 1870–71.

The diminution of commitments to reformatories was due to the operations of the Visiting Agency, and the employment, by the magistrates, of the other ways for the disposal of juvenile offenders which the present law permits. How the law and the agency proceeds in changing the direction of convicted children from the reformatories to private households for control and support has been previously shown, and those ways—with their economy of expense—which give sufficient discipline, instruction and the means of self-support to a certain class of offenders, without their incarceration, need not be restated here; the diminution of commitments appears as one of the results of such action, attained in pursuance of the same purpose—reform of offenders—which actuates the policy of the state schools and makes them so successful.

The reduction in the number of children taken by the Visiting Agency is in part due to the falling off of complaints for stubbornness, and partly to the procurement of probation

for a larger number than formerly. Before the establishment of the agency, and in its earlier days, many complaints for stubbornness and disobedience were brought before the courts; under these terms came the cases which arose from domestic infelicities, parental unfitness, for the convenience and in the interest of the complainants, rather than for the well-being of the children. The investigations of the agency and the presence of the Agent at the courts now deters them from bringing such complaints; and when any such are brought, the complainants are sometimes, upon reference to the agency, persuaded to make provision themselves for the children after the law and the scope of its power is explained and the duty of parental control is announced and insisted upon.

From the class of children arraigned for stubbornness generally came those who were placed under the care of the Board of State Charities and provided for by the Visiting Agency in families; and since this class of complaints has diminished the number taken by the Visiting Agency has lessened. The policy of probation, with friends, as supplemented with visitation by the agency, has also provided for some such children as were formerly committed to the Board of State Charities, for residence in households not their own.

The increase of the number of probationers is due to the success of the policy of probation in the past, in cases of light and first offences, and to the frequent urgency of it by the agency upon the consideration of the courts. Our methods of dealing with probationers were fully explained in my report of last year. They are, in a word: assistance to them in well-doing by acts of encouragement, by watchfulness over them, by visits to them by and personal reports from them at the office, whenever practical; they are made to realize that they are under a friendly surveillance. During the year 1870–71 four hundred fifty-six (456) juvenile offenders were put on probation by the several courts; of those, only thirty-nine (39) were re-arrested. During the year now in review five hundred fourteen (514) were placed on probation; of these but thirty-six (36) have been re-arrested, and only seventeen

of the thirty-six were subsequently committed to institutions.

The increase of punishments by money penalty was considerable during the year. It was most largely so in the counties where the new magistrates are most numerous, and in cases of larceny—such as fruit-stealing—when it was supposed desirable that both parent and child should be made to feel the pressure of the law, and to realize that crime was costly.

It is evident from the statistics of these pages, and from a consideration of the places from whence offenders come, of the influences which surround them and from the character of the offences committed, that poverty, overcrowded and incommodious dwelling-places, neglect, intemperance and ignorance are leading causes in the production of juvenile offenders in Massachusetts as well as elsewhere.

To our own view poverty seems the leading cause of vice in children; it compels crowded and incommodious dwelling, and from it results neglect, intemperance and ignorance. It has been said "that pauperism and crime are connected with each other, not only because they are analogous corruptions of the moral nature of man, but because they act and re-act on each other as mutual cause and effect." Stealing heads the list of offences in our calendar of juvenile crime. To the children of poverty is often presented for their choice the alternative, "either to steal or starve," and "it is not human nature quietly to submit to the latter, while the former means of deliverance is within reach." Many are driven by the constant pressure of want to almost daily repeated criminal acts, while some, well-taught and otherwise respectable persons, are compelled by the stress of accidental or temporary poverty to alleviate their circumstances by theft; and thus there comes for the law's action the habitual thief whose appearance awakens no interest, and him towards whom sympathy goes out, because his mien indicates that an exceptional act of wrong-doing has marred an otherwise fair record.

The personal necessities of children are not their only compulsions to crime; the necessities of parents also compel and sometimes they are forced by their parents or those with

whom they live to the commission of crime, in order that their appetites and lusts may be gratified. It may not be often that children are taught to steal by their parents or guardians, but they frequently learn to do so from the demands of the family necessity. Its wants send the children to the wharves and to the buildings being erected or torn down, to pick up chips and wood; to the houses of the better provided, to beg food; to the streets to gather rags and junk; and they not having the moral intelligence which distinguishes in such pursuits between lawful and unlawful possession, readily and without knowledge pass the bound that divides honest getting from stealing, and thus they contract the habit of taking whatever their wants demand, if exposed to sight or seizure.

Their thieving habits and practices, which personal and parental necessities often create, are stimulated by certain temptations which may be referred to here as they exist in our communities and enter into the causes of juvenile offence in our midst; children are tempted to steal in Massachusetts as well as elsewhere by the exposure of goods, especially fruits, &c., outside of shop-doors and windows and upon the sidewalks. Says Samuel Phillips Day, in his work on juvenile crime and its causes:—

"The modern practice of exposing goods for sale at shop-doors offers a strong inducement to juvenile crime. Infants of not more than three or four years of age are thus early schooled to dishonesty, it may be with hope of obtaining no greater reward than a half-penny or a cake, while few suspect that their depredations are the result of their inadvertance: 'Thus bad begins, and worse remains behind.' It is highly reprehensible and immoral for any one to place a stumbling-block in the path of others whereby they may fall into crime, but the evil is considerably aggravated when instead of an individual, society is the transgressor, and when the tempted belong to a class whose strong physical necessities and deficient moral power and feeling, render them peculiarly liable to violate the law with regard to private property.'"

The recorder of Birmingham had the following question put to him when before a committee of the House of Commons:

"'Do you conceive the exposure of property, and the unnecessary

exposure of property, is to be looked upon as a cause of crime?' To which he replied—'A very potent cause of crime, especially of juvenile crime, and I speak from actual experience; a very large percentage of all the thefts committed in Birmingham are thefts of property exposed at the doors of shops for the purpose of attracting the attention of customers; and I very much doubt whether, in the state of moral ignorance in which a large portion of our juvenile population unfortunately is, whether a temptation of this kind does not arise—that they hardly recognize objects put in this dangerous position as belonging to the real owners; whether they do not consider them something in the nature of waifs and strays which it is not quite so wicked to take hold of as if the property were under better control.'"

These remarks are doubtless more true in England, where they were uttered, than here; yet we are constrained to the belief that they, to a considerable extent, hold good in our large cities.

Children are also tempted to steal by the inducements offered by the receivers of stolen property and by the pecuniary considerations which traffickers in junk, &c., offer.

I am of opinion that incommodious and poor dwelling-places affect girls more unfavorably than boys, and that the rental cost of suitable rooms in Boston for young women is proportionately so much greater than the legitimate earnings of most of them, that they are compelled to abide in unsuitable ones, and in dangerous quarters, or receive the wages of sin to meet the expenses of better shelter.

No statement in these pages is needed to show that intemperance, ignorance and neglect are causes of juvenile crime, and we cannot even refer to the many other less prominent causes.

The policy of the law and the agency in relation to juvenile offenders, is esteemed by some, as one of unwise leniency and benevolence, and the whole reformatory economy of the State is sometimes challenged as having too little severity, and it is held by some that a greater degree of punishment than now employed is needed as a just retribution for offence and as a deterrent to offenders. We have shown that

the results of the operation of the present law are satisfactory and salutary. We also believe the theory of the law was deduced from established truths, and that its attribute of mercy fully accords with progressive and enlightened sentiments and opinions. Says Prof. Timothy Walker, in his lecture on crime and punishment:—

"It is hardly a metaphor to say that the ancient codes were written in blood, whereas the characteristics of modern criminal jurisprudence are mildness, compassion and benevolence. In a word, humanity has kept even pace with the progress of civilization. In their anxiety to protect the life, liberty and property of the whole community from aggression, legislators have ceased to be altogether unmindful of the life, liberty and happiness of the offenders themselves. The divine attribute of mercy has been brought to temper justice, and sanguinary laws are found to be as unnecessary as they are hateful. In this country, at the present moment, we can hardly perceive a trace of that fierce and savage spirit which dictated the ancient penal codes."

Again he says—

"The grand problem in criminal legislation is to preserve the peace and order of society with the least possible exercise of severity." "All punishment is in itself an evil; but as disobedience of the laws is a still greater evil, there is a point beyond which humanity cannot safely go"—that the "better the government becomes the fewer will be the occasions of punishing transgressions."

An examination of the present juvenile-offender law of Massachusetts will convince even the doubtful that its letter and spirit are just and wise, not in advance of the humanity and civilization of the age, having only the characteristics which the eminent writer, quoted above, describes as belonging to modern criminal jurisprudence. The results of the administration of the law—a reduction of the number of children held and supported as criminals, the recovery of many from the ways of evil without their incarceration and maintenance in institutions with as great a percentage of good

behavior among children and youth in the communities as ever before—are so practical as to relieve it from the semblance of a theory incorrect in conception, costly in exercise and barren in accomplishment.

In order to show the facts and conclusions of this agency in reference to juvenile offence and offenders in the light of the opinions, judgment and data of those whose knowledge and experience convey confidence and respect relative to the causes of juvenile offence, and the best methods of dealing with juvenile offenders, I introduce several answers received in reply to a series of questions addressed to the chiefs of police and city marshals in our State. Those here quoted were from Fall River, Charlestown, Lowell, Lawrence and New Bedford; they, however, do not appear in this order. The answers given, in the main express the opinions of many other like officers in the State. There is great unanimity of opinion in regard to the desirableness and value of local truant schools as preventive means, the belief being quite general that habitual truancy leads almost always to juvenile criminality. Officers say in the absence of truant schools to which such delinquents could be sent, they are obliged to let them pass without arrest until they commit larceny or some offence which will open the door of the State Reform School to them, or bring them within the jurisdiction of the magistrates who deal with juvenile offenders. It may be remarked here that truancy is a violation of the educational laws of the State, and only becomes an offence of which the courts have cognizance where the state law is given vitality by a town by-law or city ordinance, and it is excluded from the notice of the Visiting Agency; dealing with truants being a local matter with which we have nothing to do, and action in reference to them is neither helped nor hindered by the Visiting Agency. I am of opinion that technical truancy, especially in our larger cities, is compelled or promoted by the stress of poverty.

First Question.

From what classes do juvenile offenders mostly come?

Answers.

1. "Juvenile offenders are mostly from the poor and uneducated classes, both foreign and native, but mostly from the former."

2. "Majority from the lower class of Irish."

3. "Mostly from families who over-indulge, or greatly neglect their children."

4. "From children of foreign birth or extraction, almost invariably."

5. "From the laboring classes, and in our city almost exclusively from the operative class that are employed in the cotton mills—either foreign, or the children of foreign parents."

Second Question.

From what causes do juvenile offences arise?

Answers.

1. "Juvenile offences arise from sparsity of means at home to gratify desires created by associations and observation."

2. "Drunken parents, poverty and destitution."

3. "From over-indulgence or want of proper training, and neglect of children, when young, by parents."

4. "From a lack of parental discipline and control."

5. "From insufficient parental care and government while very young, together with the bad influences by which they are surrounded, it very often being the case that both parents are away from home at work all day, and the care of the young children is delegated to a superannuated grandmother, or some neighbor who is a little better situated, and the only time the parents see their children is in the morning before going to their work, and after getting through their labors for the day, and then being so fatigued, both in body and mind, they have but little time, and perhaps less inclination to instil into the minds of their offspring, any ideas of morality or discipline."

Third Question.

What are the first public manifestations of a wayward course among children?

Answers.

1. "The first public manifestations of a wayward course are a disregard of the Sabbath and parental instruction."

2. "Truancy, hanging about public places, day and evening, and petty larceny."

3. "Disobedience to parents and teachers, playing truant from school, and roaming about the streets without proper restraint, resulting in petty larceny and other crimes."

4. "Truancy from school and disobedience of its rules."

5. "Truancy, running the streets nights, sabbath-breaking and petty thieving."

Fourth Question.

What, in your opinion, are the best means for preventing juvenile offence?

Answers.

1. "To prevent juvenile offences, education and a knowledge of their responsibility to God are the best means."

2. "To questions 4 and 5. Local reformatory institutions and truant schools, under the immediate control of the city authorities."

3. "Good, wholesome, parental discipline, and careful training, affording the child plenty of harmless amusement under proper restraint, and rewarding meritorious acts."

4. "The answer to the second question involves this, viz.: A firm and judicious exercise of parental discipline and a more extended use of truant schools."

5. "In my opinion, the foundation of all juvenile offence against the law is attributable to the neglect of parents to instil into the minds of their offspring when very young, the necessary lessons of morality and virtue, and if parents could be made to see the almost certainty of their children committing offences against the laws by their neglect of early training, it would in a great degree prevent crime among juveniles. Also local reformatories under strict though kind discipline (looking always to the welfare of the child), to which juvenile offenders could be committed without too much legal formality, would in my opinion prove a great preventive against crime among juveniles."

Fifth Question.

What are the best methods of restraining juvenile offenders, and in what way can they best be dealt with?

Answers.

1. "To restrain juvenile offenders, indeterminate sentences for

first offences, and short confinement without companionship for second offences, are the best means."

3. "Kindness, gentle reproof, and a firm enforcement of all requirements of those having them in charge."

4. "If admonition and persuasion of parents and officers fail, we are decidedly in favor of sending them to a truant school similar to the one at Lowell."

5. "If offenders against the laws could be made to understand and realize that when they commit a crime or misdemeanor they will be detected and certainly committed to some reformatory, if only for a very short term, it would in my opinion have a restraining influence on juveniles. But where an offender is arrested and brought before a magistrate and a simple rebuke or reprimand administered to him, and again turned loose upon the community, with a promise, extracted from him by the situation, that he will do better in future, is, in my judgment, labor lost; for the offender goes again among his comrades and they all congratulate themselves with what ease they can elude the clutches of the law—a few tears, some good promises of reform to the magistrate, and they are free to commit the same offence again."

Sixth Question.

What is your opinion of the value of Reform Schools and the reformatory processes which present laws contemplate?

Answers.

1. "Reform Schools are of great benefit to those under the age of thirteen years when committed, but of little benefit to those older when committed, except as age and experience teach."

2. "I have not a favorable opinion of Reform Schools as at present established; too many are brought together; good, bad and indifferent are huddled together, where the young in crime learn all the tricks of the older and more debased, which could be obviated by a local institution; with a state institution where the more hardened could be kept until reformed, or until twenty-one years of age."

3. "Restraint, while under sentence, without permanent improvement, in most cases."

4. "We believe that it is better that children under thirteen years of age should, when sent to reformatory institutions, be separated from those older, in order that they may be in a measure

removed from their influence. Those who have formed the habit of stealing we would have sent to the State Reform School."

5. "I have not a very exalted opinion of the reformatory process of the State Reform School. My reasons are, that juvenile offenders of all ages up to seventeen years of age, and from all sections of the Commonwealth, are here brought together into close communion, as it were; boys of one section mingle and converse with boys from other sections; they compare notes and probably each imparts to the other his experience and methods of committing offences against the laws, and the great amount of information that they can impart to each other, renders the school, in my opinion, a questionable place for reformation."

Seventh Question.

What per cent. of the juvenile offenders sent to the Reform Schools of this State are reformed, according to the data you have; or in your judgment?

Answers.

1. "I have no data, only a knowledge of several parties who have been committed. Question 6 is answer to this."

2. "The per cent. of juveniles reformed in our Reform Schools is small (with the exception of the State Industrial School), I should think not more than twenty-five per cent."

3. "I have no correct data, but think the per cent. quite small."

4. "From the State Reform School about twenty per cent.; of those sent to Lowell for truancy about eighty per cent."

5. "According to my limited knowledge of the subject, the percentage of reformed juvenile offenders discharged from the State Reform School is very small. I do not call to mind a single instance from among the youth that have been sent to that institution from this place since I have been in this office, where a permanent reformation has been effected."

Eighth Question.

What is the value of punishment in correcting and preventing juvenile offence?

Answers.

1. "The value of punishment to prevent juvenile offence depends

upon the age of the offender. The young offender has greater fear of punishment than the older."

2. "The value of punishment in correcting and preventing juvenile offences, is according to the mode of punishment and the subject upon which it is exercised; in all extreme cases, in my judgment, restraint in a proper place would be productive of the most good."

3. "I think the prevention to others is more effective than the cure to those arrested."

4. "If the punishment is corporeal we think it of little value, but would rely upon the fear of a sentence to a Truant or Reform School as a preventive."

5. "My experience is too limited in regard to the value of punishment in correcting and preventing juvenile offence, to give an opinion that would be of value, but I will say this: that the uncertainty of an offender being punished for an offence committed against the law, renders the punishment that has been inflicted upon the very few of the whole number that have been arrested in this city, of comparatively little value in the correction or prevention of juvenile offence."

Ninth Question.

Would a Truant School in your city diminish the cases of juvenile offence?

Answers.

1. "A Truant School in a city wholly disconnected from other institutions of confinement, and properly managed, would diminish juvenile offence."

2. "A Truant School would probably have a good effect in preventing juvenile offences."

3. "We have one in our city, and I think its influence is salutary."

4. "We think not, as it has been tried in the past, but believe one a distance of fifteen miles or more, so as to prevent the frequent visit of parents, would be beneficial in a great degree."

5. "I think if a Truant School was established in this city and under good management, it would exert a good influence, and be the means of diminishing juvenile offences here."

Tenth Question.

Would County Reformatories be likely to bring better results than a State one, equally well officered and managed?

Answers.

1. "I think State Reformatories produce better results than County Reformatories would."

2. "County Reformatories would be likely to bring better results; as there would not be so many brought together, those in charge would be likely to understand the character of each much better."

3. "I think they would if so arranged that the inmates could be learned some trade or be kept at some useful employment, as the number together would be lessened."

4. "We think they would, decidedly."

5. "County Reformatories well officered and managed would, in my opinion, accomplish better results in reforming juvenile offenders than the present system, as the number that would be confined at such an institution would be comparatively small, and the same facilities for communication with offenders from different sections of the State would be in a great measure avoided, thus restricting the bad influence that might be brought to bear upon a young mind that is perhaps naturally inclined to do evil, to the narrowest practicable limit."

Eleventh Question.

What, in your judgment, is the comparative value of terminate and indeterminate sentences, in cases of juvenile offenders?

Answers.

1. "Is answered by question 5."

2. "Indeterminate sentences would probably be productive of the most good. A boy under an indeterminate sentence would be more likely to put himself on his good behavior with the incentive he would have to obtain pardon or leave of absence.

3. "In most cases long sentences have the most desirable effect, and pardons should never be granted, except for very strong reasons. I think the effect is very pernicious, both to those pardoned and to those who are not."

4. "We think the time of sentence should be long enough for the formation of correct habits and then left indeterminate."

5. "The relative value of terminate and indeterminate sentences in cases of juvenile offences is not clear to my mind with my limited experience of observation, there are so many things that should be taken into account; the age, offence, habits, disposition, and

influences by which the offender has been surrounded would, in my judgment, make any opinion of mine of very little practicable value, but as a rule I would favor indeterminate sentences coupled with discretionary power to place the offender on probation when the time arrived that such leniency would be for the child's good."

We have given the above opinions and statements a place in these pages without reference to their conformity to our own data and views. They are from gentlemen qualified to write upon the subjects to which they relate, and are entitled to full consideration. As the statements of this Report are made from observations of a wider range than any or all of those together, it may be fair to claim in any instance of difference greater weight for our facts and views than for those of even such experienced gentlemen as we have quoted; and whenever the opinions of all unite, they should be accepted as somewhat authoritative.

In closing this chapter upon the business of the agency at the courts, it is not necessary, in view of what has been written herein, and of what has appeared in former reports, to write now of things done, or results achieved; those facilities, occurrences and facts belonging to the law, and its administration, may be stated as items of credit. The methods of the present law are more speedy and considerate, and less costly, than those of any former statute. The State Nautical School, with its two ships, maintained at an annual cost of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), has been dismissed from the service; the remaining reformatories have less inmates than when the agency began its operations; there are nearly three hundred less children in state institutions now than three years ago, and the percentage of bad behavior among children in the communities is not greater than in former times.

The court-work of the agency has been, during the year, under the special charge of B. Berkley Johnson, who has given to its duties, intelligent judgment and prompt action.

Children supported by Cities and Towns.

An amendment of chapter 370, Acts of 1871, in reference to children supported by cities and towns, made by the legis-

lature of the present year, has been referred to in the introductory remarks of this Report.

It does not affect the requirement for the semi-annual returns to the Visiting Agent, by overseers of the poor, concerning minor children over four years old supported by cities and towns, with such information therein as the Board of State Charities may prescribe. The information sought the past year was the same as cited in my report for 1870–71. A less number of returns were received during the year now closed than in the year previous, and a much smaller number of children were referred to therein. Two hundred thirty-eight (238) cities and towns reported last year, one hundred ninety-seven (197) this year. The number of children reported last year was five hundred eight (508), this year two hundred seventy-three (273). Those placed out in families by the overseers of the poor have been visited during the year from this agency, as required by law, and a report of such visitation appears in the chapter on "Visitation."

The absence of reports from so many places impairs the data concerning this class of children for reference or suggestion.

The following tabular statements show the facts as reported:—

RETURNS OF MINORS SUPPORTED BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

Number of towns and cities in the State, . . .		342
" " " reporting, ...	197	
" " " not reporting, . . .	145	
	—	342
" " " reporting children under care, ...	104	
" " " reporting no children under care, ...	93	
	—	197
" children reported under control, . . .		273
" " " in families, . . .	101	
" " " in almshouses, . . .	172	
	—	273

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Number of children reported able to labor, . . .	163	
" " " defective in body, . .	32	
" " " " in mind, . .	27	
" " " otherwise incapable of labor, ...	51	
	—	273
" " males, ...	163	
" " females, ...	110	
	—	273
" " having parents, ...	225	
" " without parents, ...	48	
	—	273
" " placed in homes during the year, .	95	

Adoption of Children.

The amendatory Act of 1872, chapter 311, so completely changed the character and text of the Act of 1871, chapter 310, that but little action for this agency now arises in relation to the adoption of children. I have referred in another part of this Report, to the great and disadvantageous change which the Act of 1872 wrought in the previous well-drawn and desirable statute. I remark again here, that the change left without adequate protection, in the matter of adoption, that class of children who most need it, and without oversight and due responsibility the acts of persons and institutions that should most certainly come under official cognizance.

During the year thirty-four (34) applications for adoption were made upon petitions to the judges of probate courts, which came before this agency for investigation and consent; most of them in the time intervening between October 1, 1871, and May 3, 1872, when the amendatory Act became a law. The examinations made precedent to consent or non-consent ascertained sufficient of the personal histories of the children referred to, and of their parents, and information concerning the petitioners, to afford material for proper action.

In the thirty-four (34) cases presented, consent was given in thirty-two (32) and withheld in two (2) cases.

CORRESPONDENCE, PERSONS EMPLOYED, EXPENSES, &c.

The correspondence of the year was five thousand nine hundred seventy-six (5,976) communications received and five thousand one hundred ten (5,110) written.

There were employed, beside the Agent, throughout the year, eight persons, and during the latter part nine, the last being an increase in force made necessary by the legislation which made the visitation of girls placed out from the Industrial School a duty wholly belonging to the agency. It, however, only changed the employment from the joint control of the school and agency to that of the agency alone, and did not increase the number of persons in the employ of the State.

The clerical work of the agency fully occupied the time of Mr. H. A. Smith, Miss M. B. Hobbs and Mrs. J. L. Thomas, as during the year previous. They each gave an acceptable performance of all their duties.

The expenses of the agency are presented herewith in an itemized form :—

October 1, 1871, to October 1, 1872.

Salaries,	$12,136 00
Travelling expenses,	1,490 07
Transportation, subsistence and clothing children,	589 45
Books, paper, stationery,	469 77
Telegrams, express, postage,	109 65
Medical and burial expenses,	132 00
Miscellaneous,	66 59
Total,	$14,993 53

RECAPITULATION.

In the following summary the prominent facts of the agency and related matters, for two and three years, appear in a succinct and comparative form, with a view to ready reference and use :—

In institutions, September 30, 1869,	1,008
institutions, September 30, 1870,	952

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In institutions, September 30, 1871,	902
institutions, September 30, 1872,	716
Admitted to Primary School, 1870,	245
to Primary School, 1871,	192
to Primary School, 1872,	230
Committed to reformatories, 1869,	368
to reformatories, 1870,	250
to reformatories, 1871,	229
to reformatories, 1872,	115
Returned from places and escaped, 1870,	130
from places and escaped, 1871,	177
from places and escaped, 1872,	163
Released on probation or discharged, 1871,	203
on probation or discharged, 1872,	231
on indenture or wages, 1871,	371
on indenture or wages, 1872,	287
Cases before courts, 1871,	1,463
before courts, 1872,	1,627
Placed on probation, 1871,	456
on probation, 1872,	514
Convictions, 1871,	1,167
1872,	1,277
Daily arraignment, 1871,	$4\frac{2}{3}$
arraignment, 1872,	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Children subject to visitation, August, 1869,	2,316
subject to visitation, October 1, 1870,	1,556
subject to visitation, October 1, 1871,	1,628
subject to visitation, October 1, 1872,	1,397
Communications received, 1871,	6,439
received, 1872,	5,976
written, 1871,	5,316
written, 1872,	5,110
Adoption cases, 1872,	34

Conclusion.

In concluding this Report some of the occurrences and changes of the year deserve remark, and certain suggestions arise for presentation.

The Nautical School was discontinued after an existence of nearly twelve years. There was one design in its conception,

which was an accomplishment in its operations, that gave to the school its value in the reformatory economy:—that of fitting boys by special instruction and practice for a *calling* which they might follow for a livelihood after the reformatory processes of the school had effected recovery or convalescence from the disabilities or casualties which made them subjects of its treatment; and when the condition of commerce and the marine service became such as to almost wholly diminish the opportunity for employment in the *calling* in which they had been taught, the advantages of the school did not rise sufficiently above its disadvantages to warrant its continuance, especially after the new permission of law, and the work of this agency had so provided for children, as to permit its discontinuance, without overcrowding the remaining institutions for juvenile offenders.

The detachment of the State Primary School from its former associations, by the discontinuance of the State Almshouse at Monson, did not affect the administration of the school, and perhaps no result of the change will be visible in its immediate connections or surroundings, but the retrospect of the children who shall go out therefrom will be pleasanter in view of its now independent position,

The law which carried the upper limit of the age of admission to the Reform School from fourteen years to seventeen, and to the Industrial School from sixteen to seventeen years, in connection with the operations of this agency which keeps away from the schools the better and more tractable class that formerly were sent there, has changed the character of each school—that of the Reform School more than that of the Industrial School. In view of the change being and already wrought, the number at the Reform School should be reduced by a transfer of some of the boys to one of the other institutions of the State; or facilities should be furnished for a still further separation of them into family houses, such as now exist at Westborough or such different ones as experience and present requirements may model, in order that the evils of congregate life, which the presence of large and bad boys increases, may be lessened; that the real character and the

habits of each one may come clearly to the view of the officers in charge, so that the remedial influences may be individually and specially applied. It seems to me the facts urge the giving of greater opportunities for teaching and learning trades at the Reform School. The largest per cent. of loss which the State makes in its reformatory transactions comes from its failure to equip the children while in its charge with trades, in the pursuit of which they could earn a living after the maintenance or control of the State is gone. There is no great difficulty in keeping children from special wrong-doing, so long as the State cares for them, but when that care is relinquished, and care for themselves is upon themselves, and the only avenue of livelihood open to them is the crowded way of unskilled labor, they are often quite easily pushed out into the by-ways of crime by their own or others' necessities. Labor is potential as a means of discipline and reform; the performance of it in our reformatory institutions should convey and be accompanied by instructions in trades suitable to individual capacities and available for subsequent livelihoods, that the teachings of discipline and the instructions of reform may be made secure in the after-life of the child and to the State. The decay in the reformatory work of the Nautical School began when the opportunities for shipping boys were so far removed that the hope of their employment did not stimulate instruction in seamanship or promise the means of self-support to the graduates of the school when the personal control of themselves was relaid upon them.

A boy cannot reënter society from a reformatory, in view of the sentiment with which society regards such persons, with a fair prospect for the maintenance of whatever of good character he gained therein, or with an even chance of getting an honest living, unless he has a full mechanical or educational equipment, and the State ought not to permit such reëntrance unless so equipped.

In the reformatory economy of some other States, *trade* teaching is more prominent than in that of Massachusetts, and instruction in a greater variety of industrial branches seems to be given.

CONCLUSION.

At the House of Refuge at Randall's Island, N. Y., where work in several mechanical branches is furnished, there has been established in connection therewith what may be called a *Trade High School*, which has its commencement and graduation exercises after the manner of educational institutions; graduates therefrom are furnished with diplomas and certificates of mechanical expertness, and having earned while they learned, they receive, with their certificate, the wages due them as a cash capital in addition to the mechanical endowment. The plan may be quoted. A separate workshop for fifty boys was arranged by the contractor for work at the institutions as preliminary to its operation.

"A certain standard of mechanical ability attained in the other departments was required; a minimum rank of advancement in the school, and a high grade of general conduct, which would render the subject eligible to a discharge from the house, were agreed upon; and, finally, the voluntary choice of the young man to enter upon the work subject to its somewhat exacting discipline, must be made before he can start upon this new apprenticeship. Without the use of corporal punishment the highest form of diligence and good behavior are secured by the forfeit of a portion of the pay, or, upon a second offence, of a peremptory discharge from all opportunities and emoluments of the place. After a certain period, the young men, in addition to the amount given by the contractor for their services to the House, are paid by him three dollars a week, and after another definite space, five. At the end of nine months the young men, unless they have drawn some of their funds for the benefit of their friends, find themselves the possessors of about one hundred dollars.

"In the meanwhile they have been favored with special instruction in school, fitting them for business; they have had the use of a reading-room an hour every evening after the other lads were in their beds; they have enjoyed a separate table in the dining-room, with certain marked peculiarities about it; they have been encouraged to place money in the savings bank—all tending to awaken self-respect and arouse the best qualities of manhood."

The result is thus alluded to:—

"The impression of this experiment upon the whole institution

is simply wonderful. Dogged, discouraged, and heretofore incorrigible boys were awakened under the new dispensation to a higher ambition; parents who had persistently demanded the discharge of their children begged to have them remain and enjoy these rare opportunities, and a general hopefulness and cheerfulness, fairly manifest in the sanitary condition of the institution, pervaded the hundreds of inmates. The success of the carefully-planned scheme was assured even before it went into operation, by its trial in the instance of a limited number of lads who had been permitted to perfect themselves in a trade, and were provided with employment in the institution-shops while they boarded in the city. One of these young men announced, a week or two since, with proper pride, that he had succeeded in earning, working by the piece the week before, over twenty-five dollars."

Such graduates go out into the world as skilled mechanics, rather than as discharged convicts.

The change in the commitment age to the Industrial School has not served to crowd that institution, and the difference which it makes in the character of it is rather to be looked for in future results than seen in present appearances.

The problem of industrial training and occupation for girls, while in and subsequent to residence in this reformatory, has different factors from the question of trade-teaching and pursuit for boys, and is not so easily solved. The leading offences in cases of girls are altogether different from those of boys—they are more generally due to others and to inherited tendencies—they are less easily overcome, and soonest relapsed into—they are not readily forgotten or forgiven by the community, and the tempter returns to girls more often and persistently than to boys. The worst portion of the community are ever assailing the regained morality and good intentions of this class of girls, while the attitude of the better portion towards them, is one of repulsion and distrust. The duties of forgetfulness and confidence, somewhat ready for boys, seems to find but little exercise towards girls who have erred and are striving to retrieve their fall. Seldom is illustrated towards them the Christian duty of great forgiveness and its divine sequence of greatest love, which was

announced by the Master as he sat at meat in the house of Simon the Pharisee, when a "woman which was a sinner" presented herself for recognition after reformatory influences had wrought the good purposes of a changed life within her.

In considering these facts of cause, character, attitude and spirit belonging to and exhibited towards girls, in and from our reformatories, in connection with their repugnance to house-service in country places, their desires for the more exciting town-life and the greater remuneration of trade-work, with which comes so great and various temptations, we do not clearly perceive, if at all, the right way for their industrial training. The country life of domestic service is often one of too much repression, the trade-life of the town is generally one of too great stimulation; the one is apt to deny lawful desires, the other to create unlawful ones. The facts and difficulties are too suggestive for further remark in this Report.

The changes in the law which extended the jurisdiction in cases of juvenile offenders, I am constrained to allude to again. Every day's information convinces me that the importance of the functions and duties of "trial justices for juvenile offenders" is misapprehended or wholly unperceived; they are apparently considered as trivial, of slight consequence and easy performance. It does not seem to be known among applicants for such designation, or those who support them, in many cases, that the jurisdiction of such magistrates is as great as that of the superior court: that first and final jurisdiction is given to them in all classes of cases short of those having penalty of imprisonment for *life*, and that such full judicial power was never before conferred. It seems to be forgotten that judicial action and decision may cover and affect the whole formative period of life; that the sentences imposed probably exceed in length, by the very terms of the law, those imposed upon any class of adult offenders. On account of the magnitude of the cases that do or may arise, of the consequences involved, and because those to be tried are *children* and not adults,—beginners in crime, who may be reclaimed to well-doing, and not old offenders, of whom there is no hope,—should such judicial authority be only conferred

upon those of large knowledge, sound judgment and ripe experience; that there may be no hasty or inconsiderate action or unfortunate decisions which a higher court formerly might rectify. It is to be hoped that personal desire or local convenience will not rise above the far greater interest of the child and the State in this matter. A policy which practically destroys the salient features of the present law, involves in its pursuit the creation of new reformatories or places of incarceration, in lieu of the numerous safe, sufficient and inexpensive ones which present methods have discovered and occupied in the households of the State.

A juvenile court for the county of Suffolk would be of great advantage to the interest of all concerned. It would effect the entire removal of juvenile cases from courts doing an adult business—a most desirable proceeding; it would give fixedness and certainty to the sessions of the court, and secure all good methods of the present law, and of the excellent magistrates of Boston who now hear juvenile cases.

In closing, permit me to express my thanks to the members of the Board of State Charities, and to the superintendents and officers of the several state institutions for continued consideration and courtesies; also to the officers of the Temporary Home, Chardon Street, Boston, for valuable favors received from them—to the chiefs of police and city marshals for replies to inquiries, and much general assistance.

Thanks are due to the managers and superintendents of the Eastern, Boston and Maine, Fitchburg, Boston and Albany, Old Colony, Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg, Cape Cod, Taunton Branch, Vermont and Massachusetts, Worcester and Nashua, Connecticut River, Providence and Worcester, New Bedford and Taunton, Boston, Hartford and Erie, Boston, Barre and Gardner, Framingham and Lowell, Athol and Enfield, New Haven, Hartford and Springfield, and the New Haven and Northampton Railroads, for favors received.

Very respectfully,

GARDINER TUFTS,
Visiting Agent.

APPENDIX TO SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART FIRST.—THE PRISON ABSTRACT.

A.—Commitments, Crimes, Discharges, etc.

Table XIV.—*Classification of Prisoners in the State, committed during the Year ending September 30, 1872.*

	Jails.			Houses of Correction.			Totals for County Prisons for Year.	House of Industry.		
	Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.		Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.
Number of Commitments,	3,792	3,936	7,728	3,215	3,584	6,799	14,527	2,344	2,766	5,110
Males,	3,423	3,424	6,847	2,849	3,025	5,874	12,721	1,286	1,612	2,898
Females,	369	512	881	366	559	925	1,806	1,058	1,154	2,212
Average number of Prisoners,	–	–	429.14	–	–	1,371.55	1,800.69	–	–	576.3
Persons Committed,	3,372	3,262	6,634	2,896	2,927	5,823	12,457	1,990	1,965	3,955
Males,	3,047	2,838	5,885	2,559	2,470	5,029	10,914	1,130	1,239	2,369
Females,	325	424	749	337	457	794	1,543	860	726	1,586
Adults,	2,755	2,635	5,390	2,454	2,512	4,966	10,356	1,785*	1,744	3,529
Males,	2,478	2,285	4,763	2,141	2,105	4,246	9,009	1,010	1,109	2,119
Females,	277	350	627	313	407	720	1,347	775	635	1,410
Minors,	617	627	1,244	442	415	857	2,101	205	221	426
Males,	569	553	1,122	418	365	783	1,906	120	130	250
Females,	48	74	122	24	50	74	196	85	91	176
Committed under 15 years of age,	50	56	106	5	2	7	113	3	1	4
Males,	47	54	101	4	2	6	107	3	1	4
Females,	3	2	5	1	–	1	6	–	–	–

White,	3,246	3,132	6,378	2,789	2,844	5,633	12,011	1,950	1,922	3,872
Males,	2,938	2,730	5,668	2,466	2,406	4,872	10,540	1,109	1,215	2,324
Females,	308	402	710	323	438	761	1,471	841	707	1,548
Colored,	126	130	256	107	83	190	446	40	43	83
Males,	109	108	217	93	64	157	374	21	24	45
Females,	17	22	39	14	19	33	72	19	19	38
Natives of this State,	1,154	1,058	2,212	792	727	1,519	3,731	398	416	814†
Males,	1,080	956	2,036	747	635	1,382	3,418	262	279	541
Females,	74	102	176	45	92	137	313	136	137	273
Natives of other States,	568	592	1,160	448	499	947	2,107	212	265	477
Males,	500	513	1,013	407	435	842	1,855	127	195	322
Females,	68	79	147	41	64	105	252	85	70	155
Natives of other Countries,	1,650	1,612	3,262	1,656	1,701	3,357	6,619	1,380	1,284	2,664
Males,	1,467	1,369	2,836	1,405	1,400	2,805	5,641	741	765	1,506
Females,	183	243	426	251	301	552	978	639	519	1,158
Parents both American,	730	693	1,423	623	589	1,212	2,635	408	671	1,079
Males,	669	615	1,284	575	521	1,096	2,380	252	460	712
Females,	61	78	139	48	68	116	255	156	211	367
Parents both Temperate,	3,303	3,189	6,492	2,610	2,697	5,307	11,799	1,322	1,184	2,506
Males,	2,989	2,775	5,764	2,309	2,269	4,578	10,342	727	736	1,463
Females,	314	414	728	301	428	729	1,457	595	448	1,043
Parents both or either Convicts,	18	23	41	51	37	88	129	–	–	–
Males,	15	20	35	47	30	77	112	–	–	–
Females,	3	3	6	4	7	11	17	–	–	–
Have had no Education,	810	729	1,539	982	1,056	2,038	3,577	657	614	1,271
Males,	679	575	1,254	797	814	1,611	2,865	286	310	596
Females,	131	154	285	185	242	427	712	371	304	675
Could Read and Write,	99	153	252	447	412	859	1,111	–	–	–
Males,	87	136	223	401	366	767	990	–	–	–
Females,	12	17	29	46	46	92	121	–	–	–

* Includes three persons, one male and two females, age not given.

† Includes two males and one female, birthplace not given.

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.*—Continued.

	Jails.			Houses of Correction.			Totals for County Prisons for Year.	House of Industry.		
	Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.		Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.
Have had a Common School Education,	2,450	2,379	4,829	1,464	1,457	2,921	7,750	1,333	1,351	2,684
Males,	2,268	2,126	4,394	1,358	1,288	2,646	7,040	844	929	1,773
Females,	182	253	435	106	169	275	710	489	422	911
Have had a Superior Education,	13	1	14	3	2	5	19	–	–	–
Males,	13	1	14	3	2	5	19	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Were Married,	1,392	1,428	2,820	1,449	1,480	2,929	5,749	837	815	1,652
Males,	1,167	1,138	2,305	1,179	1,147	2,326	4,631	379	424	803
Females,	225	290	515	270	333	603	1,118	458	391	849
Were Intemperate,	2,497	2,526	5,023	2,497	2,550	5,047	10,070	1,992	1,965	3,957
Males,	2,270	2,244	4,514	2,210	2,152	4,362	8,876	1,132	1,239	2,371
Females,	227	282	509	287	398	685	1,194	860	726	1,586
Had Property to value of $1,000,	115	80	195	286	252	538	733	–	–	–
Males,	108	76	184	271	232	503	687	–	–	–
Females,	7	4	11	15	20	35	46	–	–	–
Had been in Army or Navy,	872	766	1,638	929	880	1,809	3,447	377	486	863
Males,	872	766	1,638	929	880	1,809	3,447	377	486	863
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Had been in Reform School,	42	31	73	37	38	75	148	4	10	14
Males,	40	30	70	35	37	72	142	4	9	13
Females,	2	1	3	2	1	3	6	–	1	1

Number Committed once before,	–	–	1,316	–	–	1,052	2,368	–	–	604
Males,	–	–	1,185	–	–	917	2,102	–	–	396
Females,	–	–	131	–	–	135	266	–	–	208
Number Committed twice before,	–	–	514	–	–	472	986	–	–	313
Males,	–	–	436	–	–	374	810	–	–	162
Females,	–	–	78	–	–	98	176	–	–	151
Number Committed more than twice and less than six times before,	–	–	484	–	–	495	979	–	–	499
Males,	–	–	390	–	–	400	790	–	–	213
Females,	–	–	94	–	–	95	189	–	–	286
Number Committed six or more times before,	–	–	289	–	–	236	525	–	–	637
Males,	–	–	207	–	–	173	380	–	–	138
Females,	–	–	82	–	–	63	145	–	–	499
Total Number who have been in Prison before,	–	–	2,603	–	–	2,255	4,858	–	–	2,053
Males,	–	–	2,218	–	–	1,864	4,082	–	–	909
Females,	–	–	385	–	–	391	776	–	–	1,144

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Prisoners*—Continued.

	State Prison.			State Workhouse.			Totals for State.		
	Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.
Number of Commitments,	87	73	160	110	174	284	9,548	10,533	20,081
Males,	87	73	160	68	86	154	7,713	8,220	15,933
Females,	–	–	–	42	88	130	1,835	2,313	4,148
Average Number of Prisoners,	–	–	543 33	–	–	297.6	–	–	3,217.92
Persons Committed,	87	73*	160	110	173	283	8,455	8,400	16,855
Males,	87	73	160	68	86	154	6,891	6,706	13,597
Females,	–	–	–	42	87	129	1,564	1,694	3,258
Adults,	65	51	116	86	156	242	7,145	7,098	14,243
Males,	65	51	116	60	83	143	5,754	5,633	11,387
Females,	–	–	–	26	73	99	1,391	1,465	2,856
Minors,	22	22	44	24	17	41	1,310	1,302	2,612
Males,	22	22	44	8	3	11	1,137	1,073	2,210
Females,	–	–	–	16	14	30	173	229	402
Committed under 15 years of age,	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	59	117
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	57	111
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6
White,	82	70	152	102	165	267	8,169	8,133	16,302
Males,	82	70	152	63	82	145	6,658	6,503	13,161
Females,	–	–	–	39	83	122	1,511	1,630	3,041
Colored,	5	3	8	8	8	16	286	267	553
Males,	5	3	8	5	4	9	233	203	436
Females,	–	–	–	3	4	7	53	64	117

PRISONERS COMMITTED, 1872.

Natives of this State,	33	40	73	24	30	54†	2,401	2,271	4,672
Males,	33	40	73	13	12	25	2,135	1,922	4,057
Females,	–	–	–	11	18	29	266	349	615
Natives of other States,	21	14	35	16	26	42	1,265	1,396	2,661
Males,	21	14	35	10	13	23	1,065	1,170	2,235
Females,	–	–	–	6	13	19	200	226	426
Natives of other Countries,	33	19	52	70	117	187	4,789	4,733	9,522
Males,	43	19	52	45	61	106	3,691	3,614	7,305
Females,	–	–	–	25	56	81	1,098	1,119	2,217
Parents both Americans,	22	26	48	19	34	53	1,802	2,013	3,815
Males,	22	26	48	13	16	29	1,531	1,638	3,169
Females,	–	–	–	6	18	24	271	375	646
Parents both Temperate,	84	56	140	100	89	189	7,419	7,215	14,634
Males,	84	56	140	62	44	106	6,171	5,880	12,051
Females,	–	–	–	38	45	83	1,248	1,335	2,583
Parents both or either Convicts,	–	1	1	1	3	4	70	64	134
Males,	–	1	1	–	2	2	62	53	115
Females,	–	–	–	1	1	2	8	11	19
Have had no Education,	9	11	20	72	83	155‡	2,530	2,493	5,023
Males,	9	11	20	41	41	82	1,812	1,751	3 563
Females,	–	–	–	31	42	73	718	742	1,460
Could Read and Write,	76	59	135	38	90	128	660	714	1,374
Males,	76	59	135	27	45	72	591	606	1,197
Females,	–	–	–	11	45	56	69	108	177
Have had a Common School Education,	2	3	5	–	–	–	5,249	5,190	10,439
Males,	2	3	5	–	–	–	4,472	4,346	8,818
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	777	844	1,621

* Includes one male retaken, escaped previous to October.

† Includes three males and one female, birthplace not given.

‡ Includes six males and two females, education not given.

TABLE XIV.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.*—Concluded.

	State Prison.			State Workhouse.			Totals for State.		
	Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.
Have had a Superior Education,	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	3	19
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	3	19
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Were Married,	32	27	59	42	75	117	3,752	3,825	7,577
Males,	32	27	59	28	38	66	2,785	2,774	5,559
Females,	–	–	–	14	37	51	967	1,051	2,018
Were Intemperate,	61	58	119	94	119	213	7,141	7,218	14,359
Males,	61	58	119	65	71	136	5,738	5,764	11,502
Females,	–	–	–	29	48	77	1,403	1,454	2,857
Had Property to value of $1,000,	3	2	5	–	–	–	404	334	738
Males,	3	2	5	–	–	–	382	310	692
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	24	46
Had been in Army or Navy,	32	25	57	15	15	30	2,225	2,172	4,397
Males,	32	25	57	15	15	30	2,225	2,172	4,397
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Had been in Reform School,	5	5	10	1	–	1	89	84	173
Males,	5	5	10	1	–	1	85	81	166
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7
Number Committed once before,	–	–	22	–	–	30	–	–	3,024
Males,	–	–	22	–	–	20	–	–	2,540
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	484

PRISONERS COMMITTED, 1872.

Number Committed twice before,	–	–	2	–	–	39	–	–	1,340
Males,	–	–	2	–	–	23	–	–	997
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	343
Number Committed more than twice and less than six times before,	–	–	2	–	–	36	–	–	1,516
Males,	–	–	2	–	–	21	–	–	1,026
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	490
Number Committed six or more times before,	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	1,190
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	531
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	659
Total Number who have been in Prison before,	–	–	26	–	–	133	–	–	7,070
Males,	–	–	26	–	–	77	–	–	5,094
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	56	–	–	1,976

TABLE XV.—*Classification of Prisoners committed to the County Prisons for the Year ending September 30, 1872.*

	Barnstable.			Berkshire.			Bristol.			Dukes.	Essex.					
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Pittsfield.	House of Correction at Pittsfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyp'rt.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.
Total number of Commitments,	12	10	22	143	225	368	100	811	911	14	209	117	567	358	604	1,855
Males,	11	8	19	119	196	315	90	693	783	12	178	109	499	304	482	1,572
Females,	1	2	3	24	29	53	10	118	128	2	31	8	68	54	122	283
Average number of Prisoners,	.66	2.33	2.99	14.31	69.56	83.87	7.44	126.	133.44	.82	13.09	6.69	44.02	95.54	104.50	263.84
Whole number of Persons Committed,	11	10	21	110	180	290	97	672	769	14	203	110	498	313	507	1,631
Males,	10	8	18	92	158	250	87	573	660	12	173	102	439	266	417	1,397
Females,	1	2	3	18	22	40	10	99	109	2	30	8	59	47	90	234
Adults,	10	9	19	78	151	229	74	593*	667	10	124	87	410	268	414	1,303
Males,	9	8	17	64	132	196	65	499	564	8	108	79	360	224	334	1,105
Females,	1	1	2	14	19	33	9	94	103	2	16	8	50	44	80	198
Minors,	1	1	2	32	29	61	23	79	102	4	79	23	88	45	93	328
Males,	1	–	1	28	26	54	22	74	96	4	65	23	79	42	83	292
Females,	–	1	1	4	3	7	1	5	6	–	14	–	9	3	10	36
Number Committed under fifteen years of age,	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	1	1	–	25	1	7	–	–	33
Males,	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	1	1	–	20	1	7	–	–	28
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	5
White,	11	8	19	86	158	244	83	641*	724	9	202	109	492	312	506	1,621
Males,	10	7	17	75	140	215	73	546	619	8	172	101	435	265	416	1,389
Females,	1	1	2	11	18	29	10	95	105	1	30	8	57	47	90	232

PRISONERS COMMITTED TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1872.

Colored,	–	2	2	24	22	46	14	31	45	5	1	1	6	1	1	10
Males,	–	1	1	17	18	35	14	27	41	4	1	1	4	1	1	8
Females,	–	1	1	7	4	11	–	4	4	1	–	–	2	–	–	2
Natives of this State,	7	8	15	50	53	103	34	173*	207	8	77	49	182	114	112	534
Males,	6	6	12	44	49	93	33	157	190	7	69	48	167	105	101	490
Females,	1	2	3	6	4	10	1	16	17	1	8	1	15	9	11	44
Natives of other States,	1	–	1	39	59	98	33	115	148	1	55	18	66	47	95	281
Males,	1	–	1	32	53	85	30	102	132	1	44	18	61	45	79	247
Females,	–	–	–	7	6	13	3	13	16	–	11	–	5	2	16	34
Natives of other Countries,	3	2	5	21	68	89	30	384	414	5	71	43	250	152	300	816
Males,	3	2	5	16	56	72	24	314	338	4	60	36	211	116	237	660
Females,	–	–	–	5	12	17	6	70	76	1	11	7	39	36	63	156
Parents both American,	8	6	14	66	90	156	46	183	229	8	56	38	119	97	83	393
Males,	7	5	12	56	82	138	44	158	202	7	49	38	108	89	71	355
Females,	1	1	2	10	8	18	2	25	27	1	7	–	11	8	12	38
Parents both Temperate,	7	5	12	98	137	235	94	633	727	3	195	97	498	293	454	1,537
Males,	6	4	10	84	124	208	85	543	628	3	170	90	439	249	371	1,319
Females,	1	1	2	14	13	27	9	90	99	–	25	7	59	44	83	218
Parents both or either Convicts,	4	–	4	5	5	10	–	4	4	–	8	4	–	6	7	25
Males,	4	–	4	3	5	8	–	3	3	–	4	4	–	6	6	20
Females,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	4	–	–	–	1	5
Had no Education,	1	1	2	23	49	72	41	263	304	4	59	38	214	102	161	574
Males,	1	1	2	18	34	52	34	204	238	3	44	32	171	80	110	437
Females,	–	–	–	5	15	20	7	59	66	1	15	6	43	22	51	137
Could Read and Write,	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	28	34	7	–	–	1	99	–	100
Males,	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	19	25	6	–	–	1	86	–	87
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	1	–	–	–	13	–	13
Have had a Common School Education,	10	9	19	86	130	216	50	381*	431	3	144	71	280	111	346	952
Males,	9	7	16	73	123	196	47	350	397	3	129	69	264	99	307	868
Females,	1	2	3	13	7	20	3	31	34	–	15	2	16	12	39	84

* Includes one male, particulars not given.

TABLE XV.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.*—Continued.

	Barnstable.			Berkshire.			Bristol.			Dukes.	Essex.					
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Pittsfield.	House of Correction at Pittsfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyp'rt.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.
Have had a Superior Education,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	5
Males,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	5
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–
Were Married,	7	6	13	61	99	160	52	376	428	6	86	54	240	156	283	819
Males,	7	4	11	49	81	130	43	291	334	4	73	47	193	117	216	646
Females,	–	2	2	12	18	30	9	85	94	2	13	7	47	39	67	173
Were Intemperate,	4	8	12	36	110	146	46	551	597	4	113	74	481	258	459	1,385
Males,	4	6	10	34	94	128	39	468	507	2	103	67	427	221	380	1,198
Females,	–	2	2	2	16	18	7	83	90	2	10	7	54	37	79	187
Had Property to value of $1,000,	–	2	2	12	11	23	21	74	95	–	5	4	1	14	14	38
Males,	–	1	1	9	11	20	21	73	94	–	5	4	1	14	14	38
Females,	–	1	1	3	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Had been in Army or Navy,	3	1	4	26	47	73	26	216	242	1	42	23	138	93	129	425
Males,	3	1	4	26	47	73	26	216	242	1	42	23	138	93	129	425
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Had been in Reform School,	–	–	–	3	2	5	2	10	12	–	5	6	6	1	13	31
Males,	–	–	–	3	2	5	2	10	12	–	5	6	6	1	13	31
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Number Committed once before,	2	3	5	21	23	44	23	115	138	2	34	24	68	65	98	289
Males,	2	3	5	20	20	40	21	102	123	2	28	23	62	54	84	251
Females,	–	–	–	1	3	4	2	13	15	–	6	1	6	11	14	38

PRISONERS COMMITTED TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1872.

Number Committed twice before,	2	2	4	4	9	13	9	62	71	–	15	8	49	29	69	170
Males, ...	2	1	3	4	8	12	8	48	56	–	13	7	44	23	48	135
Females, ...	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	14	15	–	2	1	5	6	21	35
Number Committed more than two and less than six times before, ...	1	–	1	4	8	12	8	70	78	1	21	5	61	23	51	161
Males, ...	1	–	1	4	6	10	7	56	63	–	20	4	49	18	43	134
Females, ...	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	14	15	1	1	1	12	5	8	27
Number Committed six or more times before, ...	–	1	1	1	6	7	5	52	57	–	3	2	79	9	30	123
Males, ...	–	1	1	–	3	3	5	31	36	–	1	2	70	7	17	97
Females, ...	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	21	21	–	2	–	9	2	13	26
Whole number of Persons who have been in Prison before, .	5	6	11	30	46	76	45	299	344	3	73	39	257	126	248	743
Males, ...	5	5	10	28	37	65	41	237	278	2	62	36	225	102	192	617
Females, ...	–	1	1	2	9	11	4	62	66	1	11	3	32	24	56	126

TABLE XV.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.*—Continued.

	Franklin.			Hampden.			Hampshire.			Middlesex.			
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.
Total number of Commitments,	18	40	58	120	665	785	52	134	186	154	609	1,382	2,145
Males,	16	34	50	105	567	672	42	116	158	146	469	1,198	1,813
Females,	2	6	8	15	98	113	10	18	28	8	140	184	332
Average number of Prisoners,	1.65	3.25	4.90	10.53	85.3	95.83	4.65	24.18	28.83	16.74	50.15	266.5	333.39
Whole number of Persons Committed,	16	35	51	115	561	676	49	117	166	151	526	1,232	1,909
Males,	15	29	44	100	482	582	42	101	143	143	417	1,069	1,629
Females,	1	6	7	15	79	94	7	16	23	8	109	163	280
Adults,	10	28	38	68	497	565	44	102	146	121	433	1,084	1,638
Males,	9	22	31	55	428	483	37	86	123	113	333	930	1,376
Females,	1	6	7	13	69	82	7	16	23	8	100	154	262
Minors,	6	7	13	47	64	111	5	15	20	30	93	148	271
Males,	6	7	13	45	54	99	5	15	20	30	84	139	253
Females,	–	–	–	2	10	12	–	–	–	–	9	9	18
Number Committed under fifteen years of age,	–	–	–	20	2	22	–	–	–	1	2	1	4
Males,	–	–	–	20	1	21	–	–	–	1	2	1	4
Females,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
White,	16	35	51	104	540	644	49	115	164	142	515	1,205	1,862
Males,	15	29	44	91	468	559	42	99	141	134	406	1,042	1,582
Females,	1	6	7	13	72	85	7	16	23	8	109	163	280

PRISONERS COMMITTED TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1872.

Colored,	–	–	–	11	21	32	–	2	2	9	11	27	47
Males,	–	–	–	9	14	23	–	2	2	9	11	27	47
Females,	–	–	–	2	7	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natives of this State,	6	16	22	53	125	178	24	33	57	71	131	300	502
Males,	6	15	21	47	113	160	22	31	53	71	117	275	463
Females,	–	1	1	6	12	18	2	2	4	–	14	25	39
Natives of other States,	6	2	8	34	103	137	2	7	9	31	95	174	300
Males,	6	2	8	28	92	120	1	7	8	31	80	159	270
Females,	–	–	–	6	11	17	1	–	1	–	15	15	30
Natives of other Countries,	4	17	21	28	333	361	23	77	100	49	300	758	1,107
Males,	3	12	15	25	277	302	19	63	82	41	220	635	896
Females,	1	5	6	3	56	59	4	14	18	8	80	123	211
Parents both American,	6	15	21	38	105	143	24	30	54	61	92	255	408
Males,	6	14	20	32	95	127	22	28	50	61	81	241	383
Females,	–	1	1	6	10	16	2	2	4	–	11	14	25
Parents both Temperate,	9	24	33	82	465	547	49	100	149	138	527	1,193	1,858
Males,	9	20	29	71	397	468	42	85	127	131	417	1,033	1,581
Females,	–	4	4	11	68	79	7	15	22	7	110	160	277
Parents both or either Convicts,	1	–	1	5	11	16	2	–	2	3	–	16	19
Males,	1	–	1	5	7	12	2	–	2	3	–	14	17
Females,	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Had no Education,	3	6	9	32	167	199	16	47	63	35	173	433	641
Males,	2	2	4	30	121	151	13	36	49	31	107	335	473
Females,	1	4	5	2	46	48	3	11	14	4	66	98	168
Could Read and Write,	–	–	–	77	384	461	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	64	351	415	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	13	33	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Have had a Common School Education,	13	29	42	3	9	12	33	70	103	115	351	798	1,264
Males,	13	27	40	3	9	12	29	65	94	111	308	733	1,152
Females,	–	2	2	–	–	–	4	5	9	4	43	65	112

TABLE XV.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.*—Continued.

	Franklin.			Hampden.			Hampshire.			Middlesex.			
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.
Have had a Superior Education,	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	1	2	1	4
Males,	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	1	2	1	4
Females,	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Were Married,	8	17	25	51	299	350	31	54	85	74	267	637	978
Males,	7	12	19	38	240	278	25	41	66	67	183	510	760
Females,	1	5	6	13	59	72	6	13	19	7	84	127	218
Were Intemperate,	12	27	39	74	544	618	27	108	135	81	479	1,125	1,685
Males,	12	22	34	66	473	539	23	95	118	76	378	975	1,329
Females,	–	5	5	8	71	79	4	13	17	5	101	150	256
Had Property to value of $1,000,	–	3	3	6	9	15	3	1	4	40	14	313	367
Males,	–	3	3	6	9	15	3	1	4	37	13	286	326
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	27	41
Had been in Army or Navy,	3	9	12	19	195	214	7	19	26	47	143	425	615
Males,	3	9	12	19	195	214	7	19	26	47	143	425	615
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Had been in Reform School,	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	8	16	26
Males,	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	8	15	25
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Number Committed once before,	6	7	13	9	80	89	7	24	31	29	91	247	367
Males,	6	6	12	8	74	82	6	22	28	28	68	220	316
Females,	–	1	1	1	6	7	1	2	3	1	23	27	51

Number Committed twice before,	1	5	6	8	46	54	8	15	23	5	35	91	131
Males,	1	3	4	6	37	43	7	12	19	4	26	74	104
Females,	–	2	2	2	9	11	1	3	4	1	9	17	27
Number Committed more than twice and less than six times before,	–	4	4	4	54	58	6	27	33	3	47	121	171
Males,	–	3	3	4	40	44	4	22	26	3	30	98	131
Females,	–	1	1	–	14	14	2	5	7	–	17	23	40
Number Committed six or more times before,	–	–	–	4	36	40	–	3	3	2	40	42	84
Males,	–	–	–	3	29	32	–	3	3	1	18	33	52
Females,	–	–	–	1	7	8	–	–	–	1	22	9	32
Number who have been in Prison before,	7	16	23	25	216	241	21	69	90	39	213	501	753
Males,	7	12	19	21	180	201	17	59	76	36	142	425	603
Females,	–	4	4	4	36	40	4	10	14	3	71	76	150

TABLE XV.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.*—Continued.

	Norfolk.			Plymouth.			Suffolk.			Worcester.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.
Total number of Commitments,	183	222	405	37	38	75	5,147	885	6,032	58	188	376	1,049	1,671
Males,	156	191	347	32	33	65	4,638	729	5,367	53	172	359	964	1,548
Females,	27	31	58	5	5	10	509	156	665	5	16	17	85	123
Average number of Prisoners,	22.86	52.10	74.96	4.7	3.99	8.69	212.42	379.35	591.77	4.32	14.09	64.59	94.36	177.36
Whole number of Persons Committed,	175	207	382	32	37	69	4,296	739	5,035	57	174	325	888	1,444
Males,	148	176	324	27	32	59	3,868	599	4,467	52	158	309	810	1,329
Females,	27	31	58	5	5	10	428	140	568	5	16	16	78	115
Adults,	142	185	327	25	29	54	3,573*	551	4,124	45	136	274	781†	1,236
Males,	117	155	272	23	24	47	3,222	430	3,652	40	121	261	713	1,135
Females,	25	30	55	2	5	7	351	121	472	5	15	13	68	101
Minors,	33	22	55	7	8	15	723	188	911	12	38	51	107	208
Males,	31	21	52	4	8	12	646	169	815	12	37	48	97	194
Females,	2	1	3	3	–	3	77	19	96	–	1	3	10	14
Number Committed under fifteen yrs. of age,	1	–	1	–	–	–	42	1	43	1	3	–	1	5
Males,	1	–	1	–	–	–	42	1	43	1	3	–	1	5
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
White,	173	202	375	31	37	68	4,131*	688	4,819	56	169	315	871†	1,411
Males,	146	171	317	26	32	58	3,729	559	4,288	51	154	300	798	1,303
Females,	27	31	58	5	5	10	402	129	531	5	15	15	73	108

PRISONERS COMMITTED TO COUNTY PRISONS, 1872.

Colored,	2	5	7	1	–	1	165	51	216	1	5	10	17	33
Males,	2	5	7	1	–	1	139	40	179	1	4	9	12	26
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	11	37	–	1	1	5	7
Natives of this State,	60	54	114	20	14	34	1,356*	250	1,606	23	61	78	189†	351
Males,	57	49	106	15	14	29	1,244	219	1,463	23	60	75	173	331
Females,	3	5	8	5	–	5	112	31	143	–	1	3	16	20
Natives of other States,	17	27	44	2	3	5	720	141	861	8	32	54	120	214
Males,	17	26	43	2	3	5	625	108	733	7	29	54	112	202
Females,	–	1	1	–	–	–	95	33	128	1	3	–	8	12
Natives of other Countries,	98	126	224	10	20	30	2,220	348	2,568	26	81	193	579	879
Males,	74	101	175	10	15	25	1,999	272	2,271	22	69	180	525	796
Females,	24	25	49	–	5	5	221	76	297	4	12	13	54	83
Parents both American,	34	46	80	19	9	28	745	95	840	18	45	62	136	261
Males,	31	42	73	14	9	23	670	82	752	16	42	59	121	238
Females,	3	4	7	5	–	5	75	13	88	2	3	3	15	23
Parents both Temperate,	171	205	376	19	8	27	4,296	739	5,035	47	162	246	805	1,260
Males,	144	174	318	15	8	23	3,868	599	4,467	42	148	234	737	1,161
Females,	27	31	58	4	–	4	428	140	568	5	14	12	68	99
Parents both or either Convicts,	3	1	4	2	3	5	–	2	2	–	4	11	22	37
Males,	3	1	4	2	3	5	–	2	2	–	4	10	20	34
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
Have had no Education,	40	51	91	10	12	22	761	238	999	24	65	138	370	597
Males,	26	36	62	9	8	17	658	190	848	21	54	128	326	629
Females,	14	15	29	1	4	5	103	48	151	3	11	10	44	68
Could Read and Write,	128	143	271	–	–	–	–	17	17	33	–	187	–	220
Males,	115	128	243	–	–	–	–	1	1	31	–	181	–	212
Females,	13	15	28	–	–	–	–	16	16	2	–	6	–	8
Have had a Com'n School Education,	4	11	15	22	25	47	3,535*	484	4,019	–	109	–	518†	627
Males,	4	10	14	18	24	42	3,210	408	3,618	–	104	–	484	588
Females,	–	1	1	4	1	5	325	76	401	–	5	–	34	39

* Includes eighty males, particulars not given.

† Includes one female, particulars not given.

TABLE XV.—*Classification of Prisoners, &c.*—Concluded.

	Norfolk.			Plymouth.			Suffolk.			Worcester.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.
Have had a Superior Education,	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Were Married,	98	108	206	17	23	40	1,650	277	1,927	27	91	165	429	712
Males,	76	82	158	12	18	30	1,382	193	1,575	22	77	152	369	620
Females,	22	26	48	5	5	10	268	84	352	5	14	13	60	92
Were Intemperate,	125	165	290	23	35	58	3,296	600	3,896	42	106	290	767	1,205
Males,	107	141	248	23	30	53	3,015	465	3,480	38	100	277	715	1,130
Females,	18	24	42	–	5	5	281	135	416	4	6	13	52	75
Had Property to the value of $1,000,	8	2	10	1	5	6	49	–	49	10	21	32	58	121
Males,	8	2	10	1	4	5	46	–	46	9	21	31	54	115
Females,	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	3	1	–	1	4	6
Had been in Army or Navy,	42	59	101	14	11	25	1,051	186	1,237	12	41	105	314	472
Males,	42	59	101	14	11	25	1,051	186	1,237	12	41	105	314	472
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Had been in Reform School,	6	1	7	2	2	4	12	2	14	3	16	7	18	44
Males,	5	1	6	2	2	4	10	–	10	3	16	7	18	44
Females,	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–
Number Committed once before,	31	43	74	4	7	11	923	130	1,053	–	42	–	210	252
Males,	24	37	61	4	6	10	844	101	945	–	39	–	188	227
Females,	7	6	13	–	1	1	79	29	108	–	3	–	22	25

Number Committed twice before,	9	20	29	7	3	10	345	52	397	–	9	–	69	78
Males,	9	14	23	7	3	10	289	34	323	–	9	–	69	78
Females,	–	6	6	–	–	–	56	18	74	–	–	–	–	–
Number Committed more than two and less than six times before,	3	14	17	4	3	7	305	42	347	–	11	–	78	89
Males,	2	12	14	4	3	7	248	30	278	–	10	–	69	79
Females,	1	2	3	–	–	–	57	12	69	–	1	–	9	10
Number Committed six or more times before,	4	4	8	–	–	–	146	6	152	–	3	–	47	50
Males,	4	4	8	–	–	–	100	3	103	–	3	–	42	45
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	3	49	–	–	–	5	5
Whole number who have been in Prison before,	47	81	128	15	13	28	1,719	230	1,949	–	65	–	404	469
Males,	39	67	106	15	12	27	1,481	168	1,649	–	61	–	368	429
Females,	8	14	22	–	1	1	238	62	300	–	4	–	36	40

TABLE XVI.—*Classification of Commitments in the State for the Year ending September 30, 1872.*

1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON. 2.—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY. 3.—CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER. 4.—MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES.	JAILS.			HOUSES OF CORRECTION.			Totals for year.	HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.		
	Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.		Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.
Whole number of Persons Committed,	3,372	3,262	6,634	2,896	2,927	5,823	12,457	1,990	1,965	3,955
Total number of Commitments,	3,792	3,936	7,728	3,215	3,584	6,799	14,527	2,344	2,766	5,110
Males,	3,423	3,424	6,847	2,849	3,025	5,874	12,721	1,286	1,612	2,898
Females,	369	512	881	366	559	925	1,806	1,058	1,154	2,212
1.—*Crimes against the Person.*										
Murder,	18	15	33	1	–	1	34	–	–	–
Males,	17	14	31	1	–	1	32	–	–	–
Females,	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	6	2	8	2	1	3	11	–	–	–
Males,	6	2	8	2	1	3	11	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape,	22	32	54	6	2	8	62	–	–	–
Assault,	487	639	1,126	359	434	793	1,919	48	66	114
Males,	448	567	1,015	343	404	747	1,762	36	53	89
Females,	39	72	111	16	30	46	157	12	13	25
Miscellaneous Crimes,	12	10	22	33	15	48	70	–	–	–
Males,	12	9	21	33	15	48	69	–	–	–
Females,	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total Crimes against the Person,	545	698	1,243	401	452	853	2,096	48	66	114
Males,	505	624	1,129	385	422	807	1,936	36	53	89
Females,	40	74	114	16	30	46	160	12	13	25

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

2.—Crimes against Property.										
Arson,	12	7	19	1	1	2	21	–	–	–
Males,	10	6	16	1	–	1	17	–	–	–
Females,	2	1	3	–	1	1	4	–	–	–
Burglary,	33	20	53	6	1	7	60	–	–	–
Males,	32	20	52	6	1	7	59	–	–	–
Females,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Robbery,	72	63	135	13	6	19	154	–	–	–
Males,	72	60	132	13	6	19	151	–	–	–
Females,	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Larceny,	464	463	927	442	378	820	1,747	100	94	194
Males,	393	399	792	382	307	689	1,481	56	57	113
Females,	71	64	135	60	71	131	266	44	37	81
Forgery,	17	8	25	2	4	6	31	–	–	–
Males,	17	8	25	2	4	6	31	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeit Money, making, having or passing,	1	6	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Males,	1	5	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
Females,	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Breaking and Entering,	193	117	310	54	30	84	394	–	–	–
Males,	193	117	310	52	30	82	392	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	27	24	51	5	10	15	66	2	1	3
Males,	25	24	49	5	9	14	63	2	1	3
Females,	2	–	2	–	1	1	3	–	–	–
Fraud,	42	35	77	22	17	39	116	–	–	–
Males,	40	34	74	21	16	37	111	–	–	–
Females,	2	1	3	1	1	2	5	–	–	–

TABLE XVI.—*Classification of Commitments in the State, &c.*—Continued.

	CRIMES.	Jails.			Houses of Correction.			Totals for year.	House of Industry.		
		Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.		Six months ending Mar. 30, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.
2.—*Crimes against Property.*	Debt,	70	50	120	–	–	–	120	–	–	–
	Males,	70	50	120	–	–	–	120	–	–	–
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Stolen Goods,	19	12	31	16	6	22	53	–	–	–
	Males,	13	9	22	12	4	16	38	–	–	–
	Females,	6	3	9	4	2	6	15	–	–	–
	Malicious Mischief,	50	34	84	38	36	74	158	15	15	30
	Males,	44	25	69	36	29	65	134	11	6	17
	Females,	6	9	15	2	7	9	24	4	9	13
	Miscellaneous Crimes,	13	10	23	–	8	8	31	1	1	2
	Males,	13	10	23	–	8	8	31	1	1	2
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total Crimes against Property,	1,013	849	1,862	599	497	1,096	2,958	118	111	229
	Males,	923	767	1,690	530	414	944	2,634	70	65	135
	Females,	90	82	172	69	83	152	324	48	46	94

3.—*Crimes against Public Order and Decency.*										
Perjury,	4	5	9	1	–	1	10	–	–	–
Males,	3	3	6	1	–	1	7	–	–	–
Females,	1	2	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Adultery,	57	64	121	25	16	41	162	–	–	–
Males,	37	41	78	18	11	29	107	–	–	–
Females,	20	23	43	7	5	12	55	–	–	–
Lewd Conduct,	3	20	23	11	15	26	49	1	–	1
Males,	3	12	15	8	6	14	29	–	–	–
Females,	–	8	8	3	9	12	20	1	–	1
Keeping Brothels,	11	13	24	1	–	1	25	–	1	1
Males,	2	6	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
Females,	9	7	16	1	–	1	17	–	1	1
Bastardy,	18	20	38	–	–	–	38	–	–	–
Idle and Disorderly,	36	63	99	18	57	75	174	73	40	113
Males,	23	22	45	15	17	32	77	30	18	48
Females,	13	41	54	3	40	43	97	43	22	65
Drunkenness,	1,642	1,621	3,263	1,469	1,895	3,364	6,627	1,848	2,213	4,061
Males,	1,507	1,463	2,970	1,299	1,637	2,936	5,906	980	1,280	2,260
Females,	135	158	293	170	258	428	721	868	933	1,801
Common Drunkards,	49	99	148	179	203	382	530	161	236	397
Males,	41	86	127	143	161	304	431	119	153	272
Females,	8	13	21	36	42	78	99	42	83	125
Violating Liquor Law,	93	110	203	152	92	244	447	–	–	–
Males,	83	98	181	139	83	222	403	–	–	–
Females,	10	12	22	13	9	22	44	–	–	–
Disturbing the Peace,	14	36	50	84	99	183	233	3	3	6
Males,	12	26	38	76	79	155	193	2	2	4
Females,	2	10	12	8	20	28	40	1	1	2

TABLE XVI.—*Classification of Commitments in the State, &c.*—Continued.

	CRIMES.	Jails.			Houses of Correction.			Totals for year.	House of Industry.		
		Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.		Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.
3.—*Crimes against Public Order and Decency.*	Violation of By-Law,	24	25	49	2	1	3	52	–	–	–
	Males,	24	23	47	2	1	3	50	–	–	–
	Females,	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
	Aiding Escape,	7	8	15	1	–	1	16	–	–	–
	Males,	7	7	14	1	–	1	15	–	–	–
	Females,	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Contempt of Court,	4	5	9	–	2	2	11	–	–	–
	Males,	4	4	8	–	1	1	9	–	–	–
	Females,	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
	Vagrancy,	18	18	36	182	114	296	332	55	46	101
	Males,	15	13	28	157	96	253	281	46	34	80
	Females,	3	5	8	25	18	43	51	9	12	21
	Miscellaneous Crimes,	119	166	285	90	141	231	516	37	50	87
	Males,	96	104	200	75	97	172	372	3	7	10
	Females,	23	62	85	15	44	59	144	34	43	77
	Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency,	2,099	2,273	4,372	2,215	2,635	4,850	9,222	2,178	2,589	4,767
	Males,	1,875	1,928	3,803	1,934	2,189	4,123	7,926	1,180	1,494	2,674
	Females,	224	345	569	281	446	727	1,296	998	1,095	2,093

4.—*Miscellaneous Crimes.*										
Witnesses,	127	88	215	–	–	–	215	–	–	–
Males,	114	77	191	–	–	–	191	–	–	–
Females,	13	11	24	–	–	–	24	–	–	–
Miscellaneous Crimes,	8	28	36	–	–	–	36	–	–	–
Males,	6	28	34	–	–	–	34	–	–	–
Females,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Total Miscellaneous Causes of Commitment,	135	116	251	–	–	–	251	–	–	–
Males,	120	105	225	–	–	–	225	–	–	–
Females,	15	11	26	–	–	–	26	–	–	–

TABLE XVI.—*Classification of Commitments in the State*—Continued.

CRIMES.	State Prison.			State Workhouse.			Totals for State.		
	Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.
Whole number of Persons Committed,	87	73	160	110	173	283	8,455	8,400	16,855
Total number of Commitments,	87	73	160	110	174	284	9,548	10,533	20,081
Males,	87	73	160	68	86	154	7,713	8,220	15,933
Females,	–	–	–	42	88	130	1,835	2,313	4,148
1.—Crimes against the Person.									
Murder,	2	2	4	–	–	–	21	17	38
Males,	2	2	4	–	–	–	20	16	36
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Manslaughter,	4	7	11	–	–	–	12	10	22
Males,	4	7	11	–	–	–	12	10	22
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape,	1	7	8	–	–	–	29	41	70
Assault,	1	–	1	–	–	–	895	1,139	2,034
Males,	1	–	1	–	–	–	828	1,024	1,852
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	115	182
Miscellaneous Crimes,	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	25	70
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	24	69
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total Crimes against the Person,	8	16	24	–	–	–	1,002	1,232	2,234
Males,	8	16	24	–	–	–	934	1,115	2,049
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	117	185

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

Arson,	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	8	21
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	6	17
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
Burglary,	6	1	7	–	–	–	45	22	67
Males,	6	1	7	–	–	–	44	22	66
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Robbery,	17	13	30	–	–	–	102	82	184
Males,	17	13	30	–	–	–	102	79	181
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Larceny,	15	19	34	–	–	–	1,021	954	1,975
Males,	15	19	34	–	–	–	846	782	1,628
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	175	172	347
Forgery,	3	2	5	–	–	–	22	14	36
Males,	3	2	5	–	–	–	22	14	36
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeit Money, making, having or passing,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	7
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	6
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Breaking and Entering,	31	18	49	–	–	–	278	165	443
Males,	31	18	49	–	–	–	276	165	441
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Embezzlement,	–	1	1	–	–	–	34	36	70
Males,	–	1	1	–	–	–	32	35	67
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Fraud,	1	1	2	–	–	–	65	53	118
Males,	1	1	2	–	–	–	62	51	113
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–		2	5

TABLE XVI.—*Classification of Commmitments in the State, &c.*—Continued.

	CRIMES.	State Prison.			State Workhouse.			Totals for State.		
		Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.
2.—*Crimes against Property.*	Debt,	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	50	120
	Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	50	120
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Stolen Goods,	2	–	2	–	–	–	37	18	55
	Males,	2	–	2	–	–	–	27	13	40
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	5	15
	Malicious Mischief,	–	–	–	–	–	–	103	85	188
	Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	91	60	151
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	25	37
	Miscellaneous Crimes,	1	–	1	–	–	–	15	19	34
	Males,	1	–	1	–	–	–	15	19	34
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total Crimes against Property,	76	55	131	–	–	–	1,808	1,512	3,318
	Males,	76	55	131	–	–	–	1,599	1,301	2,900
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	207	211	418

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

3.—*Crimes against Public Order and Decency.*									
Perjury,	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3
Adultery,	2	–	2	–	–	–	84	80	164
Males,	2	–	2	–	–	–	57	52	109
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	28	55
Lewd Conduct,	–	–	–	43	72	115	58	107	165
Males,	–	–	–	21	23	44	32	41	73
Females,	–	–	–	22	49	71	26	66	92
Keeping Brothels,	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	14	26
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	8
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	8	18
Bastardy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	20	38
Idle and Disorderly,	–	–	–	46	88	134	173	248	421
Males,	–	–	–	33	53	86	101	110	211
Females,	–	–	–	13	35	48	72	138	210
Drunkenness,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,959	5,729	10,688
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,786	4,380	8,166
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,173	1,349	2,522
Common Drunkards,	–	–	–	3	8	11	392	546	938
Males,	–	–	–	1	6	7	304	406	710
Females,	–	–	–	2	2	4	88	140	228
Violating Liquor Law,	–	–	–	–	–	–	245	202	447
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	222	181	403
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	21	44
Disturbing the Peace,	–	–	–	–	–	–	101	138	239
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	90	107	197
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	31	42

TABLE XVI.—*Classification of Commitments in the State*—Concluded.

	CRIMES.	State Prison.			State Workhouse.			Totals for State.		
		Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.	Six months ending Mar. 31, '72.	Six months ending Sept. 30, '72.	Year.
3.—*Crimes against Public Order and Decency.*	Violation of By-Law,	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	26	52
	Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	24	50
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
	Aiding Escapes,	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8	16
	Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	7	15
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
	Contempt of Court,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	7	11
	Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	9
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
	Vagrancy,	–	–	–	16	6	22	171	184	455
	Males,	–	–	–	13	4	17	131	147	378
	Females,	–	–	–	3	2	5	40	37	77
	Miscellaneous Crimes,	1	2	3	2	–	2	249	359	608
	Males,	1	2	3	–	–	–	175	210	385
	Females,	–	–	–	2	–	2	74	149	223
	Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency,	3	2	5	110	174	284	6,605	7,673	14,278
	Males,	3	2	5	68	86	154	5,060	5,699	10,759
	Females	–	–	–	42	88	130	1,545	1,974	3,519

4.—Miscellaneous Causes.									
Witnesses,	–	–	–	–	–	–	127	88	215
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	114	77	191
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	11	24
Miscellaneous Causes,	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	28	36
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	28	34
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Total Miscellaneous Causes of Commitment,	–	–	–	–	–	–	135	116	251
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	120	105	225
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	11	26

NOTE.—In the Classification of Crimes the total number of commitments has necessarily been considered. But since the same person may be committed to more than one prison for the same offence, either before or after trial, the aggregate number of crimes will appear too large. There are also many commitments within any given year for offences for which parties have already been committed to other prisons in the previous year.

Making the proper deductions, the total for Murder becomes 30 instead of 38; two having been counted in State Prison, and one in County Prison, transfers from County Prisons where they were counted last year; one having been counted both in State and County Prisons, one in two County Prisons, and three in one County Prison for Murder and in another for Manslaughter.

The total for Manslaughter becomes 12 instead of 22; three having been counted in State Prison and two in County Prisons, transfers from other Prisons where they were counted last year; one counted in two County Prisons and State Prison, who was counted last year, one appearing in State and County Prisons, and one in two County Prisons.

The total for Rape becomes 47 instead of 70; three appearing in County Prisons and one in two County Prisons, transfers from prisons where they were counted last year; five appearing in State and County Prisons, five in two County Prisons, one in three County Prisons, and three appearing in State and two County Prisons.

The total for Arson becomes 16 instead of 21; one having been counted in County Prison, transfer from Prison where he was counted last year, and four appearing in two County Prisons.

The total for Burglary becomes 51 instead of 67; three having been counted in State Prison, one in County Prison, and two in two County Prisons, transfers from prisons where they were counted last year, two appearing in State and County Prisons, two in two County Prisons and four twice in same Prison.

The total for Adultery becomes 117 instead of 164; one having been counted in State Prison, six in one County and six in two County Prisons, transfers from Prisons where they were counted last year; twenty appearing in two County Prisons, three in three County Prisons, one in State and County Prisons and one appearing twice in same Prison.

TABLE XVII.—*Classification of Commitments in the County Prisons for the year ending September 30, 1872.*

1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON. 2.—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY. 3.—CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER. 4.—MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES.	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.			DUKES.	ESSEX.					
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Pittsfield.	House of Correction at Pittsfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyp'rt.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.
Whole number of Persons Committed,	11	10	21	110	180	290	97	672	769	14	203	110	498	313	507	1,631
Whole number of Commitments,	12	10	22	143	225	368	100	811	911	14	209	117	567	358	604	1,855
Males,	11	8	19	119	196	315	90	693	783	12	178	109	499	304	482	1,572
Females,	1	2	3	24	29	53	10	118	128	2	31	8	68	54	122	283
1.—*Crimes against the Person.*																
Murder,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1
Males,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	4
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	4
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape,	–	–	–	4	1	5	2	–	2	–	6	1	1	–	–	8
Assault,	1	–	1	14	33	47	16	74	90	1	28	14	65	35	71	213
Males,	1	–	1	13	32	45	16	67	83	–	27	14	57	32	69	199
Females,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	7	7	1	1	–	8	3	2	14
Miscellaneous Crimes,	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	4
Males,	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	4
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Crimes against the Person,	1	–	1	24	35	59	19	74	93	2	36	16	71	35	72	230
Males,	1	–	1	23	34	57	19	67	86	1	35	16	63	32	70	216
Females,	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	7	7	1	1	–	8	3	2	14

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

2.—Crimes against Property.																
Arson,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	4	2	2	–	–	8
Males,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	3	2	2	–	–	7
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Burglary,	–	–	–	5	4	9	4	2	6	–	2	9	17	–	–	28
Males,	–	–	–	5	4	9	4	2	6	–	2	9	16	–	–	27
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Robbery,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	8
Males,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	8
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	5	1	6	30	28	58	11	62	73	6	41	12	45	69	48	215
Males,	5	1	6	26	28	54	11	56	67	6	35	12	40	57	32	176
Females,	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	6	6	–	6	–	5	12	16	39
Forgery,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Males,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Making, having or passing, Counterfeit Money,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking and Entering,	–	–	–	6	2	8	7	7	14	2	27	2	23	3	–	55
Males,	–	–	–	6	2	8	7	7	14	2	27	2	23	3	–	55
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	1	–	2	–	3
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	1	–	2	–	3
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud,	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	3	3	–	3	2	2	5	4	16
Males,	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	3	3	–	3	2	2	5	4	16
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE XVII.—*Classification of Commitments, &c.*—Continued.

	CRIMES.	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.			DUKES.	ESSEX.					
		Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Pittsfield.	House of Correction at Pittsfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyp'rt.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.
2.—*Crimes against Property.*	Debt,	–	–	–	7	–	7	1	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	5
	Males,	–	–	–	7	–	7	1	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	5
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Stolen Goods,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	1	2	1	–	4
	Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	3
	Malicious Mischief,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	3	3	–	1	–	3	5	5	14
	Males,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	1	–	3	3	3	10
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	4
	Miscellaneous Crimes,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
	Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total Crimes against Property,	6	1	7	59	39	98	28	80	108	8	81	30	105	85	57	358
	Males,	6	1	7	55	39	94	28	73	101	8	74	29	98	70	39	310
	Females,	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	7	7	–	7	1	7	15	18	48

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

3.—*Crimes against Public Order and Decency.*

Perjury,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adultery,	2	–	2	11	7	18	6	5	11	–	15	4	13	6	10	48
Males,	2	–	2	8	6	14	4	4	8	–	9	3	7	4	5	28
Females,	–	–	–	3	1	4	2	1	3	–	6	1	6	2	5	20
Lewd Conduct,	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	2	7	13
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	3	7
Females,	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	4	6
Keeping Brothels,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bastardy,	–	–	–	4	–	4	1	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	3
Males,	–	–	–	4	–	4	1	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	3
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Idle and Disorderly,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	10	1	14	6	16	47
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	4	1	8	5	11	29
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	6	–	6	1	5	18
Drunkenness,	1	3	4	6	75	81	12	535	547	1	11	41	287	66	311	716
Males,	1	3	4	5	60	65	11	449	460	–	10	35	253	57	247	602
Females,	–	–	–	1	15	16	1	86	87	1	1	6	34	9	64	114
Common Drunkards,	–	1	1	3	13	16	1	24	25	–	6	2	6	50	23	87
Males,	–	1	1	3	10	13	–	21	21	–	5	2	6	40	15	68
Females,	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	3	4	–	1	–	–	10	8	19
Violating Liquor Law,	–	1	1	5	16	21	10	26	36	2	20	13	38	59	37	167
Males,	–	1	1	2	15	17	7	22	29	2	19	13	36	55	36	159
Females,	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	4	7	–	1	–	2	4	1	8
Disturbing the Peace,	–	–	–	16	5	21	3	28	31	–	–	2	6	10	21	39
Males,	–	–	–	10	4	14	3	25	28	–	–	2	4	8	16	30
Females,	–	–	–	6	1	7	–	3	3	–	–	–	2	2	5	9

TABLE XVII.—*Classification of Commitments, &c.*—Continued.

	CRIMES.	Barnstable.			Berkshire.			Bristol.			Dukes.	Essex.					
		Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Pittsfield.	House of Correction at Pittsfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyp'rt.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.
3.—*Crimes against Public Order and Decency.*	Violation of By-Law,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2
	Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
	Aiding Escapes,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Contempt of Court,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	2
	Males,	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	2
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy,	–	2	2	1	24	25	1	14	15	–	9	–	4	35	30	78
	Males,	–	2	2	–	20	20	1	13	14	–	6	–	4	31	21	62
	Females,	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	1	1	–	3	–	–	4	9	16
	Miscellaneous Crimes,	2	–	2	10	10	20	7	23	30	–	11	5	21	4	20	61
	Males,	1	–	1	7	7	14	5	18	23	–	9	5	18	1	19	52
	Females,	1	–	1	3	3	6	2	5	7	–	2	–	3	3	1	9
	Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency,	5	9	14	58	151	209	43	657	700	3	89	70	391	238	475	1,263
	Males,	4	7	11	40	123	163	34	553	587	2	67	63	338	202	373	1,043
	Females,	1	2	3	18	28	46	9	104	113	1	22	7	53	36	102	220

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

4.—Miscellaneous Causes.																	
Witnesses,	–	–	–	2	–	2	6	–	6	1	3	–	–	–	–	3
Males,	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	5	1	2	–	–	–	–	2
Females,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Miscellaneous Crimes,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Miscellaneous Causes of Commitment,	–	–	–	2	–	2	10	–	10	1	3	1	–	–	–	4
Males,	–	–	–	1	–	1	9	–	9	1	2	1	–	–	–	3
Females,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1

TABLE XVII.—*Classification of Commitments, &c.*—Continued.

CRIMES.	Franklin.			Hampden.			Hampshire.			Middlesex.				Nantucket.		
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampt'n.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Whole number of Persons Committed,	16	35	51	115	561	676	49	117	166	151	526	1,232	1,909	–	–	–
Total number of Commitments,	18	40	58	120	665	785	52	134	186	154	609	1,382	2,145	–	–	–
Males,	16	34	50	105	567	672	42	116	158	146	469	1,198	1,813	–	–	–
Females,	2	6	8	15	98	113	10	18	28	8	140	184	332	–	–	–
1.—*Crimes against the Person.*																
Murder,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	–	8	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	7	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape,	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Assault,	–	9	9	28	41	69	12	15	27	26	54	144	224	–	–	–
Males,	–	9	9	26	37	63	9	14	23	25	51	133	209	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	2	4	6	3	1	4	1	3	11	15	–	–	–
Miscellaneous Crimes,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	22	23	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	22	23	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Crimes against the Person,	–	9	9	29	42	71	16	15	31	29	63	166	258	–	–	–
Males,	–	9	9	27	38	65	13	14	27	27	60	155	242	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	2	4	6	3	1	4	2	3	11	16	–	–	–

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

2.—Crimes against Property.																
Arson,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary,	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	4	16	–	–	–
Males,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	4	16	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	6	5	11	45	44	89	7	10	17	27	70	139	236	–	–	–
Males,	6	5	11	42	32	74	6	7	13	26	55	121	202	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	3	12	15	1	3	4	1	15	18	34	–	–	–
Forgery,	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	3	–	5	–	–	–
Males,	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	2	3	–	5	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Making, having or passing, Counterfeit Money,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking and Entering,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	23	10	56	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	23	10	56	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	–	4	2	–	1	3	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	–	4	2	–	1	3	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud,	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	2	3	4	4	8	16	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	3	7	14	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–

TABLE XVII.—*Classification of Commitments, &c.*—Continued.

	CRIMES.	Franklin.			Hampden.			Hampshire.			Middlesex.				Nantucket.		
		Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
2.—*Crimes against Property.*	Debt,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	7	4	–	11	–	–	–
	Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	7	4	–	11	–	–	–
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Stolen Goods,	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Males,	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Malicious Mischief,	–	–	–	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	8	21	30	–	–	–
	Males,	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	1	1	1	6	19	26	–	–	–
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	4	–	–	–
	Miscellaneous Crimes,	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Males,	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total Crimes against Property,	9	5	14	52	58	110	19	14	33	80	115	183	378	–	–	–
	Males,	9	5	14	47	45	92	17	10	27	79	97	162	338	–	–	–
	Females,	–	–	–	5	13	18	2	4	6	1	18	21	40	–	–	–

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

3.—*Crimes against Public Order and Decency.*

Perjury,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–
Males,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Adultery,	1	–	1	9	2	11	1	–	1	5	11	2	18	–	–	–
Males,	1	–	1	7	1	8	–	–	–	3	8	2	13	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	2	3	–	5	–	–	–
Lewd Conduct,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	10	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	4	9	–	–	–
Females,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Keeping Brothels,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bastardy,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–
Idle and Disorderly,	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–
Females,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	–	15	15	2	512	514	6	81	87	7	361	689	1,057	–	–	–
Males,	–	13	13	1	444	445	3	69	72	6	255	592	853	–	–	–
Females,	–	2	2	1	68	69	3	12	15	1	106	97	204	–	–	–
Common Drunkards,	–	5	5	2	7	9	5	5	10	4	24	158	186	–	–	–
Males,	–	3	3	2	5	7	5	5	10	4	18	126	148	–	–	–
Females,	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	6	32	38	–	–	–
Violating Liquor Law,	2	2	4	5	4	9	2	4	6	7	4	22	33	–	–	–
Males,	–	2	2	4	4	8	1	3	4	7	4	19	30	–	–	–
Females,	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	3	3	–	–	–
Disturbing the Peace,	–	1	1	3	3	6	1	12	13	1	1	49	51	–	–	–
Males,	–	1	1	3	2	5	1	12	13	1	–	40	41	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	9	10	–	–	–

TABLE XVII.—*Classification of Commitments, &c.*—Continued.

	CRIMES.	Franklin.			Hampden.			Hampshire.			Middlesex.				Nantucket.		
		Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	Jail at Nantucket.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
3.—*Crimes against Public Order and Decency.*	Violation of By-Law,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	6	–	–	–
	Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	6	–	–	–
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Aiding Escapes,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Contempt of Court,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Females,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy,	–	1	1	4	14	18	–	–	–	–	4	65	69	–	–	–
	Males,	–	1	1	2	12	14	–	–	–	–	3	58	61	–	–	–
	Females,	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	1	7	8	–	–	–
	Miscellaneous Crimes,	–	–	–	11	21	32	2	3	5	14	16	38	68	–	–	–
	Males,	–	–	–	9	15	24	2	3	5	13	15	35	63	–	–	–
	Females,	–	–	–	2	6	8	–	–	–	1	1	3	5	–	–	–
	Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency,	5	26	31	38	565	603	17	105	122	43	431	1,033	1,507	–	–	–
	Males,	3	20	23	30	484	514	12	92	104	39	312	881	1,232	–	–	–
	Females,	2	6	8	8	81	89	5	13	18	4	119	152	275	–	–	–

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

4.—*Miscellaneous Crimes.*																
Witnesses,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Miscellaneous Causes,	4	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	4	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Miscellaneous Causes of Commitment,	4	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
Males,	4	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–

TABLE XVII.—*Classification of Commitments, &c.*—Continued.

CRIMES.	Norfolk.			Plymouth.			Suffolk.			Worcester.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.
Whole number of Persons Committed,	175	207	382	32	37	69	4,296	739	5,035	57	174	325	888	1,444
Whole number of Commitments,	183	222	405	37	38	75	5,147	885	6,032	58	188	376	1,049	1,671
Males,	156	191	347	32	33	65	4,638	729	5,367	53	172	359	964	1,548
Females,	27	31	58	5	5	10	509	156	665	5	16	17	85	123
1. *Crimes against the Person.*														
Murder,	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	1	16	–	6	–	–	6
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	1	16	–	5	–	–	5
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Manslaughter,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	–	1	3
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	–	1	3
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape,	1	–	1	1	–	1	18	6	24	5	8	1	–	14
Assault,	32	40	72	11	10	21	788	215	1,003	9	27	42	64	142
Males,	31	37	68	10	10	20	700	203	903	9	26	41	63	139
Females,	1	3	4	1	–	1	88	12	100	–	1	1	1	3
Miscellaneous Crimes,	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	5	17	–	1	8	11	20
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	5	16	–	1	8	11	20
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Total Crimes against the Person,	33	40	73	12	10	22	834	228	1,062	15	43	51	76	185
Males,	32	37	69	11	10	21	745	216	961	15	41	50	75	181
Females,	1	3	4	1	–	1	89	12	101	–	2	1	1	4

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

2. *Crimes against Property.*														
Arson,	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary,	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	6
Males,	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	6
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery,	5	–	5	–	–	–	103	12	115	–	4	–	3	7
Males,	5	–	5	–	–	–	100	12	112	–	4	–	3	7
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny,	17	27	44	5	7	12	559	288	847	8	33	29	63	133
Males,	14	23	37	3	6	9	467	241	708	7	31	28	52	118
Females,	3	4	7	2	1	3	92	47	139	1	2	1	11	15
Forgery,	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	3	16	–	1	–	–	1
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	3	16	–	1	–	–	1
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Making, having or passing Counterfeit Money,	2	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	2	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking and Entering,	11	1	12	2	–	2	164	46	210	4	16	7	8	35
Males,	11	1	12	2	–	2	164	44	208	4	16	7	8	35
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	1	–	1	–	–	–	41	8	49	–	–	1	1	2
Males,	1	–	1	–	–	–	40	7	47	–	–	1	1	2
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud,	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	8	54	3	5	1	2	11
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	8	52	3	5	1	2	11
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE XVII.—*Classification of Commitments, &c.*—Continued.

	CRIMES.	Norfolk.			Plymouth.			Suffolk.			Worcester.				
		Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.
2.—*Crimes against Property.*	Debt,	3	–	3	–	–	–	83	–	83	2	5	–	–	7
	Males,	3	–	3	–	–	–	83	–	83	2	5	–	–	7
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Stolen Goods,	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	12	36	–	2	4	3	9
	Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	9	27	–	1	3	2	6
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	1	1	1	3
	Malicious Mischief,	3	8	11	–	–	–	62	11	73	1	1	9	7	18
	Males,	2	8	10	–	–	–	52	10	62	–	1	8	7	16
	Females,	1	–	1	–	–	–	10	1	11	1	–	1	–	2
	Miscellaneous Crimes,	–	1	1	–	–	–	20	1	21	–	–	1	1	2
	Males,	–	1	1	–	–	–	20	1	21	–	–	1	1	2
	Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total Crimes against Property,	43	37	80	12	8	20	1,124	389	1,513	19	72	52	88	231
	Males,	39	33	72	10	7	17	1,008	335	1,343	17	69	49	76	211
	Females,	4	4	8	2	1	3	116	54	170	2	3	3	12	20

CRIMES IN THE STATE CLASSIFIED.

3.—Crimes against Public Order and Decency.														
Perjury,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	1	–	–	1
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	–	–	1
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Adultery,	6	1	7	5	–	5	22	5	27	5	5	1	2	13
Males,	3	1	4	3	–	3	14	4	18	3	3	1	1	8
Females,	3	–	3	2	–	2	8	1	9	2	2	–	1	5
Lewd Conduct,	–	1	1	–	–	–	13	6	19	–	–	2	1	3
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	10	–	–	2	1	3
Females,	–	1	1	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Brothels,	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	24	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	16	–	–	–	–	–
Bastardy,	1	–	1	–	–	–	23	–	23	–	–	–	–	–
Idle and Disorderly,	–	–	–	–	–	–	74	46	120	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	11	43	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	35	77	–	–	–	–	–
Drunkenness,	57	45	102	2	5	7	2,456	121	2,577	3	10	183	723	919
Males,	48	40	88	2	5	7	2,327	106	2,433	3	10	177	674	864
Females,	9	5	14	–	–	–	129	15	144	–	–	6	49	55
Common Drunkards,	6	39	45	–	8	8	74	6	80	2	13	15	28	58
Males,	4	30	34	–	6	6	65	4	69	2	11	15	23	51
Females,	2	9	11	–	2	2	9	2	11	–	2	–	5	7
Violating Liquor Law,	24	19	43	3	4	7	58	16	74	5	5	17	17	44
Males,	18	15	33	3	3	6	57	16	73	5	3	15	16	39
Females,	6	4	10	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	2	2	1	5
Disturbing the Peace,	1	–	1	1	1	2	9	13	22	3	3	13	27	46
Males,	–	–	–	1	–	1	8	11	19	3	2	13	23	41
Females,	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	3	–	1	–	4	5

TABLE XVII.—*Classification of Commitments, &c.*—Concluded.

CRIMES.	Norfolk.			Plymouth.			Suffolk.			Worcester.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.
3.—*Crimes against Public Order and Decency.*														
Violation of By-Laws,	1	–	1	–	–	–	42	–	42	–	–	–	1	1
Males,	1	–	1	–	–	–	41	–	41	–	–	–	1	1
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Aiding Escapes,	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	1	14	1	–	–	–	1
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	1	13	1	–	–	–	1
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Contempt of Court,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	1	–	–	1
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	–	–	1
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy,	1	36	37	–	2	2	11	8	19	–	1	21	44	66
Males,	1	34	35	–	2	2	10	5	15	–	1	20	34	55
Females,	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	1	10	11
Miscellaneous Crimes,	10	4	14	2	–	2	148	45	193	5	21	21	42	89
Males,	9	1	10	2	–	2	83	16	99	4	18	17	40	79
Females,	1	3	4	–	–	–	65	29	94	1	3	4	2	10
Total Crimes against Public Order and Decency,	107	145	252	13	20	33	2,975	268	3,243	24	60	273	885	1,242
Males,	85	121	206	11	16	27	2,692	178	2,870	21	50	260	813	1,144
Females,	22	24	46	2	4	6	283	90	373	3	10	13	72	98

4.—*Miscellaneous Crimes.*														
Witnesses,	–	–	–	–	–	–	197	–	197	–	4	–	–	4
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	178	–	178	–	3	–	–	3
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	19	–	1	–	–	1
Miscellaneous Causes,	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	17	–	9	–	–	9
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	15	–	9	–	–	9
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Total Miscellaneous Causes of Commitment,	–	–	–	–	–	–	214	–	214	–	13	–	–	13
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	193	–	193	–	12	–	–	12
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	21	–	1	–	–	1

NOTE.—Miscellaneous "Crimes against the Person" include Abduction, 1; Accessory to Felony, 1; Carrying Dangerous Weapon, 9; Libel, 1; Mutiny, 4; Threats, 54. Total, 70.

Miscellaneous "Crimes against Property" include Attempt to blow up House, 1; Casting away Vessel, 1; Common Thief, 1; Destroying Vessel, 1; Driving Horse without leave, 29; Poisoning Horse, 1. Total, 34.

Miscellaneous "Crimes against Public Order and Decency" include Attempt to Rescue, 1; Bigamy, 1; Boarding Vessel, 1; Common Beggar, 4; Common Night-Walker, 141; Common Nuisance, 63; Cruelty to Animals, 46; Desertion, 7; Enticing to Desert, 1; Evading Railroad Fare, 52; Extortion, 2; Fornication, 104; Fugitive from Justice, 4; Gaming, 1; Illegal Voting, 1; Incest, 3; Indecent Exposure, 24; Jail-Breaking, 9; Misdemeanor, 5; Neglect Calling, 2; Neglect Family, 4; Obstructing Officer, 3; Obstructing Railroad Track, 10; Polygamy, 21; Prize Fighting, 2; Procuring Abortion, 4; Profanity, 2; Removing Baggage, 1; Sabbath Breaking, 20; Seduction, 1; Smuggling, 1; Sodomy, 4; Stubbornness, 18; Suspicious Person, 2; Unlicensed Business, 21; Violating City Ordinance, 22. Total, 608.

Miscellaneous Crimes, under "Miscellaneous Causes of Commitment," include Action Contract, 1; Action Tort, 3; Held for Trial, 1; Mesne Process, 1; Non-Payment Fine and Cost, 1; Safe Keeping, 19; Surrendered by Bail, 10. Total, 36.

TABLE XVIII.—*Classification of Discharges from the County Prisons for the Year ending September 30, 1872.*

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.			DUKES.			ESSEX.					
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Pittsfield.	House of Correction at Pittsfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	House of Correction at Edgartown.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyp'rt.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.
By Writ of Habeas Corpus,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Recognizing or Giving Bail,	4	–	4	29	1	30	22	1	23	2	–	2	72	2	66	–	–	140
Males,	4	–	4	24	1	25	21	1	22	2	–	2	64	2	59	–	–	125
Females,	–	–	–	5	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	8	–	7	–	–	15
Sent to Court and not returned,	–	–	–	45	–	45	30	–	30	–	–	–	73	12	69	–	–	154
Males,	–	–	–	33	–	33	25	–	25	–	–	–	60	12	62	–	–	134
Females,	–	–	–	12	–	12	5	–	5	–	–	–	13	–	7	–	–	20
Escaped and not retaken,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	5
Males,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Transferred to other Jails,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	23	17	62	1	3	106
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	21	16	52	1	1	91
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	10	–	2	15

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

Payment of Debt,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2
Males,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	2
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Order of Creditors,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Took Poor Debtor's Oath,	–	–	–	5	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2
Males,	–	–	–	5	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sent to State Prison,	–	–	–	4	1	5	3	–	3	–	–	–	5	4	11	–	–	20
Sent to Houses of Correction,	–	–	–	45	–	45	26	–	26	3	–	3	1	18	15	–	–	34
Males,	–	–	–	43	–	43	23	–	23	2	–	2	1	17	13	–	–	31
Females,	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	3
Order of Superior Court,	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sent to Reform School,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sent to Nautical School,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2
Expiration of Sentence,	2	2	4	1	78	79	–	274	274	–	–	–	2	25	209	294	470	1,000
Males,	2	1	3	1	67	68	–	236	236	–	–	–	–	22	183	249	362	816
Females,	–	1	1	–	11	11	–	38	38	–	–	–	2	3	26	25	108	184

TABLE XVIII.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Continued.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	BARNSTABLE.			BERKSHIRE.			BRISTOL.			DUKES.			ESSEX.					
	Jail at Barnstable.	House of Correction at Barnstable.	Aggregates.	Jail at Pittsfield.	House of Correction at Pittsfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at New Bedford.	House of Correction at New Bedford.	Aggregates.	Jail at Edgartown.	House of Correction at Edgartown.	Aggregates.	Jail at Lawrence.	Jail at Newburyport.	Jail at Salem.	House of Correction at Ipswich.	House of Correction at Lawrence.	Aggregates.
Paid Fine and Costs,	–	3	3	1	43	44	6	169	175	–	–	–	2	16	99	5	122	244
Males,	–	3	3	1	38	39	6	144	150	–	–	–	2	14	89	4	111	220
Females,	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	25	25	–	–	–	–	2	10	1	11	24
Poor Convicts,	–	–	–	–	55	55	1	318	319	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	43	43	1	266	267	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	52	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Order of Overseers,	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	22	43
Males,	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	19	39
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4
Order of Court,	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	14	33	–	–	47
Males,	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	14	30	–	–	44
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3
Insanity,	1	1	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

Pardoned,	–	1	1	1	4	5	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	7	2	12
Males,	–	1	1	1	4	5	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	7	1	11
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Died,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	4
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	4
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Order of Law,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Processes not given above,	1	–	1	2	1	3	3	5	8	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	4
Males,	1	–	1	2	1	3	3	5	8	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	4
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Whole No. Discharges,	9	7	16	142	190	332	93	775	868	13	–	13	185	109	570	335	622	1,821
Males,	9	6	15	123	161	284	84	660	744	11	–	11	160	102	505	286	497	1,550
Females,	–	1	1	19	29	48	9	115	124	2	–	2	25	7	65	49	125	271
Whole No. Persons Discharged,	8	7	15	110	155	265	90	645	735	13	–	13	179	101	503	283	525	1,591
Males,	8	6	14	96	133	229	81	548	629	11	–	11	155	94	447	242	432	1,370
Females,	–	1	1	14	22	36	9	97	106	2	–	2	24	7	56	41	93	221
Persons remaining in Confinement,	3	3	6	13	61	74	12	152	164	1	–	1	37	11	59	112	87	306
Males,	2	2	4	9	57	66	11	130	141	1	–	1	31	10	49	88	67	245
Females,	1	1	2	4	4	8	1	22	23	–	–	–	6	1	10	24	20	61

TABLE XVIII.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Continued.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPDEN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.				NANTUCKET.	
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampt'n.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
By Writ of Habeas Corpus,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Recognizing or Giving Bail,	6	3	9	20	1	21	21	3	24	56	70	22	148	–	–
Males,	6	2	8	16	1	17	16	3	19	51	65	22	138	–	–
Females,	–	1	1	4	–	4	5	–	5	5	5	–	10	–	–
Sent to Court and not returned,	–	–	–	56	–	56	7	–	7	30	88	–	118	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	50	–	50	7	–	7	26	75	–	101	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	4	13	–	17	–	–
Escaped and not retaken,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transferred to other Jails,	–	–	–	1	8	9	–	–	–	14	10	1	25	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	14	10	1	25	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

Payment of Debt,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Order of Creditors,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Took Poor Debtor's Oath,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sent to State Prison,	2	–	2	6	–	6	1	–	1	10	1	–	11	–	–
Sent to Houses of Correction,	4	–	4	17	–	17	6	–	6	40	–	–	40	–	–
Males,	4	–	4	14	–	14	2	–	2	39	–	–	39	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	3	–	3	4	–	4	1	–	–	1	–	–
Order of Superior Court,	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sent to Reform School,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sent to Nautical School,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
Expiration of Sentence,	2	18	20	1	524	525	–	103	103	2	40	524	566	–	–
Males,	2	14	16	1	460	461	–	93	93	2	17	432	451	–	–
Females,	–	4	4	–	64	64	–	10	10	–	23	92	115	–	–

TABLE XVIII.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Continued.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	FRANKLIN.			HAMPDEN.			HAMPSHIRE.			MIDDLESEX.				NANTUCKET.	
	Jail at Greenfield.	House of Correction at Greenfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Springfield.	House of Correction at Springfield.	Aggregates.	Jail at Northampton.	House of Correction at Northampton.	Aggregates.	Jail at Cambridge.	Jail at Lowell.	House of Correction at Cambridge.	Aggregates.	House of Correction at Nantucket.	Aggregates.
Paid Fine and Costs,	2	17	19	2	132	134	2	37	39	4	149	364	517	–	–
Males,	–	15	15	1	109	110	2	32	34	3	129	332	464	–	–
Females,	2	2	4	1	23	24	–	5	5	1	20	32	53	–	–
Poor Convicts,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	403	405	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	336	338	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	67	67	–	–
Order of Overseers,	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	55	55	–	–
Males,	–	4	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	48	48	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7	–	–
Order of Court,	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	22	1	–	23	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	7	19	1	–	20	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	–	–	3	–	–
Insanity,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	6	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	6	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

Pardoned,	1	–	1	–	3	3	–	1	1	2	1	9	12	–	–
Males,	1	–	1	–	3	3	–	1	1	2	–	8	10	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–
Died,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Order of Law,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	198	–	198	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	130	–	130	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	–	68	–	–
Processes not given above,	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	3	11	–	–
Males,	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	3	9	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–
Whole No. of Discharges,	18	45	63	109	669	778	45	147	192	197	568	1,383	2,148	–	–
Males,	16	38	54	95	574	669	35	131	166	182	437	1,185	1,804	–	–
Females,	2	7	9	14	95	109	10	16	26	15	131	198	344	–	–
Whole No. of Persons Discharged,	17	40	57	104	565	669	42	130	172	194	487	1,235	1,916	–	–
Males,	16	33	49	90	489	579	35	116	151	179	387	1,058	1,624	–	–
Females,	1	7	8	14	76	90	7	14	21	15	100	177	292	–	–
Persons remaining in Confinement,	2	–	2	19	85	104	10	20	30	2	90	266	358	–	–
Males,	2	–	2	17	77	94	10	16	26	2	70	222	294	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	2	8	10	–	4	4	–	20	44	64	–	–

TABLE XVIII.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Continued.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.
By Writ of Habeas Corpus,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Recognizing or Giving Bail,	43	7	50	9	–	9	538	6	544	15	50	3	1	69
Males,	39	5	44	7	–	7	442	6	448	13	44	3	1	61
Females,	4	2	6	2	–	2	96	–	96	2	6	–	–	8
Sent to Court and not returned,	5	–	5	1	–	1	422	–	422	31	44	–	–	75
Males,	4	–	4	1	–	1	378	–	378	28	40	–	–	68
Females,	1	–	1	–	–	–	44	–	44	3	4	–	–	7
Escaped and not retaken,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	4
Males,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	4
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transferred to other Jails,	–	3	3	–	13	13	1	–	1	1	24	1	190	216
Males,	–	–	–	–	12	12	1	–	1	1	24	1	183	209
Females,	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	7

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

Payment of Debts,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Order of Creditors,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Took Poor Debtor's Oath,	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	4	–	2	6
Males,	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	4	–	–	4
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Sent to State Prison,	5	–	5	4	–	4	107	–	107	1	14	–	–	15
Sent to Houses of Correction,	18	–	18	–	–	–	522	–	522	–	44	–	–	44
Males,	17	–	17	–	–	–	403	–	403	–	41	–	–	41
Females,	1	–	1	–	–	–	119	–	119	–	3	–	–	3
Order of Superior Court,	17	1	18	9	–	9	271	–	271	–	–	–	1	1
Males,	13	1	14	9	–	9	229	–	229	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	4	–	4	–	–	–	42	–	42	–	–	–	1	1
Sent to Reform School,	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sent to Nautical School,	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Expiration of Sentence,	44	164	208	3	20	23	410	687	1,097	6	2	260	493	761
Males,	34	146	180	3	17	20	324	572	896	6	2	244	443	695
Females,	10	18	28	–	3	3	86	115	201	–	–	16	50	66

TABLE XVIII.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Concluded.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	NORFOLK.			PLYMOUTH.			SUFFOLK.			WORCESTER.				
	Jail at Dedham.	House of Correction at Dedham.	Aggregates.	Jail at Plymouth.	House of Correction at Plymouth.	Aggregates.	Jail at Boston.	House of Correction at South Boston.	Aggregates.	Jail at Fitchburg.	Jail at Worcester.	House of Correction at Fitchburg.	House of Correction at Worcester.	Aggregates.
Paid Fine and Costs,	41	25	66	6	3	9	1,235	48	1,283	6	3	100	291	400
Males,	36	23	59	5	3	8	1,170	45	1,215	6	3	95	273	377
Females,	5	2	7	1	–	1	65	3	68	–	–	5	18	23
Poor Convicts,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,458	–	1,458	–	1	–	14	15
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,407	–	1,407	–	1	–	13	14
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	–	51	–	–	–	1	1
Order of Overseers,	–	19	19	–	5	5	–	1	1	–	–	2	19	21
Males,	–	14	14	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	11	12
Females,	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	8	9
Order of Court,	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	62	73	1	–	–	–	1
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	61	67	1	–	–	–	1
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–
Insanity,	1	1	2	–	–	–	6	4	10	–	1	–	8	9
Males,	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–	–	6	6
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	–	2	3

DISCHARGES FROM THE COUNTY PRISONS.

Pardoned,	1	5	6	–	–	–	4	13	17	–	–	2	11	13
Males,	1	5	6	–	–	–	4	13	17	–	–	2	9	11
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Died,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	10	–	–	–	1	1
Males,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	10	–	–	–	1	1
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Order of Law,	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Males,	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Females,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Processes not given above,	1	2	3	–	–	–	113	1	114	–	1	2	8	11
Males,	1	2	3	–	–	–	111	1	112	–	1	2	6	9
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	2
Whole number of Discharges,	183	227	401	33	41	74	5,111	831	5,942	61	192	372	1,040	1,665
Males,	157	197	354	30	37	67	4,598	711	5,309	56	178	350	947	1,531
Females,	26	30	56	3	4	7	513	120	633	5	14	22	93	134
Whole number of Persons Discharged,	175	213	388	28	40	68	4,258	700	4,958	60	178	321	891	1,450
Males,	149	183	332	25	36	61	3,827	592	4,419	55	164	300	804	1,323
Females,	26	30	56	3	4	7	431	108	539	5	14	21	87	127
Persons remaining in Confinement,	19	40	59	8	2	10	250	440	690	4	13	60	95	172
Males,	18	37	55	6	1	7	214	348	562	4	11	58	84	157
Females,	1	3	4	2	1	3	36	92	128	–	2	2	11	15

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIX.—*Classification of Discharges for the State.*

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	County Prisons.			House of Industry.	State Workhouse.	State Prison.	Totals for State.
	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Totals.				
Discharged by Writ of Habeas Corpus,	4	–	4	–	–	–	4
Males,	4	–	4	–	–	–	4
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Recognizing or giving Bail,	1,025	48	1,073	1	–	–	1,074
Males,	875	45	920	1	–	–	921
Females,	150	3	153	–	–	–	153
Sent to Court and not returned,	913	–	913	–	–	–	913
Males,	801	–	801	–	–	–	801
Females,	112	–	112	–	–	–	112
Escaped and not retaken,	4	9	13	1	11	1	26
Males,	4	7	11	1	10	1	23
Females,	–	2	2	–	1	–	3
Transferred to other Jails,	154	220	374	–	–	–	374
Males,	141	199	340	–	–	–	340
Females,	13	21	34	–	–	–	34
Debtors discharged by payment of Debt,	5	–	5	–	–	–	5
Males,	5	–	5	–	–	–	5
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debtors discharged by Order of Creditors,	8	–	8	–	–	–	8
Males,	8	–	8	–	–	–	8
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Debtors discharged by taking Poor Debtor's Oath,	17	2	19	–	–	–	19
Males,	17	–	17	–	–	–	17
Females,	–	2	2	–	–	–	2
Sent to State Prison,	178	1	179	–	–	–	179
Sent to House of Correction,	759	–	759	–	–	–	759
Males,	619	–	619	–	–	–	619
Females,	140	–	140	–	–	–	140

DISCHARGES FROM ALL THE PRISONS.

TABLE XIX.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Continued.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	County Prisons.			House of Industry.	State Workhouse.	State Prison.	Totals for State.
	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Totals.				
By Superior Court,	316	2	318	–	–	–	318
Males,	270	1	271	–	–	–	271
Females,	46	1	47	–	–	–	47
Sent to Reform School,	8	–	8	–	–	–	8
Males,	8	–	8	–	–	–	8
Females,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sent to Nautical School,	8	–	8	–	–	–	8
Expiration of Sentence,	749	3,911	4,660	4,088	222	97	9,067
Males,	599	3,336	3,935	2,147	120	97	6,299
Females,	150	575	725	1,941	102	–	2,768
Paid Fine and Costs,	1,576	1,359	2,935	759	–	–	3,694
Males,	1,468	1,227	2,695	530	–	–	3,225
Females,	108	132	240	229	–	–	469
Poor Convicts,	1,462	790	2,252	–	–	–	2,252
Males,	1,411	658	2,069	–	–	–	2,069
Females,	51	132	183	–	–	–	183
Order of Overseers,	–	152	152	69	–	–	221
Males,	–	126	126	59	–	–	185
Females,	–	26	26	10	–	–	36
Order Municipal Court,	90	66	156	57	–	–	213
Males,	78	64	142	33	–	–	175
Females,	12	2	14	24	–	–	38
Insanity,	11	21	32	4	–	3	39
Males,	7	18	25	–	–	3	28
Females,	4	3	7	4	–	–	11
Pardoned,	13	62	75	4	73	21	173
Males,	12	58	70	4	23	21	118
Females,	1	4	5	–	50	–	55
Died,	3	19	22	15	23	19	79
Males,	3	19	22	13	13	19	67
Females,	–	–	–	2	10	–	12
Order of Law,	203	–	203	–	–	–	203
Males,	134	–	134	–	–	–	134
Females,	69	–	69	–	–	–	69

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XIX.—*Classification of Discharges, &c.*—Concluded.

MANNER OF DISCHARGE.	COUNTY PRISONS.			House of Industry.	State Workhouse.	State Prison.	Totals for State.
	Jails.	Houses of Correction.	Totals.				
By processes not given above,	132	27	159	4	–	–	163
Males,	128	25	153	4	–	–	157
Females,	4	2	6	–	–	–	6
Whole No. of Discharges reported,	7,638	6,684	14,322	5,002	29	141	19,794
Males,	6,778	5,780	12,558	2,792	66	141	15,657
Females,	860	904	1,764	2,210	163	–	4,137
Whole No. of Persons Discharged,	6,547	5,750	12,297	3,851	328	141	16,617
Males,	5,819	4,972	10,791	2,272	166	141	13,370
Females,	728	778	1,506	1,579	162	–	3,247
Persons remaining in Confinement,	553	1,423	1,976	657	267	562	3,462
Males,	467	1,187	1,654	364	112	562	2,692
Females,	86	236	322	293	155	–	770

Summary of the Prison Population for 1871–72.

Total number of persons remaining in confinement in the State, County and City Prisons, September 30, 1871,	3,224
Males,	2,465
Females,	759
Nominal number of persons committed within the year ending September 30, 1872,	16,855
Males,	13,597
Females,	3,258
Actual number of persons committed within the year ending September 30, 1872 (*10,536 of which were in County Prisons),	13,728
Males,	10,988
Females,	2,740
Nominal whole number of persons in confinement within the year ending September 30, 1872,	20,079
Males,	16,062
Females,	4,017
Actual whole number of persons in confinement within the year,	15,867
Nominal number of persons discharged within the year,	16,617
Males,	13,370
Females,	3,247
Number of persons remaining in confinement, September 30, 1872,	3,462
Males,	2,692
Females,	770
Average of the prison population for the years 1871–72,	3,217.92
Average of the prison population for the years 1870–71,	3,145.53
Increase of the past year,	72.39

* The number, 11,000, given on page 146, was estimated before the returns were fully examined.

TABLE XX.—*Sickness and Punishment among those Discharged from State, County or City Prisons, during the Year ending September 30, 1872.*

PRISONS.	Number of Sick.	Number of Days' Sickness.	Number who Died.	Number who had been punished once.		Number who had been punished twice.		No. who had been punished three times.		Number who had been punished more than three times.		Whole No. who had been punished.		Whole Number of Punishments.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Jail at Barnstable,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
House of Correction at Barnstable,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jail at Pittsfield,	2	37	–	12	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	16	2	26
House of Correction at Pittsfield,	12	316	–	6	–	6	–	3	–	4	–	19	–	46
Jail at New Bedford,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
House of Correction at New Bedford,	16	428	3	42	17	12	4	3	2	4	–	61	23	136
Jail at Edgartown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jail at Lawrence,	1	63	1	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	7
House of Correction at Lawrence,	10	143	–	33	4	9	–	4	–	2	–	48	4	77
Jail at Newburyport,	3	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jail at Salem,	2	154	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
House of Correction at Ipswich,	35	747	3	13	5	8	3	3	–	6	–	30	8	76
Jail at Greenfield,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
House of Correction at Greenfield,	1	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jail at Springfield,	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
House of Correction at Springfield,	45	724	–	36	3	8	–	3	–	1	–	48	3	71
Jail at Northampton,	–	-	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
House of Correction at Northampton,	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3
Jail at Cambridge,	7	414	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1

House of Correction at Cambridge,	11	119	4	15	–	5	–	–	1	3	–	23	1	40
Jail at Lowell,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
House of Correction at Nantucket,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jail at Dedham,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
House of Correction at Dedham,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3
Jail at Plymouth,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
House of Correction at Plymouth,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Jail at Fitchburg,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
House of Correction at Fitchburg,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jail at Worcester,	9	123	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5
House of Correction at Worcester,	46	353	1	22	2	6	–	–	1	1	1	29	4	50
Jail at Boston,	*	*	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
House of Correction at Boston,	36	2,340	8	47	6	37	2	20	2	56	7	160	17	665
Totals for County Prisons,	238	6,013	20	239	41	94	9	38	6	79	8	450	64	1,180
House of Industry,	4,541	9,764	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
State Workhouse,	286	2,632	18	11	19	6	11	7	5	1	6	25	41	135
State Prison,	*	*	18	5	–	12	–	5	–	18	–	40	–	168
Totals for State,	5,065	18,409	71	255	60	112	20	50	11	98	14	515	105	1,483

* Not stated.

B.—Age, Sex, Education, Etc., of Prisoners.

Table XXI.—*Showing the Ages at Commitment of Persons remaining in the Minor Prisons, Sept. 30, 1872.*

Prisons.	Males.		15 & under.			15 to 20.			20 to 25.			25 to 30.			30 to 35.			35 to 40.			Over 40.			Totals.		
	17 & und.	17 to 25.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fema es.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Barnstable County.																										
Barnstable, Jail,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Barnstable, House of Correction,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	1	3
Berkshire County.																										
Pittsfield, Jail,	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	1	1	1	–	1	9	4	13*
Pittsfield, House of Correction,	4	22	–	–	–	16	–	16	10	1	11	6	–	6	8	–	8	6	2	8	11	1	12	57	4	61
Bristol County.																										
New Bedford, Jail,	2	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	1	11	1	12
New Bedford, House of Correction,	8	50	1	–	1	29	–	29	28	2	30	23	2	25	16	5	21	6	3	9	26	10	36	130	22	152†
Dukes County.																										
Edgartown, Jail,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Essex County.																										
Ipswich, House of Correction,	2	30	–	–	–	15	3	18	17	4	27	14	3	17	13	3	16	17	2	19	12	9	21	88	24	112
Lawrence, Jail,	4	16	1	3	4	15	–	15	4	2	6	3	1	4	5	–	5	2	–	2	1	–	1	31	6	37
Lawrence, House of Correction,	3	23	–	–	–	16	1	17	10	1	11	16	5	21	8	1	9	9	6	15	8	6	14	67	20	87
Newburyport, Jail,	–	7	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	–	5	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	10	1	11
Salem, Jail,	–	20	–	–	–	8	–	8	12	1	13	7	2	9	6	–	6	2	3	5	14	4	18	49	10	59
Franklin County.																										
Greenfield, Jail,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Greenfield, House of Correction,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hampden County.																										
Springfield, Jail,	1	7	1	–	1	3	–	3	4	–	4	1	2	3	1	–	1	4	–	4	3	–	3	17	2	19
Springfield, House of Correction,	6	30	1	–	1	18	2	20	17	1	18	12	1	13	7	2	9	8	2	10	14	–	14	77	8	85
Hampshire County.																										
Northampton, Jail,	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	10	–	10
Northampton, House of Correction,	1	8	–	–	–	5	–	5	4	–	4	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	16	4	20

AGES OF PRISONERS.

Middlesex County.																											
Cambridge, Jail,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Cambridge, House of Correction,	7	91	–	–	–	46	6	52	52	6	58	38	5	43	16	9	25	20	8	28	50	10	60	222	44	266
Lowell, Jail,	4	28	–	–	–	16	1	17	16	2	18	13	5	18	6	4	10	6	3	9	13	5	18	70	20	90
Norfolk County.																											
Dedham, Jail,	–	8	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	–	3	18	1	19
Dedham, House of Correction,	2	13	–	–	–	9	–	9	6	–	6	5	–	5	4	–	4	2	2	4	11	1	12	37	3	40
Plymouth County.																											
Plymouth, Jail,	–	3	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	8
Plymouth, House of Correction,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2
Suffolk County.																											
Boston, Jail,	13	87	3	1	4	39	8	47	58	10	68	40	8	48	25	4	29	14	4	18	30	1	31	214	36	250‡
Boston, House of Correction,	14	216	–	–	–	112	12	124	118	32	150	43	17	60	20	10	30	20	15	35	35	6	41	348	92	440
Worcester County.																											
Fitchburg, Jail,	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	–	4
Fitchburg, House of Correction,	6	24	–	–	–	18	1	19	12	–	12	9	–	9	5	–	5	6	–	6	8	1	9	58	2	60
Worcester, Jail,	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	1	4	1	–	1	3	1	4	11	2	13
Worcester, House of Correction,	–	23	–	–	–	8	1	9	15	1	16	20	3	23	13	2	15	10	1	11	18	3	21	84	11	95
Totals, Jails,	24	198	5	4	9	101	11	112	116	15	131	81	19	100	52	11	63	35	14	49	72	11	83	467	86	553
Totals, Houses of Correction,	53	531	2	–	2	292	27	319	290	48	338	187	36	223	112	32	144	107	43	150	196	50	246	1187	236	1423
House of Industry,	20	73	1	2	3	39	32	71	53	54	107	69	61	130	49	41	90	48	51	99	105	52	157	364	293	657
State Workhouse,	3	20	–	1	1	9	32	41	14	29	43	20	24	44	5	19	24	6	16	22	58	31	89	112	155	267§
Totals for Minor Prisons,	100	822	8	7	15	441	102	543	473	146	619	357	140	497	218	103	321	196	124	320	431	144	575	2130	770	2900

* One female, age not given. † One male, age not given. ‡ Five males, age not given. § Three females, age not given.

TABLE XXII.—*Showing the number committed for Drunkenness and remaining in the Minor Prisons, September 30, 1872.*

PRISONS.		Drunkenness.									Common Drunkards.					
		Jails.			Houses of Correction.			County Prisons.			Jails.			Houses of Correction.		
		Males.	Females.	Tota .	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Barnstable Co.,	Barnstable,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Berkshire Co.,	Pittsfield,	–	–	–	8	3	11	8	3	11	–	–	–	1	–	1
Bristol Co.,	New Bedford,	–	–	–	51	11	62	51	11	62	–	–	–	10	2	12
Dukes Co.,	Edgartown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Essex Co.,	Lawrence,	–	–	–	8	9	17	8	9	17	1	–	1	4	1	5
	Newburyport,	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Salem,	13	3	16	–	–	–	13	3	16	2	–	2	–	–	–
	Ipswich,	–	–	–	18	3	21	18	3	21	–	–	–	15	5	20
Franklin Co.,	Greenfield,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hampden Co.,	Springfield,	–	–	–	30	5	35	30	5	35	–	–	–	1	–	1
Hampshire Co.,	Northampton,	–	–	–	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	–	1	1	–	1
Middlesex Co.,	Cambridge,	–	–	–	55	14	69	55	14	69	–	–	–	32	12	44
	Lowell,	23	10	33	–	–	–	23	10	33	4	1	5	–	–	–

Nantucket Co.,	Nantucket,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norfolk Co.,	Dedham,	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	2	5	–	–	–	4	1	5
Plymouth Co.,	Plymouth,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Suffolk Co.,	Boston,	73	7	80	25	3	28	98	10	108	4	2	6	2	1	3
Worcester Co.,	Fitchburg,	–	–	–	13	–	13	13	–	13	–	–	–	3	–	3
	Worcester,	1	–	1	54	7	61	55	7	62	3	–	3	3	1	4
Totals,		112	22	134	266	58	324	378	80	458	15	3	18	77	24	101
Boston House of Industry,		–	–	–	–	–	–	213	180	393	–	–	–	–	–	–
State Workhouse,		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,		112	22	134	266	58	324	591	260	851	15	3	18	77	24	101

TABLE XXII.—*Showing the number committed for Drunkenness, &c.*—Concluded.

PRISONS.		Common Drunkards—Con.			Offences of all Kinds.								
		County Prisons.			Jails.			Houses of Correction.			County Prisons.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Barnstable Co.,	Barnstable,	1	–	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	4	2	6
Berkshire Co.,	Pittsfield,	1	–	1	9	5	14	77	5	82	86	10	96
Bristol Co.,	New Bedford,	10	2	12	11	1	12	146	25	171	157	26	183
Dukes Co.,	Edgartown,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Essex Co.,	Lawrence,	5	1	6	31	6	37	67	20	87	98	26	124
	Newburyport,	–	–	–	10	1	11	–	–	–	10	1	11
	Salem,	2	–	2	51	10	61	–	–	–	51	10	61
	Ipswich,	15	5	20	–	–	–	91	25	116	91	25	116
Franklin Co.,	Greenfield,	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Hampden Co.,	Springfield,	1	–	1	17	2	19	81	8	89	98	10	108
Hampshire Co.,	Northampton,	2	–	2	10	–	10	19	4	23	29	4	33
Middlesex Co.,	Cambridge,	32	12	44	2	–	2	247	47	294	249	47	296
	Lowell,	4	1	5	72	20	92	–	–	–	72	20	92

Nantucket Co.,	Nantucket,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norfolk Co.,	Dedham,	4	1	5	18	1	19	38	3	41	56	4	60
Plymouth Co.,	Plymouth,	–	1	1	6	2	8	1	1	2	7	3	10
Suffolk Co.,	Boston,	6	3	9	241	37	278	423	105	528	664	142	806
Worcester Co.,	Fitchburg,	3	–	3	4	–	4	58	2	60	62	2	64
	Worcester,	6	1	7	11	2	13	95	12	107	106	14	120
Totals,		92	27	119	499	88	587	1,345	258	1,603	1,844	346	2,190
Boston House of Industry,		84	50	134	–	–	–	–	–	–	391	301	692
State Workhouse,		8	8	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	112	155	267
Totals,		184	85	269	499	88	587	1,345	258	1,603	2,347	802	3,149

TABLE XXIII.—*Sex and Education, and Recommitments of Prisoners within Nine Years.*

		No. of Persons Committed.			No. of Recommitments.				Education.							
									Cannot Read and Write.				Read and Write only.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of whole No.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percent. of all.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percent. of all.
1864.	Jails,	2,019	1,056	3,075	691	592	1,283	41	–	–	946	30	–	–	158	5
	Houses of Correction,*	1,727	1,544	3,271	980	1,027	2,007	61	–	–	1,524	46	–	–	154	4
	State Prison,	433	–	433	55	–	55	12	–	–	94	21	–	–	2	0.4
1865.	Jails,	3,773	1,415	5,149	1,241	823	2,064	40	918	627	1,545	30	336	52	388	7
	Houses of Correction,*	2,152	1,639	3,786	1,142	1,056	2,198	56	857	920	1,777	47	200	76	276	7
	State Prison,	129	–	129	8	–	8	6	67	–	67	52	–	–	–	–
1866.	Jails,	4,926	1,205	6,131	1,617	625	2,242	37	1,150	458	1,608	26	376	38	414	6
	Houses of Correction,*	3,259	1,623	4,882	1,260	976	2,236	45	1,131	877	2,008	41	492	234	726	14
	State Prison,	247	–	247	20	–	20	8	22	–	22	9	80	–	80	32
1867.	Jails,	4,330	799	5,129	1,527	383	1,910	37	949	291	1,240	24	263	22	285	5
	Houses of Correction,†	3,556	2,072	5,628	1,396	1,130	2,526	45	1,038	1,015	2,053	36	1,061	772	1,833	32
	State Prison,	128	–	128	12	–	12	9	20	–	20	15	44	–	44	34
1868.	Jails,	4,707	712	5,419	1,698	316	2,014	37	978	279	1,257	23	245	31	276	5
	Houses of Correction,†	2,959	824	3,783	1,549	1,351	2,900	48	1,275	1,306	2,581	68	369	114	483	13
	State Prison,	180	–	180	29	–	29	16	13	–	13	7	54	–	54	30
1869.	Jails,	5,491	751	6,242	2,053	351	2,404	38	1,140	306	1,446	23	247	26	273	4
	Houses of Correction,†	4,418	2,416	6,834	1,838	1,405	3,243	47	1,496	1,349	2,825	41	399	100	499	7
	State Prison,	183	–	183	25	–	25	13	6	–	6	3	63	–	63	34
1870.	Jails,	5,844	785	6,629	2,144	356	2,500	37	1,104	272	1,376	21	306	22	328	5
	Houses of Correction,†	5,002	2,503	7,505	1,892	1,266	3,158	42	1,658	1,370	3,028	40	645	91	736	10
	State Prison,	181	–	181	16	–	16	9	–	–	–	–	72	–	72	40
1871.	Jails,	6,081	754	6,835	2,210	355	2,565	38	1,308	284	1,592	23	218	17	335	5
	Houses of Correction,†	5,968	2,581	8,549	2,531	1,619	4,150	49	1,894	1,274	3,168	37	651	116	767	9
	State Prison,	149	–	149	23	–	23	15	34	–	35	23	110	–	110	74
1872.	Jails,	5,885	749	6,634	2,218	385	2,603	39	1,254	285	1,539	23	223	29	252	4
	Houses of Correction,†	7,552	2,509	10,061	2,850	1,591	4,441	44	2,289	1,175	3,464	34	839	148	987	10
	State Prison,	160	–	160	26	–	26	16	20	–	20	12	135	–	135	84

* Including House of Industry.

† Including House of Industry and State Workhouse.

TABLE XXIV.—*Comparative Numbers of Convicts and of Pardons in Massachusetts for Twenty-two Years.*

YEARS.	Pardons granted by the Governor and Council.							Average Number of Convicts.		
	From State Prison.	From County Prisons.	From Boston House of Industry.	From Boston House of Reformation.	From the State Reformatories.	Miscellaneous.*	Totals.	In Houses of Correction.	In the State Prison.	Total for the State.
1851,	12	26	–	–	–	12	50	810.5	466	1,276.5
1852,	32	48	–	–	–	5	85	825	483	1,308
1853,	21	32	–	–	–	2	55	907	484	1,391
1854,	27	29	–	–	–	3	59	1,072	491	1,563
1855,	28	40	–	–	–	2	70	1,174	483.3	1,657.3
1856,	23	45	–	–	–	3	71	1,164	455	1,619
1857,	34	20	1	–	–	1	56	1,311	440.6	1,751.6
1858,	21	48	–	–	–	3	72	1,512.5	469.3	1,981.8
1859,	7	17	–	–	–	–	24	1,362	495	1,857
1860,	15	34	–	–	2	–	51	1,353	509.6	1,862.6
1861,	45	182	2	–	3	–	232	1,423	520	1,943
1862,	39	155	1	1	2	3	201	1,083	505.7	1,588.7
1863,	33	110	1	–	–	2	146	902.2	431.6	1,333.8
1864,	29	111	2	1	–	1	144	848.64	376.6	1,225.24
1865,	29	93	4	–	1	1	128	728.58	359	1,087.58
1866,	11	55	1	1	–	7	75	978	470	1,448
1867,	17	94	4	–	–	2	117	1,100	537	1,637
1868,	40	98	3	–	–	1	142	1,127	547	1,674
1869,	25	79	–	1	–	1	106	1,278.2	528	1,806.2
1870,	66	104	4	–	1	1	176	1,238.54	593	1,831.54
1871,	44	99	7	–	–	2	152	1,326.74	554.5	1,881.24
1872,	12	42	1	–	–	1	56	1,371.55	543.33	1,914.88
Totals,	610	1,561	31	4	9	53	2,268	–	–	–

* "Miscellaneous" includes 34 cases of parties not in prison; 20 of them being restored to civil rights, 10 released from fine and costs, 3 from sentence, and 1 from judgment. Of the remaining 18 cases, 15 were commutations of the death penalty to life imprisonment, 2 commutations of imprisonment in the state prison to confinement in a minor prison, and 1 a pardon from a town workhouse.

Table XXV.—Pupils in Reformatories.

I. Admissions, Discharges, etc.

Name of Reformatory.	Remaining September 30, 1871.	Admissions.				Whole Number during Year.			Discharged.	Remaining September 30, 1872.	Average Number.	Indentured or placed out.
		First time.	From other Reformatories.	Returned and Readmitted.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.				
Westborough, . . .	272	91	42	69	202	474	–	474	220	254	267	69
Lancaster, . . .	131	24	–	27	51	–	182	182	61	121	122	45
Nautical School,* . .	144	48	–	7	55	199	–	199	199	None.	80	44
Boston House of Reformation, . . .	305	209	–	2	211	459	57	516	219	297†	311	–
Totals, . . .	852	372	42	105	519	1,132	239	1,371	699	672	780	158

* Nine months.

† Boys, 263; girls, 34.

TABLE XXV.—*Pupils in Reformatories*—Continued.

II.—AGE, NATIVITY, PARENTAGE, ETC.

	Westborough.	Lancaster.	Nautical School.	Boston House of Reformation.	Totals.
Committed during year,	91	24	48	209	372
Had been previously arrested,	71	7	–	37	115
Age when Admitted.					
Under 10 years,	3	–	–	21	24
Between 10 and 14,	38	8	–	136	182
14 and over,	47	16	48	52	163
Unknown,	3	–	–	–	3
Birth.					
Native,	77	22	45	178	322
Foreign,	14	1	3	31	49
Unknown,	–	1	–	–	1
Had Parents.					
Both Native,	17	11	–	82	110
One or both Foreign,	72	13	–	101	186
Unknown,	2	–	–	26	28
Had Parents Living.					
Both,	55	5	–	143	203
Father only,	11	4	–	25	40
Mother only,	19	9	–	36	64
Neither,	6	2	–	5	13
Unknown,	–	4	–	–	4
Had Parents Intemperate.					
One or both,	48	7	–	99	154

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XXV.—*Pupils in Reformatories*—Concluded.

III.—COST, EARNINGS, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Average weekly cost.	Av'age earnings of pupils.	Hours of labor.	Hours in School.	Average No. of pupils to each teacher.
Westborough, ...	$3 40	$25 12	7	4	29
Lancaster, ...	3 24	4 45	6	4	24
Nautical School, . . .	3 75	*	6‡	6‡	40
Boston House of Reformation, .	2 68	†	5	5	†
Averages, ...	$3 26	–	6	4	–

* Nothing. † Unknown. ‡ On alternate days.

IV.—AGE, TIME SPENT IN SCHOOL, ETC.

NAME OF REFORMATORY.	Greatest age of any pupil now in school September 30, 1872.	Average age of those committed.	Average age of those discharged.	Longest time in the school of those discharged in 1871–72, (years).	Average time in school of those discharged in 1871–72, (years).
Westborough, . . .	19	13.8	15.21	5.66	1.80
Lancaster, ...	20	14.08	17.01	5.28	2.22
Nautical School, . . .	–	15.87	16.78	4.30	1.00
Boston H. of Reformation,	20	12.08	12.95	5.55	1.40
Totals, ...	20	13.12	15.09	5.66	1.47

C.—Expenditures in Prisons and Reformatories.

Table XXVI.—The Massachusetts State Prison.

Showing the Average Number of Prisoners in the State Prison from 1815 to 1872, and the Gain or Loss to the State in different Periods.

PERIODS.	Av. No. of Convicts.	Gains (in 21 years).	Losses (in 36 years).	Balance against the Prison.
1815 to 1829, . .	299	$15,461 47	$104,487 77	$89,026 30
1830 to 1839, . .	278	43,952 64	10,147 97	33,804 67†
1840 to 1849, . .	291	2,133 65	10,877 89	8,744 24
1850 to 1859, . .	468	5,511 36	111,186 79	105,675 43
1860 to 1869, . .	82	76,223 29*	80,346 55	4,123 26
1870, '71 and '72, .	–	60,165 71	–	60,165 71†
For 58 years, .	368	$203,448 12	$317,046 97	$113,598 85
Total expenses during the same period, ...				$2,856,459 15

* Of this profit, all but $504.86 accrued within the last three years of the period. † Profit.

Table XXVII—*Number of Prisoners, Expenses and Earnings of the County Prisons since 1859.*

YEARS.	Reported Whole No. in Prison	Average No. in Prison.	Total Expenses.	Earnings of Prisoners.	Balance against the Prisons.
1859,	15,459	1,799.5	$216,252 70	$59,902 89	$156,349 81
1860, .	13,626	1,773.	190,527 58	54,594 29	135,933 29
1861, .	12,909	1,821.	177,375 17	43,362 03	134,013 14
1862, .	11,541	1,433.	182,006 63	40,007 52	141,999 11
1863, .	10,643	1,228.	192,745 84	39,023 76	153,722 08
1864, .	9,592	1,135.5	223,393 84	34,352 46	189,041 38
1865, .	8,947	1,050.6	228,980 69	34,693 79	194,286 90
1866, .	10,971	1,410.8	271,670 30	47,574 06	224,096 24
1867, .	10,068	1,471.5	292,700 83	73,427 34	219,273 49
1868, .	10,729	1,553.8	294,246 88	69,624 67	224,622 21
1869, .	12,251	1,719.	317,603 26	109,365 53	208,237 73
1870, .	12,991	1,711.7	289,806 02	114,339 46	175,466 56
1871, .	13,890	1,800.6	302,411 39	124,889 05	177,522 34
1872, .	14,273	1,800.7	283,846 79	129,136 21	154,710 58
Totals,	–	1,550.6	$3,463,567 92	$974,293 06	$2,489,274 86

Note.—The true number of prisoners each year since 1864 is 500 to 700 less than the "reported whole number in prison."

TABLE XXVIII.—PRISON SUMMARY FOR 1871 AND 1872.

EXPENSES, ETC.	STATE PRISON.		COUNTY PRISONS.		HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.		TOTALS.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
Salaries,	$39,168 60	$42,361 66	$83,542 93	$82,589 70	$8,439 02	$10,030 33	$131,150 55	$134,981 69
Provisions,	37,851 74	37,048 52	115,082 22	103,028 99	21,919 19	28,869 41	174,853 15	168,946 92
Clothing,	10,244 07	10,046 05	13,784 78	16,835 04	7,278 89	12,355 01	31,307 74	39,236 10
Fuel and lights,	7,363 50	8,595 55	33,914 31	36,960 98	7,488 21	4,947 36	48,766 02	50,503 89
Beds and bedding,	*	*	3,816 09	3,334 33	*	*	3,816 09	3,334 33
Medicine, etc.,	304 08	310 46	4,302 94	4,733 79	640 05	712 52	5,247 07	5,756 77
Instruction,	1,485 39	869 04	2,309 60	2,709 00	†	†	3,794 99	3,578 04
Discharged prisoners,	392 00	350 00	673 25	801 88	–	–	1,065 25	1,151 88
Witnesses,	–	–	35 70	10 00	–	–	35 70	10 00
All other purposes,	16,245 52	16,256 22	48,200 43	35,994 41	11,657 59	19,938 02	76,103 54	72,188 65
Total,	$113,054 90	$115,837 50	$302,411 39	$283,846 79	$57,422 95	$76,852 65	$472,889 24	$476,536 94
Labor of prisoners,‡	134,660 27	130,472 73	124,889 05	129,136 21	16,696 38	13,987 22	276,245 70	273,596 16
Balance,	21,605 37§	14,635 23§	177,522 34	154,710 58	40,726 57	62,865 43	196,643 54	202,940 78
Average No. of prisoners,	554.5	543.3	1,800.59	1,800.69	501	576.3	2,856.09	2,920.29
Average weekly cost,	$0.74.9§	$0.51.8§	$1.89.6	$1.65.2	$1.56.3	$2.09.7	$1.31.9	$1.33.6
Whole No. in prison,	712	703	13,890	14,273	3,442	4,508	18,044	19,484

* Included in "Clothing."

‡ Includes at State Prison small amounts from other sources, viz., $10,209.24 in 1871, and $4,462.50 in 1872.

† Included in "Salaries."

§ Profit.

TABLE XXIX.—EXPENSES OF THE STATE REFORMATORIES.

Showing the Total and the Average Numbers and Cost since 1856.

	YEARS.	Whole number Admitted.	Average number.	Sum drawn from State Treasury.	First Average Weekly Cost.	Current Expenses as reported.	Second Average Weekly Cost.
Westborough.	1857 to '63,	1,789	433.7	$264,490 87	$1.67.5	$302,846 09	$1.91.8
	1864, . .	114	323.5	54,651 41	3.24.7	58,732 26	3.49.
	1865, . .	100	325.1	50,933 84	3.01.3	58,305 50	3.44.8
	1866, . .	145	325.5	53,288 51	3.14.9	56,090 66	3.31.3
	1867, . .	118	326.	61,791 10	3.64.5	60,653 73	3.57.7
	1868, . .	115	325.5	51,800 72	3.06.3	53,457 14	3.15.8
	1869, . .	120	307.	55,359 93	3.46.7	56,822 73	3.56.
	1870, . .	97	269.1	48,052 07	3.43.4	48,837 96	3.46.8
	1871, . .	139	298.	46,433 63	3.00.	46,433 63	3.00.
	1872, . .	133	266.2	49,005 10	3.54.	47,165 35	3.40.
	Totals, .	2,870	362.6	$735,007 18	$2.43.6	$789,335 05	$2.61.6
Lancaster.	1856 to '63,	346	109.	$99,871 64	$2.51.7	$98,124 32	$2.47.3
	1864, . .	64	140.	18,000 00	2.47.2	18,133 00	2.49.
	1865, . .	54	140.	12,000 00	1.65.8	17,378 01	2.39.
	1866, . .	75	144.	27,403 17	3.66.	20,975 95	2.80.
	1867, . .	77	141.	21,720 67	2.96.2	24,752 81	3.37.6
	1868, . .	56	138.	21,117 86	2.94.2	19,968 79	2.78.3
	1869, . .	58	140.	28,914 76	3.97.1	23,891 39	3.28.
	1870, . .	44	145.	25,693 20	3.40.7	24,494 49	3 24.
	1871, . .	28	138.	24,557 44	3.40.7	22,753 61	3.17.
	1872, . .	24	121.5	23,987 00	3.00.5	22,747 07	3.60.
	Totals, .	826	124.9	$303,265 74	$2.74.6	$293,220 44	$2.65.4
Nautical School.	1860 to '63,	621	101.	$73,675 00	$3.50.	$70,261 72	$3.34.
	1864, . .	192	147.09	28,790 76	3.74.	28,392 52	3.69.
	1865, . .	165	160.5	34,725 09	4.16.	35,535 49	4.27.
	1866, . .	242	218.	44,873 51	3.96.	42,701 53	3.76.
	1867, . .	255	285.	56,595 89	3.81.	54,800 38	3.69.
	1868, . .	205	273.	51,484 82	3.63.	49,440 30	3.48.
	1869, . .	190	264.	52,313 68	3.73.	51,365 57	3.74.
	1870, . .	117	233.	49,198 10	4.06.	47,932 82	3 95.
	1871, . .	109	159.	31,405 06	3.79.8	31,419 40	3.80.1
	1872,* .	48	107.	19,375 26	–	19,939 12	–
	Totals, .	2,144	179.	$437,437 17	$3.62.	$431,788 85	$3.76.8

* Nine months.

PART SECOND.—THE PAUPER ABSTRACT.

A.—*Town Paupers.*

Table XXX.—The Town Almshouses.

Towns.	Population in 1870.	Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Almshouse Property.			Pauper Expenses.			
			Total.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	For Partial Support.	For Full Support.	
								Out of Almshouse.	At Almshouse.
Barnstable County.									
Barnstable, . . .	4,793	40	$5,500 00	$4,500 00	$1,000 00	$5,352 23	$1,613 87	$1,505 74	$2,232 62
Brewster, . . .	1,259	5	1,200 00	1,000 00	200 00	1,320 29	559 29	–	761 00
Chatham, . . .	2,411	30	1,900 00	1,700 00	200 00	2,057 00	760 00	568 00	729 00
Dennis, . . .	3,269	40	2,000 00	2,000 00	–	3,000 00	2,000 00	–	1,000 00
Falmouth, . . .	2,237	14	2,500 00	2,000 00	500 00	2,398 02	782 12	343 35	1,272 55
Harwich, . . .	3,080	4	1,000 00	1,000 00	–	3,772 00	2,552 00	238 00	982 00
Orleans, . . .	1,323	2	500 00	450 00	50 00	1,250 00	350 00	150 00	750 00
Provincetown, . .	3,865	1	7,000 00	6,500 00	500 00	2,634 57	1,003 88	180 00	1,450 69
Sandwich, . . .	3,694	150	3,200 00	2,200 00	1,000 00	4,135 46	1,595 05	1,032 50	1,507 91
Wellfleet, . . .	2,135	5	1,500 00	1,200 00	300 00	1,450 00	800 00	–	650 00
Yarmouth, . . .	2,423	14	3,000 00	2,500 00	500 00	3,102 51	841 79	522 78	1,737 94
Totals, . .	30,489	305	$29,300 00	$25,050 00	$4,250 00	$30,472 08	$12,858 00	$4,540 37	$13,073 71
Berkshire County.									
Adams, . . .	12,090	250	$13,874 12	$10,000 00	$3,874 12	$5,835 01	$1,698 51	$136 50	$4,000 00
Lee, ...	3,866	8	4,000 00	2,500 00	1,500 00	2,312 00	311 57	668 43	1,332 00
Pittsfield, . . .	11,112	125	6,000 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	4,037 38	2,060 08	200 00	1,777 30
Totals, . .	27,068	383	$23,874 12	$17,500 00	$6,374 12	$12,184 39	$4,070 16	$1,004 93	$7,109 30

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Bristol County.									
Acushnet,	1,132	25	$2,000 00	$1,600 00	$400 00	$1,403 00	$516 00	$213 00	$674 00
Attleborough,	6,769	107	5,500 00	3,500 00	2,000 00	3,360 69	1,594 71	529 54	1,236 44
Berkley,	744	100	4,000 00	3,500 00	500 00	570 00	100 00	–	470 00
Dartmouth,	3,367	75	8,091 00	6,000 00	2,091 00	4,420 77	1,842 30	635 83	1,942 64
Dighton,	1,817	73	4,000 00	2,500 00	1,500 00	1,294 41	310 30	387 45	596 66
Easton,	3,668	138	5,700 00	4,000 00	1,700 00	2,602 00	725 00	667 00	1,210 00
Fairhaven,	2,626	85	7,000 00	5,500 00	1,500 00	2,987 00	1,611 35	88 95	1,286 70
Fall River,	26,766	90	83,000 00	77,000 00	6,000 00	19,850 24	9,120 60	1,694 93	9,034 71
Freetown,	1,372	100	5,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00	1,500 00	50 00	250 00	1,200 00
Mansfield,	2,432	90	5,120 52	3,400 00	1,720 52	1,919 99	938 00	302 53	679 46
New Bedford,	21,320	76	59,853 00	51,800 00	8,053 00	25,430 58	15,841 54	2,446 84	7,142 20
Norton,	1,821	52	3,000 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	1,041 64	274 36	–	767 28
Rehoboth,	1,895	100	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	2,422 60	496 17	–	1,926 43
Seekonk,	1,021	100	6,500 00	5,000 00	1,500 00	1,087 00	52 00	729 00	306 00
Somerset,	1,776	80	8,272 00	5,800 00	2,472 00	229 00	229 00	–	*
Swanzey,	1,294	100	3,000 00	2,500 00	500 00	468 07	74 00	–	394 07
Taunton,	18,629	140	9,000 00	6,000 00	3,000 00	12,440 72	4,294 98	2,742 76	5,402 98
Westport,	2,724	74	6,500 00	5,000 00	1,500 00	2,472 75	920 61	281 50	1,270 64
Totals,	101,173	1,605	$231,536 52	$193,100 00	$38,436 52	$85,500 46	$38,990 92	$10,969 33	$35,540 21
Dukes County.									
Edgartown,	1,516	0.31	$500 00	†	$500 00	$2,901 10	$1,480 45	$400 00	$1,020 65
Essex County.									
Amesbury,	5,581	57	$5,500 00	$5,000 00	$500 00	$2,093 00	$734 00	$156 00	$1,203 00
Andover,	4,873	70	11,153 68	6,200 00	4,953 68	6,278 19	696 00	520 19	5,062 00
Beverly,	6,507	28	30,000 00	27,500 00	2,500 00	5,842 63	1,326 55	1,360 00	3,156 08
Boxford,	847	100	5,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00	763 34	–	245 34	518 00

* Farm pays all its expenses.

† Leased.

TABLE XXX.—*The Town Almshouses*—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Almshouse Property.			Pauper Expenses.			
			Total.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	For Partial Support.	For Full Support.	
								Out of Almshouse.	At Almshouse.
Essex Co.—Con.									
Bradford,	2,014	60	$4,973 00	$3,200 00	$1,773 00	$1,150 28	$143 39	$184 00	$822 89
Essex,	1,614	130	8,702 85	6,000 00	2,702 85	1,530 35	341 75	436 33	752 27
Georgetown,	2,088	80	5,850 00	3,125 00	2,725 00	1,330 15	392 65	190 45	747 05
Gloucester,	15,389	50	20,000 00	15,000 00	5,000 00	10,686 91	6,139 22	1,640 72	2,906 97
Groveland,	1,776	96	5,600 00	4,000 00	1,600 00	597 96	211 57	–	386 39
Haverhill,	13,092	114	23,268 44	15,000 00	8,268 44	13,456 56	8,922 05	1,350 00	3,184 51
Ipswich,	3,720	350	20,750 00	16,000 00	4,750 00	3,146 49	1,577 56	257 43	1,311 50
Lawrence,	28,921	54	12,845 00	10,200 00	2,645 00	4,870 41	2,159 35	1,123 19	1,587 87
Lynn,	28,233	60	39,020 89	30,575 00	8,445 89	22,284 64	12,997 36	4,477 45	4,809 83
Manchester,	1,665	49.25	15,789 00	13,086 00	2,703 00	1,763 89	190 34	210 13	1,363 42
Marblehead,	7,703	23.5	33,500 00	25,500 00	8,000 00	7,926 37	2,534 11	837 32	4,554 94
Methuen,	2,959	132	7,500 00	4,600 00	2,900 00	1,750 00	550 00	325 00	875 00
Newburyport,	12,595	45	15,000 00	10,000 00	5,000 00	13,669 87	7,200 36	1,461 87	5,007 64
North Andover,	2,549	125	10,400 00	8,100 00	2,300 00	2,091 76	653 50	448 23	990 03
Peabody,	7,343	204	25,200 00	20,200 00	5,000 00	3,436 00	962 00	546 00	1,928 00
Rockport,	3,904	4	7,000 00	6,000 00	1,000 00	3,140 46	1,252 25	356 80	1,531 41
Salem,	24,117	100	65,000 00	60,000 00	5,000 00	11,725 82	3,180 70	1,708 40	6,836 72
Salisbury,	3,776	16	2,000 00	1,800 00	200 00	1,500 00	600 00	–	900 00
Saugus,	2,247	200	13,000 00	10,000 00	3,000 00	1,700 86	889 04	–	811 82
Topsfield,	1,213	107	4,000 00	3,000 00	1,000 00	460 00	80 00	–	380 00
West Newbury,	2,006	50	3,800 00	3,000 00	800 00	1,520 07	236 61	603 51	679 95
Totals,	186,732	2,304.75	$394,852 86	$311,086 00	$83,766 86	$124,716 01	$53,970 36	$18,438 36	$52,307 29

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Franklin County.									
Ashfield, . . .	1,180	125	$3,000 00	$2,600 00	$400 00	$800 00	$25 00	$275 00	$500 00
Buckland, . . .	1,946	70	2,000 00	1,600 00	400 00	490 68	174 86	–	315 82
Charlemont, . .	1,005	140	3,500 00	2,000 00	1,500 00	450 00	–	250 00	200 00
Deerfield, . . .	3,632	–	150 00	*	150 00	2,335 00	748 28	938 50	648 22
Greenfield, . .	3,589	125	7,000 00	5,000 00	2,000 00	1,745 53	194 86	251 03	1,299 64
Hawley, . . .	672	160	2,000 00	1,600 00	400 00	210 40	–	115 40	95 00
Heath, . . .	613	150	3,400 00	2,400 00	1,000 00	563 72	6 60	–	557 12
Leverett, . . .	877	174	5,122 00	3,500 00	1,622 00	865 00	115 00	200 00	550 00
Montague, . . .	2,224	200	5,576 00	4,200 00	1,376 00	1,545 00	50 00	1,028 00	467 00
New Salem, . .	987	80	1,250 00	1,000 00	250 00	1,108 77	70 75	–	1,038 02
Orange, . . .	2,091	123	3,600 00	2,600 00	1,000 00	599 97	65 10	174 75	360 12
Shutesbury, . .	614	90	1,100 00	500 00	600 00	1,200 00	50 00	250 00	900 00
Warwick, . . .	769	200	4,501 16	3,000 00	1,501 16	802 74	101 44	–	701 30
Wendell, . . .	539	150	2,800 00	1,800 00	1,000 00	938 35	161 22	–	777 13
Totals, . .	20,738	1,787	$44,999 16	$31,800 00	$13,199 16	$13,655 16	$1,763 11	$3,482 68	$8,409 37
Hampden County.									
Brimfield, . . .	1,288	180	$5,837 00	$4,300 00	$1,537 00	$1,396 59	$115 00	$265 00	$1,016 59
Monson, . . .	3,204	215	6,364 00	5,000 00	1,364 00	1,411 11	284 57	–	1,126 54
Palmer, . . .	3,631	160	4,659 05	3,000 00	1,659 05	1,750 00	625 00	397 00	728 00
Springfield, . .	26,703	12	33,110 00	30,000 00	3,110 00	14,773 93	8,314 20	2,462 90	3,996 83
Westfield, . . .	6,519	200	10,000 00	7,800 00	2,200 00	5,480 10	1,446 74	830 00	3,203 36
Totals, . .	41,345	767	$59,970 05	$50,100 00	$9,870 05	$24,811 73	$10,785 51	$3,954 90	$10,071 32
Hampshire County.									
Amherst, . . .	4,035	125	$9,129 50	$6,800 00	$2,329 50	$1,725 99	$644 37	$385 19	$696 43
Belchertown, . .	2,428	130	5,194 20	3,000 00	2,194 20	2,751 14	421 00	546 00	1,784 14
Enfield, . . .	1,023	105	1,000 00	800 00	200 00	454 07	47 50	–	406 57

* Leased.

TABLE XXX.—*The Town Almshouses*—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Almshouse Property.			Pauper Expenses.			
			Total.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	For Partial Support.	For Full Support.	
								Out of Almshouse.	At Almshouse.
Hampshire Co.—Con.									
Greenwich,	665	130	$3,900 00	$3,000 00	$900 00	$633 00	–	$133 00	$500 00
Northampton,	10,160	35	10,000 00	10,000 00	–	3,815 64	$1,823 76	1,066 06	925 82
Prescott,	541	90	2,660 18	1,800 00	860 18	1,064 59	352 25	130 00	582 34
Ware,	4,259	140	2,500 00	2,000 00	500 00	1,637 58	654 35	163 38	819 85
Totals,	23,111	755	$34,383 88	$27,400 00	$6,983 88	$12,082 81	$3,943 23	$2,423 63	$5,715 15
Middlesex County.									
Acton,	1,593	120	$4,750 00	$4,000 00	$750 00	$892 42	$311 83	–	$580 59
Arlington,	3,261	16	9,650 00	9,000 00	650 00	2,486 11	158 81	$166 10	2,161 20
Ashby,	994	115	7,233 61	5,000 00	2,233 61	965 22	135 89	–	829 33
Ashland,	2,186	116	9,574 16	7,000 00	2,574 16	2,385 14	476 98	–	1,908 16
Bedford,	849	150	7,000 00	5,000 00	2,000 00	709 92	122 04	–	587 88
Billerica,	1,833	175	9,000 00	6,000 00	3,000 00	920 20	80 20	–	840 00
Brighton,	4,967	14	15,000 00	14,000 00	1,000 00	2,144 85	869 73	118 00	1,157 12
Burlington,	626	40	3,942 00	2,800 00	1,142 00	971 85	66 10	–	905 75
Cambridge,	39,634	36.25	75,000 00	60,000 00	15,000 00	20,375 00	6,500 00	3,875 00	10,000 00
Carlisle,	569	140	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	600 00	50 00	–	550 00
Charlestown,	28,323	3	40,000 00	35,000 00	5,000 00	14,465 63	7,685 42	2,464 21	4,316 00
Chelmsford,	2,374	81	6,591 51	4,965 00	1,626 51	2,851 33*	362 47	571 87	1,916 99
Concord,	2,412	40	9,105 00	8,000 00	1,105 00	2,081 74	382 88	270 00	1,428 86
Dracut,	2,078	120	10,000 00	8,500 00	1,500 00	3,223 19	198 77	–	3,024 42
Framingham,	4,968	100	10,740 40	7,600 00	3,140 40	800 69	78 50	250 00	472 19
Groton,	3,584	240	10,000 00	8,000 00	2,000 00	930 24	410 12	–	520 12

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Holliston,	3,073	185	$7,800 00	$5,000 00	$2,800 00	$1,562 22	$414 52	–	$1,147 70
Hopkinton,	4,419	140	7,800 00	6,000 00	1,800 00	1,671 00	1,254 00	$100 00	317 00
Hudson,	3,389	119	5,700 00	4,500 00	1,200 00	1,855 00	205 00	–	1,650 00
Lexington,	2,277	24	5,580 39	4,000 00	1,580 39	2,283 65	748 86	–	1,534 79
Littleton,	983	155	8,000 00	6,000 00	2,000 00	789 60	121 26	–	668 34
Lowell,	40,928	125	37,478 57	25,000 00	12,478 57	11,028 08	2,362 89	4,053 50	4,611 69
Malden,	7,367	6	12,000 00	10,000 00	2,000 00	6,239 01	1,687 64	697 03	3,854 34
Marlborough,	8,474	85	9,000 00	7,000 00	2,000 00	4,077 45	1,365 51	190 00	2,521 94
Medford,	5,717	35	15,000 00	12,000 00	3,000 00	5,163 88	1,552 86	218 55	3,392 47
Natick,	6,404	70	9,000 00	7,000 00	2,000 00	3,178 44	1,225 76	334 40	1,618 28
Newton,	12,825	40	24,000 00	17,000 00	7,000 00	4,626 26	2,925 24	883 93	817 09
North Reading,	942	120	8,500 00	6,000 00	2,500 00	827 83	433 70	–	394 13
Pepperell,	1,842	60	5,780 81	4,000 00	1,780 81	1,689 26	337 86	353 00	998 40
Reading,	2,664	11	6,384 80	4,000 00	2,384 80	1,446 45	722 29	–	724 16
Sherborn,	1,062	80.12	5,780 60	3,800 00	1,980 60	1,378 07	327 30	–	1,050 77
Stoneham,	4,513	25	10,787 00	8,000 00	2,787 00	3,100 00	900 00	500 00	1,700 00
Stow,	1,813	130	6,100 00	4,000 00	2,100 00	1,178 22	49 00	–	1,129 22
Sudbury,	2,091	160	8,000 00	6,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	200 00	200 00	1,600 00
Tewksbury,	1,944	90	8,500 00	6,000 00	2,500 00	2,000 00	60 00	140 00	1,800 00
Townsend,	1,962	160	3,500 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	1,090 00	250 00	90 00	750 00
Tyngsborough,	629	167	6,500 00	5,000 00	1,500 00	1,578 12	5 00	187 00	1,386 12
Wakefield,	4,135	93	14,359 89	10,075 00	4,284 89	4,057 81	622 59	482 25	2,952 97
Waltham,	9,065	70	20,600 00	17,000 00	3,600 00	4,177 51	295 00	233 15	3,649 36
Watertown,	4,326	31.5	31,631 67	28,700 00	2,931 67	3,768 41	764 89	185 30	2,818 22
Wayland,	1,240	80	4,000 00	3,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	85 00	–	415 00
Westford,	1,803	125	8,121 25	5,000 00	3,121 25	2,149 84	234 20	603 27	1,312 37
Weston,	1,261	80	6,000 00	5,000 00	1,000 00	95 00	30 00	–	65 00
Wilmington,	866	95	3,700 00	3,000 00	700 00	950 87	41 00	–	909 87
Woburn,	8,560	48	11,933 17	8,500 00	3,433 17	8,120 00	3,034 00	850 00	4,236 00
Totals,	246,825	4,115.87	$545,124 83	$421,940 00	$123,184 83	$139,385 51	$40,145 11	$18,016 56	$81,223 84

* Estimated in part, the accounts being destroyed by fire.

TABLE XXX.—*The Town Almshouses*—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Almshouse Property.			Pauper Expenses.			
			Total.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	For Partial Support.	For Full Support.	
								Out of Almshouse.	At Almshouse.
Nantucket County.									
Nantucket,	4,123	4	$5,800 00	$5,000 00	$800 00	$8,616 23	$3,450 00	$1,616 23	$3,550 00
Norfolk County.									
Bellingham,	1,282	160	$4,100 00	$3,000 00	$1,100 00	$1,589 00	$90 00	$40 00	$1,459 00
Braintree,	3,948	22	4,639 00	3,000 00	1,639 00	3,038 41	717 11	1,182 70	1,138 60
Canton,	3,879	90	6,403 00	5,000 00	1,403 00	2,421 94	801 81	821 71	798 42
Cohasset,	2,130	21	6,500 00	4,500 00	2,000 00	1,746 86	973 95	396 75	376 16
Dedham,	7,342	86	10,000 00	6,500 00	3,500 00	5,273 96	2,004 68	1,324 25	1,945 03
Foxborough,	3,057	101	6,049 75	4,500 00	1,549 75	1,514 93	397 24	212 69	905 00
Franklin,	2,512	135	7,500 00	6,000 00	1,500 00	2,630 00	811 42	825 58	993 00
Medfield,	1,142	100	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	2,271 69	260 50	192 30	1,818 89
Medway,	3,721	150	12,568 00	9,000 00	3,568 00	2,821 25	418 61	868 65	1,533 99
Milton,	2,683	40	7,900 00	6,500 00	1,400 00	2,563 96	534 96	595 66	1,433 34
Needham,	3,607	110	12,055 61	8,500 00	3,555 61	3,279 85	660 14	653 51	1,966 20
Quincy,	7,442	15	8,000 00	6,000 00	2,000 00	5,000 00	1,920 00	1,080 00	2,000 00
Randolph,	5,642	18	14,000 00	12,000 00	2,000 00	3,763 04	752 68	829 49	2,180 87
Sharon,	1,508	98	3,500 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	1,879 48	374 01	592 27	913 20
Stoughton,	4,914	83	5,200 00	3,800 00	1,400 00	2,221 20	733 31	355 99	1,131 90
Walpole,	2,137	10.75	5,137 05	3,000 00	2,137 05	1,821 10	714 87	183 08	923 15
Weymouth,	9,010	60	10,000 00	6,500 00	3,500 00	5,638 50	2,489 83	583 43	2,565 24
Wrentham,	2,292	90	4,800 00	3,000 00	1,800 00	2,212 06	1,016 66	534 00	661 40
Totals,	68,248	1,389.75	$134,352 41	$97,300 00	$37,052 41	$51,687 23	$15,671 78	$11,272 06	$24,743 39

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Plymouth County.									
Abington, . . .	9,308	9	$3,700 00	$3,000 00	$700 00	$4,475 00	$2,300 00	$550 00	$1,625 00
Bridgewater, . .	3,660	90	4,500 00	3,000 00	1,500 00	1,411 27	533 82	201 39	676 06
Carver, . . .	1,092	20	850 00	700 00	150 00	880 13	274 53	266 46	339 14
Duxbury, . . .	2,341	14	3,400 00	2,400 00	1,000 00	2,230 31	324 28	71 25	1,834 78
East Bridgewater, .	3,017	95	5,700 00	3,000 00	2,700 00	1,977 53	574 08	323 12	1,080 33
Hanover, . . .	1,628	18	1,800 00	1,600 00	200 00	2,183 67	1,055 54	324 00	804 13
Hanson, . . .	1,219	60	2,770 00	2,000 00	770 00	1,144 25	262 57	122 58	759 10
Hingham, . . .	4,422	73	10,723 44	7,300 00	3,423 44	4,410 47	832 63	250 00	3,327 84
Kingston, . . .	1,604	1.25	2,100 00	2,000 00	100 00	1,486 43	442 42	469 22	574 79
Marshfield, . .	1,659	30	2,500 00	2,000 00	500 00	1,209 43	160 15	–	1,049 28
Mattapoisett, . .	1,361	90	3,500 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	1,833 19	335 99	250 00	1,247 20
Middleborough, . .	4,687	131	4,883 75	3,740 00	1,143 75	3,264 26	1,073 42	618 28	1,572 56
North Bridgewater, .	8,007	75	5,234 00	3,000 00	2,234 00	4,674 95	2,027 88	275 00	2,372 07
Pembroke, . . .	1,447	140	5,000 00	4,500 00	500 00	1,068 24	180 00	–	888 24
Plymouth, . . .	6,238	7.5	8,000 00	6,000 00	2,000 00	7,000 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	3,500 00
Plympton, . . .	804	30	1,000 00	800 00	200 00	742 00	53 15	290 00	398 85
Rochester, . . .	1,024	20	1,300 00	1,000 00	300 00	959 91	581 75	–	378 16
South Scituate, . .	1,661	9	3,000 00	2,500 00	500 00	1,801 63	219 91	231 72	1,350 00
Wareham, . . .	3,098	2	800 00	600 00	200 00	2,263 82	670 81	471 30	1,121 71
West Bridgewater, .	1,803	85	5,225 00	3,500 00	1,725 00	781 84	88 45	287 39	406 00
Totals, . .	60,080	999.75	$75,986 19	$55,140 00	$20,846 19	$45,798 33	$14,491 38	$6,001 71	$25,305 24
Suffolk County.									
Boston, ...	250,526	180	$85,000 00	$75,000 00	$10,000 00	$128,032 08	$44,067 86	$50,660 56	$33,303 66
Worcester County.									
Ashburnham, . .	2,172	112	$8,663 00	$6,500 00	$2,163 20	$1,332 19	$119 75	–	$1,212 44
Athol, . . .	3,517	120	4,133 00	2,800 00	1,333 00	965 17	350 17	–	615 00
Barre, . . .	2,572	143	10,000 00	7,500 00	2,500 00	2,356 46	447 81	$210 40	1,698 25

TABLE XXX.—*The Town Almshouses*—Concluded.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Almshouse Property.			Pauper Expenses.			
			Total.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	For Partial Support.	For Full Support.	
								Out of Almshouse.	At Almshouse.
Worcester Co.—Con.									
Blackstone,	5,421	99	$5,575 00	$3,000 00	$2,575 00	$3,457 42	$1,538 48	$364 00	$1,554 94
Bolton,	1,014	85	4,000 00	3,000 00	1,000 00	697 00	97 00	–	600 00
Boylston,	800	100	5,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00	128 00	128 00	–	–
Brookfield,	2,527	280	6,244 00	4,000 00	2,244 00	2,523 65	863 78	451 36	1,208 51
Charlton,	1,878	200	6,660 44	4,000 00	2,660 44	1,301 98	221 32	–	1,080 66
Clinton,	5,429	16	6,000 00	4,500 00	1,500 00	2,200 00	200 00	800 00	1,200 00
Dana,	758	150	4,800 00	3,000 00	1,800 00	1,071 97	53 54	147 00	871 43
Douglas,	2,182	200	6,345 74	4,500 00	1,845 74	1,332 01	207 50	501 03	623 48
Dudley,	2,388	100	4,377 42	2,600 00	1,777 42	924 57	297 75	–	626 82
Fitchburg,	11,260	83	25,495 81	19,500 00	5,995 81	6,322 86	1,788 23	834 20	3,700 43
Gardner,	3,333	233.69	7,902 29	5,500 00	2,402 29	1,879 25	539 73	159 50	1,180 02
Grafton,	4,594	286	10,311 00	6,000 00	4,311 00	2,187 00	593 00	386 00	1,208 00
Hardwick,	2,219	160	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	1,729 40	162 85	252 12	1,314 43
Harvard,	1,341	112	14,000 00	12,000 00	2,000 00	1,268 80	218 14	–	1,050 66
Holden,	2,062	200	8,551 12	6,000 00	2,551 12	1,328 20	271 62	–	1,056 58
Hubbardston,	1,654	160	5,800 00	4,000 00	1,800 00	813 98	49 08	–	764 90
Lancaster,	1,845	200	6,000 00	4,000 00	2,000 00	1,192 31	402 49	375 45	414 37
Leicester,	2,768	180	6,000 00	4,500 00	1,500 00	1,890 00	367 98	276 02	1,246 00
Leominster,	3,894	140	8,547 26	6,000 00	2,547 26	2,335 88	172 14	194 45	1,969 29
Lunenburg,	1,121	100	8,000 00	6,000 00	2,000 00	1,600 81	388 91	–	1,211 90
Milford,	9,890	120	9,242 00	5,000 00	4,242 00	7,492 69	3,100 62	443 68	3,948 39
Millbury,	4,397	150	6,901 53	5,000 00	1,901 53	3,213 53	447 14	–	2,766 39
New Braintree,	640	156	5,000 00	4,200 00	800 00	349 31	50 65	–	298 66

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Northborough, . .	1,504	100	$4,800 00	$3,000 00	$1,800 00	$1,655 00	$250 00	$205 00	$1,200 00
Northbridge, . .	3,774	140	4,943 00	3,700 00	1,243 00	1,919 16	859 35	–	1,059 81
North Brookfield, .	3,343	100	5,000 00	3,000 00	2,000 00	1,397 87	507 19	–	890 68
Oxford, . . .	2,669	225	3,395 00	3,000 00	395 00	2,492 61	291 19	1,113 89	1,087 53
Paxton, . . .	646	140	3,614 00	2,900 00	714 00	979 50	23 00	106 50	850 00
Petersham, . .	1,335	200	5,500 00	3,500 00	2,000 00	2,384 39	1,580 03	–	804 36
Princeton, . . .	1,279	120	6,799 00	5,000 00	1,799 00	892 19	198 45	–	693 74
Rutland, . . .	1,024	230	6,682 00	4,500 00	2,182 00	1,002 45	–	127 30	875 15
Shrewsbury, . .	1,610	125	8,749 51	7,000 00	1,749 51	3,350 64	20 75	351 25	2,978 64
Southbridge, . .	5,208	158	5,556 00	3,400 00	2,156 00	3,000 00	800 00	–	2,200 00
Spencer, . . .	3,952	178	7,727 00	4,500 00	3,227 00	2,026 93	411 38	–	1,615 55
Sterling, . . .	1,670	128	6,537 59	4,250 00	2,287 59	1,903 06	189 50	–	1,713 56
Sturbridge, . .	2,101	98	3,787 12	2,000 00	1,787 12	940 20	402 77	–	537 43
Sutton, . . .	2,699	140	6,100 00	3,800 00	2,300 00	2,589 96	597 27	371 50	1,621 19
Templeton, . .	2,802	180	7,700 00	5,000 00	2,700 00	1,332 80	503 55	629 25	200 00
Upton, . . .	1,989	235	7,155 12	4,500 00	2,655 12	2,301 41	143 65	659 90	1,497 86
Uxbridge, . . .	3,058	70	3,325 00	2,600 00	725 00	3,257 37	802 12	563 00	1,892 25
Warren, . . .	2,625	200	8,779 37	6,000 00	2,779 37	1,278 72	60 00	–	1,218 72
Webster, . . .	4,763	124.5	5,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00	2,343 77	759 07	478 85	1,105 85
Westborough, . .	3,601	202	10,135 00	6,000 00	4,135 00	4,828 20	571 20	182 00	4,075 00
West Brookfield, .	1,842	190	3,950 00	3,000 00	950 00	1,071 02	69 70	179 27	822 05
Westminster, . .	1,770	70	5,520 00	3,600 00	1,920 00	1,383 22	170 82	104 00	1,108 40
Winchendon, . .	3,398	200	8,000 00	6,000 00	2,000 00	2,023 00	1,173 00	–	850 00
Worcester, . .	41,105	296	51,497 32	39,100 00	12,397 32	15,175 05	4,937 41	4,857 09	5,380 55
Totals, . .	181,443	7,735.19	$389,801 84	$274,450 00	$115,351 84	$113,422 96	$28,399 08	$15,324 01	$69,699 87

TABLE XXX.—*The Town Almshouses*—Continued.

TOWNS.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Relieved and partially Supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse.	Average No. fully Supported.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost at Almshouse.
Barnstable County.								
Barnstable,	$600 00	$225 00	21	53	–	16.37	12.65	$3 39.4
Brewster,	150 00	20 00	8	16	–	8	8	1 82.9
Chatham,	200 00	100 00	13	18	–	11.12	7.62	1 83.9
Dennis,	170 00	–	5	30	3	5	5	3 84.6
Falmouth,	393 00	200 00	15	18	4	13.32	12	2 03.9
Harwich,	200 00	–	11	100	–	9.8	8.64	2 18.6
Orleans,	125 00	25 00	9	7	–	8.7	7.7	1 87.3
Provincetown,	260 00	–	12	69	2	10.12	8.12	3 43.6
Sandwich,	300 00	275 00	25	108	22	21.11	15.11	1 91.9
Wellfleet,	150 00	–	5	10	–	4	3.5	3 57.1
Yarmouth,	225 00	100 00	20	49	2	19.31	12.31	2 71.5
Totals,	$2,773 00	$945 00	144	478	33	126.85	100.65	$2 49.8
Berkshire County.								
Adams,	$1,200 00	–	32	150	135	21.97	20.85	$3 68.9
Lee,	400 00	$225 00	11	18	44	5.25	5.01	5 11.2
Pittsfield,	275 00	–	20	277	445	12.61	11.61	2 94.4
Totals,	$1,875 00	$225 00	63	445	624	39.83	37.47	3 64.8
Bristol County,								
Acushnet,	$160 00	–	14	24	8	8.54	7.54	$1 71.9
Attleborough,	350 00	$100 00	16	53	138	12.97	10.27	2 31.5

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Berkley,	$150 00	$50 00	4	2	–	4	4	$2 25.9
Dartmouth,	275 00	125 00	28	100	2	18.09	15.65	2 38.7
Dighton,	300 00	–	10	14	18	7.82	5.82	1 97.2
Easton,	400 00	100 00	10	16	107	8.5	5	4 65.4
Fairhaven,	350 00	–	5	73	35	4.34	4	6 18.6
Fall River,	600 00	3,500 00	132	988	1,273	70.09	60.48	2 87.3
Freetown,	300 00	–	12	4	57	11.5	8.5	2 71.5
Mansfield,	400 00	150 00	12	47	257	9.66	7.83	1 66.9
New Bedford,	1,000 00	275 00	92	1,243	392	55.84	41.37	3 32
Norton,	250 00	50 00	5	25	–	2.82	2.82	5 23.2
Rehoboth,	300 00	100 00	15	12	25	13.47	13.47	2 75
Seekonk,	300 00	–	5	2	8	3.64	2.47	2 38.2
Somerset,	–	200 00	6	6	39	5.68	5.68	–
Swanzey,	350 00	50 00	3	3	33	2.59	2.59	2 92.6
Taunton,	500 00	400 00	98	234	765	41.99	28.06	3 70.3
Westport,	385 00	100 12	30	61	7	18.27	16.87	1 44.8
Totals,	$6,370 00	$5,200 12	497	2,907	3,164	299.81	242.42	$2 81.9
Dukes County.								
Edgartown,	$360 00	–	11	16	–	9.56	7.56	$2 59.6
Essex County.								
Amesbury,	$400 00	$200 00	18	46	23	15.68	13.68	$1 69.1
Andover,	600 00	100 00	34	10	208	27.37	23.79	4 09.1
Beverly,	400 00	–	32	43	97	23.95	19.56	3 10.2
Boxford,	337 50	100 00	8	1	11	6.09	5.09	1 95.7
Bradford,	300 00	–	5	5	7	4.58	2.58	6 13.3
Essex,	380 00	–	10	14	8	8.81	6.81	2 12.4
Georgetown,	300 00	100 00	10	21	34	7.64	6.64	2 16.4
Gloucester,	450 00	500 00	48	570	17	35.85	26.77	2 08.8

TABLE XXX.—*The Town Almshouses*—Continued.

TOWNS.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Relieved and partially Supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse.	Average No. fully Supported.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost at Almshouse.
Essex Co.—Con.								
Groveland,	$225 00	–	2	7	8	1.11	1.11	$6 69.4
Haverhill,	550 00	$150 00	41	321	251	27.49	22.93	2 67.1
Ipswich,	500 00	100 00	19	22	101	17.28	15.46	1 63.1
Lawrence,	600 00	–	20	464	807	13.14	6.79	4 49.7
Lynn,	550 00	525 00	86	888	1,021	50.54	33.55	2 75.7
Manchester,	325 00	250 00	15	22	29	14.2	13	2 01.6
Marblehead,	400 00	1,000 00	49	177	87	41.95	37.9	2 31.1
Methuen,	300 00	75 00	11	11	58	7.75	6.63	2 53.8
Newburyport,	725 00	–	81	447	84	52.87	43.1	2 23.4
North Andover,	600 00	160 00	15	24	83	11.53	9.45	2 01.5
Peabody,	700 00	450 00	33	91	117	24.9	21.9	1 69.3
Rockport,	490 00	25 00	11	58	19	10.3	8.3	3 54.8
Salem,	1,182 00	300 00	124	475	37	81.02	69.3	1 89.7
Salisbury,	300 00	100 00	12	19	25	8.06	8.06	2 14.7
Saugus,	325 00	100 00	12	29	91	6.57	6.57	2 37.6
Topsfield,	275 00	125 00	7	8	37	5.7	5.7	1 28.2
West Newbury,	325 00	50 00	9	19	19	6.58	4.85	2 69.6
Totals,	$11,539 00	$4,410 00	712	3,792	3,279	510.96	419.52	$2 39.8
Franklin County.								
Ashfield,	$250 00	–	7	2	–	6	4	$2 40.4
Buckland,	250 00	–	2	13	5	2	2	3 03.7

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Charlemont,	$400 00	–	8	–	–	7.54	6.54	$0 58.8
Deerfield,	–	–	10	32	40	8.58	3.89	3 20.5
Greenfield,	400 00	–	9	8	30	8.16	7	3 57
Hawley,	375 00	$25 00	4	–	–	3.02	3	60.9
Heath,	365 00	100 00	6	1	–	6	6	1 78.6
Leverett,	400 00	35 00	7	2	–	5.09	3.09	3 42.3
Montague,	200 00	–	10	8	28	9.08	4	2 24.5
New Salem,	370 00	–	9	9	5	5.4	4.93	4 04.9
Orange,	425 00	75 00	10	10	8	8.8	7.9	87.6
Shutesbury,	298 00	25 00	12	3	–	7.99	4.99	3 46.8
Warwick,	375 00	–	10	3	1	10	10	1 34.8
Wendell,	300 00	–	4	10	–	4	4	3 73.6
Totals,	$4,408 00	$260 00	108	101	117	91.66	71.34	$2 26.7
Hampden County.								
Brimfield,	$350 00	$50 00	11	9	44	5.32	5.32	$3 67.5
Monson,	400 00	100 00	23	11	17	17.31	17.31	1 25.1
Palmer,	300 00	–	10	17	69	5.7	2.39	5 85.8
Springfield,	700 01	–	74	894	1,739	29.52	19.03	4 03.9
Westfield,	600 00	50 00	15	37	492	11.57	10.54	5 84.5
Totals,	$2,350 01	$200 00	133	968	2,361	69.42	54.59	$3 54.7
Hampshire County.								
Amherst,	$346 43	$75 00	8	18	44	7.5	4.5	$2 97.6
Belchertown,	350 00	200 00	19	9	32	15.09	12.59	2 72.5
Enfield,	–	–	4	2	24	2.24	2.15	3 63.7
Greenwich,	300 00	–	5	–	11	5	3	3 20.5
Northampton,	–	–	18	53	214	16.54	11.34	1 57

TABLE XXX.—*The Town Almshouses*—Continued.

TOWNS.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Relieved and partially Supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse.	Average No. fully Supported.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost at Almshouse.
Hampshire Co.—Con.								
Prescott,	$300 00	$50 00	11	18	2	7.72	5.72	$1 95.8
Ware,	580 00	–	10	11	60	10	10	1 57.7
Totals,	$1,876 43	$325 00	75	111	387	64.09	49.3	$2 22.9
Middlesex County.								
Acton,	$325 00	–	5	19	113	4.24	4.24	$2 63.3
Arlington,	500 00	–	7	15	157	4.96	4.13	5 00.0*
Ashby,	450 00	$25 00	6	1	–	5.44	5.44	2 93.2
Ashland,	490 00	75 00	10	18	159	9.28	9.28	3 95.4
Bedford,	400 00	50 00	9	5	39	7.54	7.54	1 49.9
Billerica,	350 00	100 00	19	9	116	16.29	16.29	99.1
Brighton,	469 12	–	4	36	228	2.25	1.5	10 00.0*
Burlington,	300 00	150 00	6	8	40	5.5	5.5	3 16.7
Cambridge,	2,200 00	400 00	203	1,050	1,359	95.78	76.11	2 52.7
Carlisle,	375 00	50 00	9	2	–	7.62	7.62	1 38.8
Charlestown,	800 00	50 00	92	1,232	415	56.86	43.94	1 88.9
Chelmsford,	350 00	100 00	12	5	40	10.54	6.04	6 10.3
Concord,	620 00	50 00	8	15	267	6.5	5.5	4 99.6
Dracut,	500 00	1,000 00	15	15	30	13.86	13.86	4 19.6
Framingham,	325 00	50 00	10	3	373	8.71	6.38	1 42.3
Groton,	400 00	350 00	9	6	90	7.26	7.26	1 37.8
Holliston,	400 00	125 00	4	26	45	3.88	3.88	5 68.8

Hopkinton,	$450 00	$125 00	10	46	90	8.19	6.76	$0 90.1
Hudson,	475 00	250 00	11	19	10	9.31	9.31	3 40.8
Lexington,	500 00	–	9	17	70	8.33	8.33	3 54.3
Littleton,	400 00	–	3	3	78	2.87	2.87	4 47.8
Lowell,	1,500 00	300 00	131	388	89	73.89	53.71	1 65.1
Malden,	500 00	200 00	31	84	435	18.79	15.51	4 77.8
Marlborough,	350 00	100 00	14	101	141	11.73	9.73	4 98.4
Medford,	450 00	–	12	96	200	10.15	9	7 24.8
Natick,	425 00	–	13	10	250	7.55	4.73	6 57.9
Newton,	350 00	100 00	20	91	346	13.47	10.42	1 50.8
North Reading,	425 00	–	10	28	60	10	10	75.8
Pepperell,	400 00	70 00	14	5	41	12.34	11.66	1 64.7
Reading,	450 00	–	6	28	161	5	5	2 78.5
Sherborn,	400 00	–	5	13	85	4.62	4.62	4 37.3
Stoneham,	485 00	100 00	11	93	66	8.29	5.29	6 18
Stow,	350 00	75 00	7	3	89	3.71	3.71	5 85.3
Sudbury,	300 00	100 00	10	3	95	7.46	7.46	4 12.4
Tewksbury,	525 00	400 00	10	2	17	9.46	8.46	4 09.2
Townsend,	500 00	50 00	8	1	2	6.39	6.13	2 35.3
Tyngsborough,	400 00	50 00	5	1	37	4.42	3.42	7 79.4
Wakefield,	450 00	150 00	26	17	150	21.22	18.35	3 09.5
Waltham,	400 00	25 00	10	8	557	8.14	6.64	10 56.9
Watertown,	500 00	200 00	14	61	209	13.06	12.2	4 44.2
Wayland,	375 00	50 00	4	5	80	4	4	1 99.5
Westford,	400 00	100 00	13	13	93	9.72	7.5	3 36.5
Weston,	350 00	100 00	5	2	100	5	5	25
Wilmington,	200 00	75 00	9	3	134	8	8	2 18.7
Woburn,	600 00	150 00	28	134	193	16.58	11.58	7 03.5
Totals,	$22,164 12	$5,345 00	877	3,740	7,349	588.2	493.9	$3 16.2

* Approximate.

TABLE XXX.—*The Town Almshouses*—Continued.

TOWNS.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Relieved and partially supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse.	Average No. fully Supported.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost at Almshouse.
Nantucket County.								
Nantucket,	$275 00	–	69	154	–	59.79	51.79	$1 31.8
Norfolk County.								
Bellingham,	$450 00	$40 00	6	15	32	5.03	4.03	$6 96.2
Braintree,	300 00	125 00	15	34	117	12.66	7.66	2 85.8
Canton,	372 92	100 00	16	23	296	12.95	7.95	1 93.2
Cohasset,	425 00	100 00	9	33	28	8.75	4	1 80.8
Dedham,	575 00	250 00	43	141	655	34.89	20.66	1 81
Foxborough,	300 00	150 00	13	14	115	9.94	8.94	1 94.7
Franklin,	300 00	150 00	12	18	124	10.66	5.66	3 37.4
Medfield,	550 00	20 00	7	4	48	6	5	6 99.6
Medway,	562 50	50 00	17	26	47	12.93	10.47	2 81.7
Milton,	500 00	–	7	26	161	7	4	6 89.1
Needham,	550 00	–	13	15	259	8.33	5.33	7 09.4
Quincy,	400 00	100 00	21	60	190	16.72	11.72	3 28.1
Randolph,	500 00	200 00	24	26	232	17.49	15.49	2 70.8
Sharon,	300 00	–	7	19	92	6.5	3.5	5 01.8
Stoughton,	175 00	100 00	13	54	103	10.07	7.27	2 99.4
Walpole,	300 00	–	3	18	356	3	2	8 87.6
Weymouth,	457 33	600 00	28	98	75	23.66	19.53	2 52.6
Wrentham,	350 00	150 00	15	25	122	13.19	10.53	1 20.8
Totals,	$7,367 75	2,135 00	269	649	3,052	219.77	153.74	$3 09.5

Plymouth County.								
Abington,	$325 00	$150 00	15	60	92	11.46	8.28	$3 77.4
Bridgewater,	300 00	200 00	11	28	15	7.25	6.25	2 08
Carver,	–	–	5	11	3	4.95	2	3 26.1
Duxbury,	383 30	100 00	14	24	17	13.22	12.84	2 74.8
East Bridgewater,	350 00	50 00	16	34	21	10.62	9	2 30.8
Hanover,	25 00	50 00	7	32	18	6.05	4.47	3 45.9
Hanson,	250 00	50 00	7	14	5	6.61	6	2 43.3
Hingham,	350 00	–	17	24	79	15.66	14.66	4 36.5
Kingston,	142 00	–	12	17	1	9.25	6.25	1 76.9
Marshfield,	400 00	100 00	17	9	7	14	14	1 44.1
Mattapoisett,	350 00	300 00	22	15	17	18.95	15.01	1 59.8
Middleborough,	325 00	100 00	36	70	143	24.06	21.06	1 43.6
North Bridgewater,	500 00	100 00	14	60	127	10.38	9.07	5 02.9
Pembroke,	250 00	50 00	7	20	3	6.08	6.08	2 80.9
Plymouth,	400 00	300 00	30	108	57	27.31	21.53	3 12.6
Plympton,	130 00	20 00	7	9	1	6	5.5	1 39.5
Rochester,	180 00	100 00	6	14	9	6	6	1 21.2
South Scituate,	275 00	100 00	15	9	2	10.37	9.17	2 83.1
Wareham,	117 24	–	12	19	50	8.49	5.49	3 92.9
West Bridgewater,	275 00	50 00	8	4	21	4	3	2 60.3
Totals,	$5,302 54	$1,820 00	278	581	688	220.71	185.66	$2 62.1
Suffolk County.								
Boston,	$500 00	–	802	5,438	2,328	479.49	267	$2 39.9
Worcester County.								
Ashburnham,	$400 00	$125 00	15	6	50	12.51	12.51	$1 86.4
Athol,	500 00	50 00	5	26	62	4.75	4.75	2 49
Barre,	550 00	250 00	23	9	44	19.55	17.05	1 91.5

TABLE XXX.—*The Town Almshouses*—Concluded.

TOWNS.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Relieved and partially Supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse.	Average No. fully Supported.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost at Almshouse.
Worcester County—Con.								
Blackstone,	$400 00	$100 00	12	73	18	9.1	7.25	$4 12.4
Bolton,	350 00	50 00	5	2	31	5	5	2 30.8
Boylston,	400 00	75 00	2	3	53	2	2	–
Brookfield,	500 00	–	14	4	85	14	12	1 93.7
Charlton,	525 00	–	9	14	41	7.13	7.13	2 91.5
Clinton,	550 00	–	7	13	242	5.33	1.84	12 54.2
Dana,	400 00	110 80	13	6	17	12.51	8.51	1 96.9
Douglas,	450 00	150 00	15	6	54	13.95	10.48	1 14.4
Dudley,	375 00	–	4	10	19	3.05	3.05	3 95.2
Fitchburg,	700 00	100 00	29	39	123	23.67	18.75	3 79.5
Gardner,	531 00	120 00	10	37	41	9.01	7.43	3 05.4
Grafton,	475 00	25 00	13	35	166	8.5	5	4 64.6
Hardwick,	375 00	350 00	22	20	24	19.9	14.9	1 69.6
Harvard,	400 00	150 00	17	6	57	16.71	16.71	1 20.9
Holden,	596 00	25 00	18	5	13	15.96	15.96	1 27.3
Hubbardston,	350 00	75 00	5	11	19	5	5	2 94.2
Lancaster,	400 00	50 00	15	7	54	10.48	8.48	93.9
Leicester,	350 00	–	5	10	80	4	2.5	9 58.4
Leominster,	760 00	300 00	13	15	15	9.34	8.27	4 57.9
Lunenburg,	425 00	50 00	9	17	22	8.84	8.84	2 63.6
Milford,	500 00	–	67	261	121	39.55	35.89	2 11.6
Millbury,	500 00	100 00	15	28	123	10.1	10.1	5 26.7
New Braintree,	–	25 00	2	4	12	2	2	2 87.2

THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES.

Northborough,	$400 00	$100 00	8	4	12	7	5.04	$4 57.9
Northbridge,	350 00	100 00	6	8	66	5.33	5.33	3 82.4
North Brookfield,	–	–	5	29	32	3.14	3.04	5 63.4
Oxford,	500 00	50 00	12	3	68	9.39	6.59	3 17.3
Paxton,	300 00	75 00	9	2	20	7.39	5	3 26.9
Petersham,	475 00	100 00	6	34	9	4.9	4.9	3 15.7
Princeton,	375 00	150 00	5	6	11	5	5	2 66.8
Rutland,	375 00	50 00	10	–	32	6.09	5.77	2 91.7
Shrewsbury,	550 00	50 00	11	2	121	9.88	7.88	7 26.9
Southbridge,	400 00	500 00	15	30	25	11.29	9.25	4 57.4
Spencer,	595 00	–	15	10	219	10.6	10.6	2 93.1
Sterling,	462 50	–	4	9	32	3.46	3.46	9 52.4
Sturbridge,	350 00	50 00	10	9	25	7.59	7.34	1 40.8
Sutton,	500 00	100 00	13	47	13	7.5	6.5	4 79.6
Templeton,	200 00	50 00	12	5	22	9.87	4.69	82
Upton,	400 00	176 00	11	25	71	10.18	7	4 11.5
Uxbridge,	500 00	50 00	19	28	126	14.87	12.06	3 01.7
Warren,	425 00	–	7	1	142	6.25	6.25	3 75
Webster,	375 00	75 00	13	42	236	11.14	8.14	2 61.3
Westborough,	625 00	100 00	15	23	196	9.59	8.59	9 12.3
West Brookfield,	474 44	–	11	4	125	8.66	6	2 63.5
Westminster,	350 00	130 00	11	16	35	9.09	8.09	2 63.5
Winchendon,	562 50	400 00	13	34	39	10.78	10.78	1 51.6
Worcester,	2,500 00	400 00	77	1,349	2,316	33.75	28.38	3 64.6
Totals,	$23,806 44	$4,986 80	682	2,387	5,579	514.68	437.08	$3 06.7

TABLE XXX.—THE TOWN ALMSHOUSES. RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1870.	Number of Acres of Land.	Value of Almshouse Property.			Pauper Expenses.			
			Total.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total.	For Partial Support.	For Full Support.	
								Out of Almshouse.	At Almshouse.
Barnstable, .	30,489	305	$29,300 00	$25,050 00	$4,250 00	$30,472 08	$12,858 00	$4,540 37	$13,073 71
Berkshire, .	27,068	383	23,874 12	17,500 00	6,374 12	12,184 39	4,070 16	1,004 93	7,109 30
Bristol, . .	101,173	1,605	231,536 52	193,100 00	38,436 52	85,500 46	38,990 92	10,969 33	35,540 21
Dukes, . .	1,516	.31	500 00	–	500 00	2,901 10	1,480 45	400 00	1,020 65
Essex, . .	186,732	2,304.75	394,852 86	311,086 00	83,766 86	124,716 01	53,970 36	18,438 36	52,307 29
Franklin, .	20,738	1,787	44,999 16	31,800 00	13,199 16	13,655 16	1,763 11	3,482 68	8,409 37
Hampden, .	41,345	767	59,970 05	50,100 00	9,870 05	24,811 73	10,785 51	3,954 90	10,071 32
Hampshire, .	23,111	755	34,383 88	27,400 00	6,983 88	12,082 01	3,943 23	2,423 63	5,715 15
Middlesex, .	246,825	4,115.87	545,124 83	421,940 00	123,184 83	139,385 51	40,145 11	18,016 56	81,223 84
Nantucket, .	4,123	4	5,800 00	5,000 00	800 00	8,616 23	3,450 00	1,616 23	3,550 00
Norfolk, .	68,248	1,389.75	134,352 41	97,300 00	37,052 41	51,687 23	15,671 78	11,272 06	24,743 39
Plymouth, .	60,080	999.75	75,986 19	55,140 00	20,846 19	45,798 33	14,491 38	6,001 71	25,305 24
Suffolk, .	250,526	180	85,000 00	75,000 00	10,000 00	128,032 08	44,067 86	50,660 56	33,303 66
Worcester, .	181,443	7,735.19	389,801 84	274,450 00	115,351 84	113,422 96	28,399 08	15,324 01	69,699 87
Totals, .	1,243,417	22,331.62	$2,055,481 86	$1,584,866 00	$470,615 86	$793,265 28	$274,086 95	$148,105 33	$371,073 00

TABLE XXX.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Cost of Superintendence.	Value of Labor of Pauper Inmates.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole Number Relieved and partially Supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse.	Average Number fully Supported.	Average No. at Almshouse.	Average Weekly Cost at Almshouse.
Barnstable,	$2,773 00	$945 00	144	478	33	126.85	100.65	$2 49.8
Berkshire,	1,875 00	225 00	63	445	624	39.83	37.47	3 64.8
Bristol,	6,370 00	5,200 12	497	2,907	3,164	299.81	242.42	2 81.9
Dukes,	360 00	–	11	16	–	9.56	7.56	2 59.6
Essex,	11,539 00	4,410 00	712	3,792	3,279	510.96	419.52	2 39.8
Franklin,	4,408 00	260 00	108	101	117	91.66	71.34	2 26.7
Hampden,	2,350 01	200 00	133	968	2,361	69.42	54.59	3 54.7
Hampshire,	1,876 43	325 00	75	111	387	64.09	49.3	2 22.9
Middlesex,	22,164 12	5,345 00	877	3,740	7,349	588.20	493.9	3 16.2
Nantucket,	275 00	–	69	154	–	59.79	51.79	1 31.8
Norfolk,	7,367 75	2,135 00	269	649	3,052	219.77	153.74	3 09.3
Plymouth,	5,302 54	1,820 00	278	581	688	220.71	185.66	2 62.1
Suffolk,	500 00	–	802	5,438	2,328	479.49	267	2 39.9
Worcester,	23,806 44	4,986 80	682	2,387	5,579	514.68	437.08	3 06.7
Totals,	$90,967 29	$25,851 92	4,720	21,767	28,961	3,294.82	2,572.02	$2 77.4

TABLE XXX.—(SUPPLEMENTARY.)

Towns fully supporting all or a part of their Poor in the Almshouses of other places.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	PAUPER EXPENSES.			
			Total.	For Partial Support.	Full Support.	
					Out of Almshouse.	At Almshouse.
Danvers, . .	5,600	"Boarded at Peabody Almshouse," .	$2,788 11	$1,389 73	$892 71	$505 67
Hamilton, . .	790	"Boarded in families, in hospitals and almshouses of other towns," . .	968 92	185 02	367 22	416 68
Belmont, . .	1,513	At Arlington and Watertown Almshouses, ...	515 74	515 74	–	–
Somerville, .	14,685	"Mostly in other almshouses," . .	6,700 00	5,700 00	427 33	572 67
Norwood, . .	*	"At the Almshouse in Dedham,". .	82 75	82 75	–	–
West Roxbury,	8,683	"In the almshouses of other towns and in private families,"	5,136 62	3,089 05	1,855 16	192 41
Revere, . .	1,197	At Charlestown Almshouse,. . .	740 00	57 50	193 50	489 00
Totals, . .	32,468	. . . . .	$16,932 14	$11,019 79	$3,735 92	$2,176 43
Grand Totals, 226 Towns,.	1,275,885	. . . . .	$810,197 42	$285,106 74	$151,841 25	$373,249 43

NOTE.—The sub-division of Full Support in Hamilton, Somerville, West Roxbury and Revere was made at this office.

TABLE XXX.—(SUPPLEMENTARY)—Concluded.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. partially Supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse.	Average No. fully Supported.	Average No. at Almshouse.
Danvers, . .	5,600	"Boarded at Peabody Almshouse," .	16	72	101	15.33	6
Hamilton, . .	790	"Boarded in families, in hospitals and almshouses of other towns," . .	4	5	29	3.91	1.93
Belmont, . .	1,513	At Arlington and Watertown Almshouses, ...	–	3	8	–	–
Somerville, .	14,685	"Mostly in other almshouses," . .	10	240	204	10	5.83
Norwood, . .	*	"At the Almshouse in Dedham," .	1	23	40	.6	.6
West Roxbury, .	8,683	"In the almshouses of other towns and in private families," . . .	12	229	315	10.03	1
Revere, . .	1,197	At Charlestown almshouse, . . .	4	4	8	3.98	2.98
Totals, . .	32,468	. . . . .	47	576	705	43.85	18.34
Grand Totals, 226 Towns,.	1,275,885	. . . . .	4,767	22,343	29,666	3,338.67	2,590.36

* Included in Dedham and Walpole. The pauper account begins February 23, 1872.

TABLE XXXI.—TOWNS THAT HAVE NO ALMSHOUSE.

Showing the Mode of Support, the Number and Expense of the Poor in 116 Towns that have no Almshouse, or make use of none.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	PAUPER EXPENSES.			Average No. fully Supported.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Relieved and partially Supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse.
			Total.	For full Support.	For partial Support.				
Barnstable Co.									
Eastham, . .	668	"Boarded in private families and at State Lunatic Hosp.,"	$1,401 54	$1,063 52	$338 02	8.8	9	12	–
Mashpee, . .	348	Mostly in private families, .	237 69	160 00	77 69	3	3	13	–
Truro, . .	1,269	"Boarded in private families,"	561 29	269 00	292 29	1.32	3	15	–
Totals, .	2,285	. . . . .	$2,200 52	$1,492 52	$708 00	13.12	15	40	–
Berkshire Co.									
Alford, . .	430	"Boarded in private families,"	$380 49	$116 00	$264 49	1	1	6	1
Becket, . .	1,346	"In private families and at Northampton Hospital," .	814 94	631 62	183 32	4.32	6	1	21
Cheshire, . .	1,758	"Kept in families and by relatives,"	875 00	800 00	75 00	6.08	7	2	15
Clarksburg, .	686	"In private families," . .	227 07	133 60	93 47	1	1	3	–
Dalton, . .	1,252	"Receive supplies from the town,"	500 00	–	500 00	–	–	16	12
Egremont, . .	931	"By contract, in private families,"	61 00	–	61 00	–	–	2	11
Florida, . .	1,322	"In private families," . .	10 00	–	10 00	–	–	–	1
Gt. Barrington, .	4,320	"By contract yearly," . .	775 00	775 00	–	6.25	7	–	101

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES.

Hancock,	882	"Supported by private families,"	$59 00	–	$59 00	–	–	2	–
Hinsdale,	1,695	"In families,"	500 00	$350 00	150 00	4.09	5	5	102
Lanesborough,	1,393	"In private families,"	450 00	400 00	50 00	3.14	4	–	1
Lenox,	1,965	"Chiefly by assistance at their homes,"	976 50	865 59	110 91	4.97	5	7	32
Monterey,	653	"In a family,"	75 00	75 00	–	1	1	–	–
Mt. Washington,	256	No paupers this year,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Ashford,	208	"By contract,"	26 00	–	26 00	–	–	4	–
N. Marlborough,	1,855	"In private families,"	660 00	610 00	50 00	4.75	5	5	2
Otis,	960	"In different families,"	634 12	621 75	12 37	3.29	4	2	6
Peru,	455	"Boarded in private families,"	18 23	–	18 23	–	–	3	6
Richmond,	1,091	"By contract,"	202 30	164 30	38 00	1.24	3	–	39
Sandisfield,	1,482	"In private families,"	890 26	750 26	140 00	6.86	7	2	–
Savoy,	861	By yearly contract fr. Apr. 10,	902 99	815 00	87 99	8.5	9	6	3
Sheffield,	2,535	"By contract,"	1,213 50	1,100 00	113 50	6.12	8	4	6
Stockbridge,	2,003	"In private families,"	1,048 43	750 00	298 43	7	8	4	32
Tyringham,	557	"In private families, by the year,"	401 08	379 08	22 00	3.02	4	3	–
Washington,	694	"Under contract,"	400 00	250 00	150 00	2	2	7	14
W. Stockbridge,	1,924	"By aid in private families, and at their homes,"	568 46	380 65	187 81	1.25	2	7	44
Williamstown,	3,559	By yearly contract fr. Apr. 1,	850 00*	560 00	290 00	5	5	13	10
Windsor,	686	"In private families,"	772 64	772 64	–	7.5	8	–	3
Totals,	37,759		$14,292 01	$11,300 49	$2,991 52	88.38	102	104	462
Bristol Co.									
Raynham,	1,713	By weekly payment of $1.50 to $2.00,	$1,021 00	$319 76	$701 24	2	2	16	23

* Estimated.

TABLE XXXI.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	PAUPER EXPENSES.			Average No. fully Supported.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Relieved and partially Supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse.
			Total.	For full Support.	For partial Support.				
Dukes Co.									
Chilmark,	476	"Boarded in private families,"	$1,000 00	$935 00	$65 00	7	7	1	–
Gay Head,	160	"By the town,"	221 00	221 00	–	2.96	3	–	–
Gosnold,	99	No paupers this year,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tisbury,	1,536	"Supported in private families,"	2,750 64	2,709 67	40 97	15.95	18	3	–
Totals,	2,271		$3,971 64	$3,865 67	$105 97	25.91	28	4	–
Essex Co.									
Lynnfield,	818	"Boarded in private families,"	$434 81	$208 00	$226 81	1	2	9	15
Middleton,	1,010	"In private families,"	400 00	–	400 00	–	–	10	42
Nahant,	475	"No paupers in Nahant,"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Newbury,	1,430	"Boarded in private families,"	1,407 00	1,097 00	310 00	8.33	9	5	–
Rowley,	1,157	"In families by contract,"	1,250 72	1,018 07	232 65	8.74	12	9	68
Swampscott,	1,846	Weekly allowance,	450 96	369 39	81 57	2	2	5	6
Wenham,	985	"By contract,".	1,014 67	592 05	422 62	2.87	4	7	56
Totals,	7,721		$4,958 16	$3,284 51	1,673 65	22.94	29	45	187
Franklin Co.									
Bernardston,	961	"Boarded in private families,"	$1,089 00	$989 00	$100 00	7.83	9	12	13
Colrain,	1,742	"In private families,"	700 00	681 75	18 25	8.37	10	5	4
Conway,	1,460	"In private families,"	273 00	226 00	47 00	1.05	2	2	10
Erving,	579	"By furnishing supplies,"	312 42	240 65	71 77	4.75	8	3	9

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES.

Gill,	653	"In private families,"	$624 00	$624 00	–	4.64	5	–	–
Leyden,	518	"By contract in private families,"	854 36	854 36	–	10.86	11	–	–
Monroe,	201	"In private families,"	24 00	24 00	–	.23	1	–	–
Northfield,	1,720	"Contracted for a term of years,"	800 00	750 00	$50 00	5	5	–	–
Rowe,	581	"In private families,"	440 00	440 00	–	4.92	5	–	–
Shelburne,	1,582	"In private families and insane asylums,"	632 48	426 77	205 71	1.81	2	12	25
Sunderland,	832	By stated or occasional assistance,	429 88	287 55	142 33	2	2	3	7
Whately,	1,068	In private families,	990 91	375 28	615 63	2	2	7	11
Totals,	11,897		$7,170 05	$5,919 36	$1,250 69	53.46	62	44	79
Hampden Co.									
Agawam,	2,001	"In private families,"	$1,370 16	$555 95	$814 21	3.62	4	13	27
Blandford,	1,026	"Boarded in private families,"	1,593 34	1,380 47	212 87	11.28	13	2	3
Chester,	1,253	"In private families by the year,"	561 00	348 00	213 00	2.37	4	8	74
Chicopee,	9,607	In private families,	5,666 64	3,822 20	1,844 44	16.07	20	70	367
Granville,	1,293	"Hired kept by the week,"	914 47	792 09	122 38	5.29	6	10	4
Holland,	344	"In private families,"	364 00	364 00	–	3.21	4	–	–
Holyoke,	10,733	"Boarded out,"	2,841 67	1,510 00	1,331 67	7.7	10	129	263
Longmeadow,	1,342	"Boarded among friends; two in insane asylum,"	1,619 14	1,413 64	205 50	9.5	10	10	20
Ludlow,	1,136	"In private families,"	916 00	598 00	318 00	5.5	6	7	20
Montgomery,	318	In private families,	387 97	175 81	212 16	2	2	11	–
Russell,	635	In private families,	642 04	260 00	382 04	2	2	5	30
Southwick,	1,100	"Boarded at private families,"	565 00	490 00	75 00	3.91	6	12	13
Tolland,	509	"In private families,"	306 08	291 08	15 00	5	5	6	–

TABLE XXXI.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	PAUPER EXPENSES. Total.	For full Support.	For partial Support.	Average No. fully Supported.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Relieved and partially Supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse.
Hampden—Con.									
Wales,	831	"In private families,"	$962 00	$942 75	$19 25	6	7	2	2
W. Springfield,	2,606	"In private families and asylum for the insane,"	1,613 47	1,342 85	270 62	7.8	8	14	18
Wilbraham,	2,330	"In private families and asylum for the insane,"	1,365 63	1,015 40	350 23	7.62	8	8	34
Totals,	37,064		$21,688 61	$15,302 24	$6,386 37	98.87	115	307	875
Hampshire Co.									
Chesterfield,	811	"Cared for in private families by contract,"	$1,000 00	$1,000 00	–	7.25	8	–	5
Cummington,	1,037	"By contract made with private families,"	650 01	430 88	$219 13	3	3	9	–
Easthampton,	3,620	"In private families,"	1,101 00	637 00	464 00	3	3	20	30
Goshen,	368	"Boarded in private families,"	241 28	232 28	9 00	1.81	3	–	6
Granby,	863	"Boarded,"	739 25	739 25	–	3	3	–	8
Hadley,	2,301	"Board in families,"	1,668 95	1,638 95	30 00	7.5	9	–	20
Hatfield,	1,594	"In hospitals and private families,"	808 00	778 00	30 00	4.04	5	–	18
Huntington,	1,156	Mainly by contract annually made,	650 10	444 89	205 21	4.69	6	10	59
Middlefield,	728	"Boarded in private families by the week,"	845 73	694 00	151 73	4.93	5	14	13

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES.

Pelham,	673	"At private houses,"	$207 00	$197 00	$10 00	3.69	5	–	1
Plainfield,	521	Boarded with various persons,	498 29	495 17	3 12	4.53	5	–	2
South Hatfield,	2,840	"Kept in various places,"	661 76	421 40	240 36	2.5	3	25	19
Southampton,	1,159	"In private families,"	647 00	470 00	177 00	2.96	3	5	2
Westhampton,	587	"Boarding in private families."	178 28	165 15	13 13	1	1	1	–
Williamsburg,	2,159	"Kept in private families,"	1,250 00	1,175 00	75 00	7.75	8	3	25
Worthington,	860	By yearly contract in private families, or at hospitals,	570 00	521 00	49 00	3	3	4	1
Totals,	21,277		$11,716 65	$10,039 97	$1,676 68	64.65	73	91	209
Middlesex Co.									
Ayer,	*	"Boarded out in private families,"	$550 17	$100 00	$450 17	1	1	18	145
Boxborough,	338	Furnishing board or supplies,	322 43	130 00‡	192 43	3.51	4	2	1
Dunstable,	471	"Boarded out in private families,"	254 49	188 24	66 25	2	2	3	18
Everett,	2,220	"Boarded,"	471 96	–	471 96	–	–	15	32
Lincoln,	791	"By contract in a private family,"	700 00	700 00	–	3	3	–	10
Maynard,	†	"Boarded in families,"	535 86	205 92	329 94	1.38	2	–	44
Melrose,	3,414	"Boarding and supplies furnished,"	2,783 45	933 00	1,850 45	8	8	11	69
Shirley,	1,451	"Boarded out,"	330 48	208 00	122 48	1	1	3	59
Winchester,	2,645	Mostly boarded in private families,	1,197 54	987 85	209 69	3.5	4	18	–
Totals,	11,330		$7,146 38	$3,453 01	$3,693 37	23.39	25	70	378

* Included in Groton and Shirley. † Included in Stow and Sudbury. ‡ Estimated.

TABLE XXXI.—Concluded.

TOWNS.	Population in 1870.	MODE OF SUPPORT.	PAUPER EXPENSES.			Average No. fully Supported.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole No. Relieved and partially Supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse.
			Total.	For full Support.	For partial Support.				
Norfolk Co.									
Brookline, . .	6,650	In private families, . .	$1,257 34	$926 09	$331 25	3.5	4	14	125
Dover, . .	645	"Let out to private individuals at a fixed price per week,"	462 58	353 27	109 31	2.18	3	9	12
Holbrook, . .	*	"By boarding in families," .	123 30	79 80	43 50	1.75	3	1	3
Hyde Park, .	4,136	"In families,"	1,060 00	405 00	655 00	2.1	3	28	276
Norfolk, . .	1,081	"In private families," . .	201 05	114 00	87 05	1.01	2	2	38
Totals, .	12,512	. . . . .	$3,104 27	$1,878 16	$1,226 11	10.54	15	54	454
Plymouth Co.									
Halifax, . .	619	"Boarded in private families,"	$500 48	$500 48	–	2.77	3	–	6
Hull, . . .	261	"Partially supported at their homes,"	255 50	–	$255 50	–	–	7	–
Lakeville, . .	1,159	"Board hired in families," .	772 33	435 52	336 81	3.15	5	7	63
Marion, . .	896	"Boarded,"	1,128 97	610 19	518 78	4.14	6	10	18
Scituate, . .	2,350	"In a private family, and at Taunton Hospital," . .	1,983 74	767 18	1,216 56	4	4	14	2
Totals, .	5,285	. . . . .	$4,641 02	$2,313 37	$2,327 65	14.06	18	38	89

TOWNS WITHOUT ALMSHOUSES.

Suffolk Co.									
Chelsea,	18,547	"Outside,"	$4,896 23	$1,757 59	$3,138 64	9.1	12	516	421
Winthrop,	532	"By partial support,"	266 00	–	266 00	–	–	7	–
Totals,	19,079		$5,162 23	$1,757 59	$3,404 64	9.1	12	523	421
Worcester Co.									
Auburn,	1,178	"Contract,"	$890 00	$722 45	$167 55	4	4	7	27
Berlin,	1,016	"Put in private families,"	258 60	158 60	100 00	1	1	1	50
Mendon,	1,175	"Boarded out in a private family,"	1,050 64	846 16	204 48	2	2	5	–
Oakham,	860	"In private families and in insane hospitals,"	1,400 00	1,325 00	75 00	11.86	13	2	35
Phillipston,	693	"Part in families, part in tenements provided by the town,"	1,264 86	327 00	937 68	1.92	3	10	1
Royalston,	1,354	Three years' contract in a private family,	1,500 65	1,079 05	421 60	8.15	10	15	8
Southborough,	2,135	"In a private family,"	952 68	480 88	471 98	2.69	3	19	114
West Boylston,	2,862	Mostly boarded out,	2,232 01	1,932 48	299 53	11.33	12	17	152
Totals,	11,273		$9,549 44	$6,871 62	$2,677 82	42.95	48	76	387

* Included in Randolph. The pauper account covers but seven months.

Table XXXI.—Recapitulation by Counties.

Counties.	Population in 1870.	Pauper Expenses.			Average Number fully Supported.	Whole No. fully Supported.	Whole Number Relieved and partially Supported.	Whole No. of Vagrants, including those sent to State Almshouse.
		Totals.	For full Support.	For partial Support.				
Barnstable,	2,285	$2,200 52	$1,492 52	$708 00	13.12	15	40	–
Berkshire,	37,759	14,292 01	11,300 49	2,991 52	88.38	102	104	462
Bristol,	1,713	1,021 00	319 76	701 24	2	2	16	23
Dukes,	2,271	3,971 64	3,865 67	105 97	25.91	28	4	–
Essex,	7,721	4,958 16	3,284 51	1,673 65	22.94	29	45	187
Franklin,	11,897	7,170 05	5,919 36	1,250 69	53.46	62	44	79
Hampden,	37,064	21,688 61	15,302 24	6,386 37	98.87	115	307	875
Hampshire,	21,277	11,716 65	10,039 97	1,676 68	64.65	73	91	209
Middlesex,	11,330	7,146 38	3,453 01	3,693 37	23.39	25	70	378
Norfolk,	12,512	3,104 27	1,878 16	1,226 11	10.54	15	54	454
Plymouth,	5,285	4,641 02	2,313 37	2,327 65	14.06	18	38	89
Suffolk,	19,079	5,162 23	1,757 59	3,404 64	9.1	12	523	421
Worcester,	11,273	9,549 44	6,871 62	2,677 82	42.95	48	76	387
Totals,	181,466	$96,621 98	$67,798 27	$28,823 71	469.37	544	1,412	3,564

TABLE XXXII.—GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE TOWN PAUPERS FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Showing the Whole Number fully Supported, the Number Supported September 30, 1872, the Whole Number partially Supported, and the Whole Cost of all kinds.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1870.	Paupers fully Supported.				Paupers receiving partial Support.	Pauper Expenses.				
		Whole No. within and out of the Almshouse.	No. Supported, Sept. 30, 1872.	Insane Paupers.			Cost of Full Support.			Cost of partial Support.	Total Cost of Support and Relief.
				Whole No.	No. Sept. 30, 1872.		At the Almshouse.	Out of the Almshouse.	Total Cost of full Support.		
Barnstable,	32,774	159	138	37	33	518	$13,073 71	$6,032 89	$19,106 60	$13,566 00	$32,672 60
Berkshire,	64,827	165	126	18	12	549	7,109 30	12,305 42	19,414 72	7,061 68	26,476 40
Bristol,	102,886	499	284	99	78	2,923	35,540 21	11,289 09	46,829 30	39,692 16	86,521 46
Dukes,	3,787	39	33	9	9	20	1,020 65	4,265 67	5,286 32	1,586 42	6,872 74
Essex,	200,843	761	524	224	170	3,914	53,229 64	22,982 80	76,212 44	57,218 76	133,431 20
Franklin,	32,635	170	146	37	33	145	8,409 37	9,402 04	17,811 41	3,013 80	20,825 21
Hampden,	78,409	248	170	61	50	1,275	10,071 32	19,257 14	29,328 46	17,171 88	46,500 34
Hampshire,	44,388	148	127	36	35	202	5,715 15	12,463 60	18,178 75	5,619 91	23,798 66
Middlesex,	274,353	912	610	203	162	4,053	81,796 51	21,896 90	103,693 41	50,054 22	153,747 63
Nantucket,	4,123	69	62	12	12	154	3,550 00	1,616 23	5,166 23	3,450 00	8,616 23
Norfolk,	89,443	297	236	83	78	955	24,935 80	15,005 38	39,941 18	20,069 69	60,010 87
Plymouth,	65,365	296	240	63	56	619	25,305 24	8,315 08	33,620 32	16,819 03	50,439 35
Suffolk,	270,802	818	441	250	209	5,965	33,792 66	52,611 65	86,404 31	47,530 00	133,934 31
Worcester,	192,716	730	550	131	113	2,463	69,699 87	22,195 63	91,895 50	31,076 90	122,972 40
Totals,	1,457,351	5,311	3,687	1,263	1,050	23,755	$373,249 43	$219,639 52	$592,888 95	$313,930 45	$906,819 40

Table XXXIII.—Out-door Relief.

Showing the Number of Applicants, their Sex, Condition and Cost, for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1872.

Counties.	Applicants for Relief or Partial Support.									Whole No. of Persons partially Supported.	Whole amount paid for partial support as reported.
	Whole Number.	Males.	Females.	No. having a Settlement in Town.	No. having a Military Settlement.	No. residing elsewhere.	Intemperate.	Insane.	Idiotic.		
Barnstable, . .	275	117	158	230	14	85	14	12	6	518	$13,566 00
Berkshire, . .	184	78	98	77	8	16	20	10	5	549	7,061 68
Bristol, . . .	1,256	441	775	566	95	156	221	8	8	2,923	39,692 16
Dukes, . . .	20	11	9	19	1	4	2	2	–	20	1,586 42
Essex, . . .	1,545	578	967	1,046	168	365	238	26	8	3,914	57,218 76
Franklin, . .	72	32	26	45	3	21	9	4	5	145	3,013 80
Hampden, . .	562	205	223	176	25	78	95	6	4	1,275	17,171 88
Hampshire, . .	130	69	48	54	7	68	16	45	1	202	5,619 91
Middlesex, . .	1,487	555	912	624	151	326	650	40	7	4,053	50,054 22
Nantucket, . .	75	26	49	9	–	63	1	–	–	154	3,450 00
Norfolk, . .	433	167	265	242	26	202	41	15	4	955	20,069 69
Plymouth, . .	317	134	183	258	10	118	22	15	10	619	16,819 03
Suffolk, . . .	1,915	671	1,244	1,080	398	238	205	2	2	5,965	47,530 00
Worcester, . .	947	496	416	351	85	462	178	25	11	2,463	31,076 90
Totals, . .	9,218*	3,580	5,373	4,777	991	2,202	1,712	210	71	23,755	$313,930 45

* Includes 265, sex not stated.

Table XXXIV.—The Pauper Abstract.—Recapitulation by Counties.

Counties.	No. Relieved and Supported by Towns within and out of Almhouses, including Travellers, and State Paupers.	Whole number of Persons partially Supported.	Whole number of Travellers, including persons sent to State Almshouses.	No. fully Supported for any continuous period.		No. fully Supported Sept 30, '72.		Average number fully Supported.	Insane Paupers fully Supported by Towns within and out of Almshouses.						
				In the Almshouses.	Out of the Almshouses.	In the Almshouses.	Out of the Almshouses.		Males.	Females.	Totals.	In State or County Hospitals.	In Hospitals of other States.	In Almshouses.	In Families.
Barnstable,	710	518	33	114	45	101	37	139.97	9	28	37	18	–	19	–
Berkshire,	1,800	549	1,086	57	108	37	89	128.21	5	13	18	14	–	2	2
Bristol,	6,609	2,923	3,187	420	79	223	61	301.81	49	50	99	69	–	30	–
Dukes,	59	20	–	9	30	5	28	35.47	4	5	9	6	–	1	2
Essex,	8,271	3,914	3,596	600	161	402	122	553.14	107	117	224	125	1	93	5
Franklin,	511	145	196	82	88	71	75	145 13	13	24	37	18	2	12	5
Hampden,	4,759	1,275	3,236	101	147	56	114	168.29	28	33	61	35	3	10	13
Hampshire,	946	202	596	58	90	46	81	128.74	17	19	36	19	1	10	6
Middlesex,	12,904	4,053	7,939	757	155	491	119	621.59	97	106	203	115	5	82	1
Nantucket,	223	154	–	61	8	54	8	59.79	4	8	12	8	–	4	–
Norfolk,	5,113	955	3,861	199	98	147	89	240.94	42	41	83	64	–	16	3
Plymouth,	1,692	619	777	234	62	188	52	234.77	35	28	63	36	1	26	–
Suffolk,	9,540	5,965	2,757	569	249	233	208	492.57	124	126	250	249	–	1	–
Worcester,	9,159	2,463	5,966	578	152	429	121	557.63	69	62	131	68	–	61	2
Totals,	62,296*	23,755	33,230	3,839	1,472	2,483	1,204	3,808.04	603	660	1,263	844	13	367	39

* Stated on page 168 as 54,066, the latter number including the *estimated* number of vagrants (25,000) instead of the *reported* number (33,230).

TABLE XXXIV.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Idiots fully Supported by Towns.			Number fully Supported having a legal Settlement.	State Paupers.		Expense of Relief and Support in and out of Almshouse without interest on Property.	Aliens provided for under Sect. 25, Chap. 71, General Statutes.	Indigent Children under Fourteen.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.		Sent to State Almshouse.	Supported or Relieved in Town.			Total.	Males.	Females.
Barnstable,	31	13	18	156	–	10	$32,672 60	–	16	2	14
Berkshire,	26	12	14	157	15	55	26,476 40	3	22	10	9
Bristol,	29	16	13	417	80	940	86,521 46	–	75	36	39
Dukes,	1	1	–	38	–	2	6,872 74	–	2	1	1
Essex,	33	18	15	712	167	413	133,431 20	7	74	44	29
Franklin,	18	5	13	166	11	79	20,825 21	–	14	8	6
Hampden,	18	9	9	215	240	618	46,500 34	–	42	25	17
Hampshire,	11	5	6	148	12	63	23,798 66	2	11	4	7
Middlesex,	56	29	27	717	310	833	153,747 63	2	125	70	55
Nantucket,	5	2	3	68	1	–	8,616 23	–	1	1	–
Norfolk,	28	14	14	282	5	132	60,010 87	14	51	29	22
Plymouth,	23	13	10	288	1	32	50,439 35	10	32	26	6
Suffolk,	3	2	1	719	900	461	133,934 31	–	87	57	30
Worcester,	60	30	30	669	98	1,231	122,972 40	70	98	56	40
Totals,	342	169	173	4,752	1,840	4,869	$906,819 40	108	650*	369	275

* Includes six sex not stated.

Table XXXV.—General Statistics of the Town Paupers since 1854.

YEARS. 1854-72.	Whole No. including Vagrants, of the poor supported or relief'd by Towns.§	Whole No. of paupers fully supported in and out of Almshouse.	Number of Almshouses.	Number of acres in Almshouse farms.	Valuation of Almshouses and Farms.	Average No. supported in Almshouses.	Average weekly cost in Almshouses.	Whole Number of persons supported or relieved out of Almshouses.	No. of Insane Poor supported or relieved.‡	No. of Idiotic Poor supported or relieved.‡	Expense in Almshouses as reported.	Total expense as reported.
1854, .	23,125*	10,088	192	20,133.75	$1,273,907 20	3,524	$1 32.2	12,557	864	345	$241,137 52	$457,506 51
1855, .	18,227*	5,220	194	19,551	1,127,258 44	2,595	1 34	11,756	582	289	206,873 40	437,661 01
1856, .	21,102	5,045	209	20,436.87	1,174,549 06	2,944.28	1 44	15,858	634	280	220,466 88	484,869 93
1857, .	24,905*	7,714	213	21,923.75	1,206,322 34	3,554.22	1 53	17,244	666	341	282,773 74	521,254 61
1858, .	37,206*	11,845	212	21,296.25	1,271,023 27	3,254	1 57	23,071	870	306	265,656 56	550,619 84
1859, .	31,400*	10,369	222	21,601.25	1,300,670 61	3,105.5	1 47	21,954	816	326	237,384 42	522,312 93
1860, .	34,314	7,787	219	21,406.5	1,334,965 07	3,290	1 51.4	14,623	852	293	264,235 40	545,245 46
1861, .	52,847	9,374	219	21,212.5	1,450,622 68	3,385.5	1 45.2	19,936	749	243	255,706 81	643,837 22
1862, .	49,991	5,391	220	21,178.5	1,470,339 76	3,377	1 34	39,729	856	314	235,309 36	662,601 45
1863, .	43,020	4,886	218	21,404.66	1,465,976 00	3,233	1 39.4	35,207	811	275	225,903 60	610,862 00
1864, .	36,000†	5,000†	218	21,846.2	1,573,348 33	2,866.24	1 70	21,000†	833	360	253,682 25	546,847 15
1865, .	45,000†	5,316	218	21,856.3	1,632,301 24	2,896.56	1 73	25,500†	925	379	259,751 57	610,728 73
1866, .	52,628	5,715	222	22,358	1,725,985 14	2,984.37	1 98.5	25,495	974	380	306,899 37	746,159 68
1867, .	57,251	5,862	223	22,719	1,816,004 49	2,960.51	2 15.2	26,918	1,124	436	331,708 30	758,360 46
1868, .	66,404	5,706	224	23,410.92	1,880,141 05	3,010.22	2 37	29,648	1,207	469	370,381 25	832,501 65
1869, .	57,187	5,633	225	23,391.93	1,908,254 89	3,004.25	2 26.8	24,750	1,268	418	351,300 84	837,018 40
1870, .	64,870	5,533	225	22,805.75	1,943,121 54	2,753.44	2 55.6	25,203	1,320	427	364,613 32	854,609 56
1871, .	65,209	5,523	221	22,409.22	1,937,499 39	2,680.38	2 64.6	25,213	1,404	397	374,685 92	894,529 07
1872, .	62,296	5,311	219	22,331.62	2,055,481 66	2,590.36	2 77	25,227	1,263	342	373,249 43	906,819 40

* Towns making no returns, in 1854, 24; 1855, 47; 1857, 20; 1858, 19; 1859, 1.

† Approximate.

‡ Probably ten per cent. should be deducted for duplicates each year since 1867.

§ These figures since 1866, exclude the "lodgers" at the Boston station-houses, now upwards of 25,000 a year.

TABLE XXXVI.—*Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers, including Primary School Pupils and Sentenced Persons, at the three Pauper Establishments, for the year ending September 30, 1872.*

	Almshouse at Tewksbury.		Establishment at Monson.		Establishment at Bridgewater.		State Establishments as a whole.		Primary School.		Workhouse.	
Number remaining Sept. 30, 1871, . . .		639		421		397		1,457		355		312
Number of persons admitted, apparent, . .	2,053		478		427		2,958		230		284	
Number of persons admitted, real, . . .		1,664		444		414		2,096*		197		271
Whole number during the year, apparent, .	2,692		899		824		4,415		585		596	
Whole number during the year, real, . .		2,303		865		811		3,553*		552		583
Number of persons discharged, apparent, .	2,018		501		515		3,034		244		329	
Number of persons discharged, real, . .		1,629		467		502		2,172*		211		316
Number of persons remaining Sept. 30, 1872, .		674		398		309		1,381		341		267

* Excluding 426 transfers between the three establishments.

TABLE XXXVII.—*Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers for Thirteen Years.*

1. STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

INSTITUTIONS.	ADMISSIONS.												
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Tewksbury, . .	1,776	2,900	1,946	1,833	2,094	1,650	2,511	2,689	2,189	1,861	2,055	1,947	2,053
Monson, . . .	1,414	2,085	1,054	713	820	803	1,209	1,278	1,370	838	758	749	478
Bridgewater, . .	1,360	1,512	1,443	1,150	1,051	1,393	901	593	517	373	403	555	427
Rainsford, . .	809	613	494	413	298	394	318	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Admissions,	5,359	7,110	4,937	4,109	4,263	4,240	4,939	4,560	4,076	3,072	3,216	3,251	2,958
Number of Duplicates, Transfers and Nominal Admissions, .						730	1,233	1,459	1,178	770	878	980	862
Number of Persons Admitted, ...						3,510	3,706	3,101	2,898	2,302	2,338	2,271	2,096
Primary School (included in Monson), actual number, ...								310	246	177	264	227	197
Workhouse (included in Bridgewater), actual number, ...								252	256	152	217	308	271

TABLE XXXVII.—*Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers for Thirteen Years*—Continued.

2.—STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

INSTITUTIONS.	ADMISSIONS.												
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Worcester,	97	112	81	87	76	77	125	126	117	137	138	178	168
Taunton,	155	176	145	131	136	118	125	155	174	162	263	266	293
Northampton,	81	28	59	50	24	66	66	54	56	78	107	126	118
Total Admissions,	333	316	285	268	236	261	316	335	347	377	508	570	579
Transfers and Duplicates,						44	32	21	27	65	71	109	82
Number of Persons admitted,						217	284	314	320	312	437	461	497
Total of Admissions to the six Institutions,						4,501	5,255	4,895	4,423	3,449	3,724	3,821	3,537
Total of Duplicates, Transfers and Nominal Admissions,						850	2,309	1,560	1,290	944	1,097	1,216*	1,051†
Total of Persons admitted,						3,651	3,946	3,335	3,133	2,505	2,627	2,605	2,486

* Including 127 transfers between the almshouses and the hospitals.

† Including 107 transfers between the almshouses and the hospitals.

TABLE XXXVII.—*Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers for Thirteen Years*—Continued.

1.—STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

INSTITUTIONS.	DISCHARGES.												
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Tewksbury, . .	1,636	2,335	2,012	1,783	2,078	1,661	2,441	2,710	2,239	1,807	2,090	1,963	2,018
Monson, . . .	1,345	1,955	993	683	770	882	849	1,182	1,487	980	769	715	501
Bridgewater, . .	1,200	1,099	1,476	1,051	1,102	1,396	1,072	563	433	434	430	495	515
Rainsford, . .	821	542	532	393	408	307	418	21	–	–	–	–	–
Total Discharges,	5,002	5,931	5,013	3,910	4,358	4,246	4,780	4,476	4,159	3,221	3,289	3,173	3,034
Number of Duplicates, Transfers and Nominal Discharges, .						728	893	1,459	1,178	770	878	980	862
Number of Persons Discharged, ...						3,518	3,887	3,017	2,981	2,451	2,411	2,193	2,172
Primary School (included in Monson), actual number, ...								301	284	293	219	204	211
Workhouse (included in Bridgewater), actual number, ...								36	144	197	236	260	316

TABLE XXXVII.—*Admissions and Discharges of State Paupers for Thirteen Years*—Concluded.

2.—STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

INSTITUTIONS.	DISCHARGES.												
	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Worcester,	79	88	76	101	135	102	87	154	122	181	154	184	72
Taunton,	141	132	107	164	183	149	123	149	146	198	284	299	299
Northampton,	13	33	43	34	56	56	29	55	63	108	132	130	103
Total Discharges,	233	253	226	299	374	307	239	358	331	487	570	613	474
Transfers and Duplicates,						44	32	21	27	65	71	119	82
Number of Persons Discharged,						263	207	337	304	422	499	494	392
Total of Discharges from the six Institutions,						4,553	5,019	4,834	4,490	3,708	3,859	3,786	3,508
Total of Duplicates, Transfers and Nominal Discharges,						854	962	1,560	1,290	944	1,097	1,226*	1,051†
Total of Persons Discharged,						3,699	4,057	3,274	3,200	2,764	2,762	2,560	2,457

* Including 127 transfers between the almshouses and the hospitals.

† Including 107 transfers between the almshouses and the hospitals.

TABLE XXXVIII.—*The number of State Paupers and Primary Pupils remaining on the 30th of September in each year since 1856.*

1.—STATE PAUPER ESTABLISHMENTS.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Tewksbury, .	751	822	635	628	974	766	633	649	637	707	686	636	690	655	639	674
Monson, .	638	565	495	519	596	596	570	620	541	561	657	540	398	387	421	398
Bridgewater, .	598	525	494	481	764	560	536	485	482	311	341	425	364	337	397	309
Totals, .	1,987	1,912	1,624	1,628	2,334	1,932	1,739	1,754	1,660	1,579	1,684	1,601	1,452	1,379	1,457	1,381
Rainsford, .	253	212	159	147	163	124	144	35	121	21	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals, .	2,240	2,124	1,783	1,775	2,497	2,056	1,883	1,789	1,781	1,600	1,684	1,601	1,452	1,379	1,457	1,381

2.—STATE LUNATIC HOSPITALS.

Worcester, .	119	86	87	130	156	189	175	116	91	129	101	96	51	35	29	25
Taunton, .	150	139	175	196	243	271	238	186	152	147	153	181	145	124	91	85
Northampton,	–	176	153	221	216	232	248	216	235	272	271	264	234	209	215	230
Totals, .	269	401	415	547	615	692	661	518	478	548	525	541	430	368	335	340
Gr'd Totals,	2,509	2,525	2,197	2,322	3,112	2,748	2,544	2,307	2,259	2,148	2,209	2,142	1,882	1,747	1,792	1,721

NOTE.—The figures for Bridgewater include Workhouse inmates, 216 in 1867, 328 in 1868, 283 in 1869, 264 in 1870 and 312 in 1871. In like manner, Monson includes Primary School pupils, 385 in 1866, 418 in 1867, 403 in 1868, 287 in 1869, 332 in 1870 and 355 in 1871.

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TABLE XXXIX.—*Average Number of State Paupers for a Period of Years.*

YEARS.	Tewksbury.	Monson.	Bridgewater.	Rainsford.	Worcester.	Taunton.	So. Boston and Northampton.	Totals.
1854, . .	705	354	382	168	90	60	100	1,859
1855, . .	838	633	541	206	70	50	100	2,438
1856, . .	831	706	557	220	100	80	100	2,594
1857, . .	770	640	597	250	139	86	80	2,562
1858, . .	940	823	770	236	172	153	80	3,174
1859, . .	779	581	604	171	184	181	165	2,675
1860, . .	668	570	579	169	154	202	195	2,537
1861, . .	900	590	631	165	168	238	219	2,911
1862, . .	913	649	708	155	184	276	271	3,156
1863, . .	737	601	608	116	183.5	257.5	247.4	2,750.4
1864, . .	733	557	560	88	145	212	232	2,527
1865, . .	732	605	582	68	106	173	225	2,591
1866, . .	717	543	482	101	143	162	251	2,399
1867, . .	757	628	331	1	138	142	262	2,259
1868, . .	731	646	408	–	95	167	262	2,309
1869, . .	710	500	412	–	74	164	248	2,108
1870, . .	724	445	335	–	52	147	237	1,940
1871, . .	749	422	385	–	44	133	230	1,963
1872, . .	759	431	372	–	37	113	227	1,939

NOTE.—The figures for Monson and Bridgewater, include the inmates of the State Primary School and the State Workhouse, respectively, since 1866; all being supported by the State. Previous to 1858, the State supported many of its lunatic paupers in the City Hospital at South Boston. The numbers so supported, for the years 1854–7, are approximately stated, but certainly below the true numbers.

TABLE XL.—*Expenses of State Paupers in the Institutions.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Eighteen Years, 1854 to 1871, Inclusive.					Year Ending September 30, 1872.				
	Current Expenses (whole sum drawn from Treasury).	Av. No. of Inmates.	Av. weekly Cost.	Current Expenses (as reported).	Av. weekly Cost (as reported).	Current Expenses (whole sum drawn from Treasury).	Av. No. of Inmates.	Av. weekly Cost.	Current Expenses (as reported).	Av. weekly Cost (as reported).
Tewksbury Almshouse, .	$1,050,187 63	770	$1 45.7	$945,736 32	$1 31.2	$83,200 79	759	$2 11	$83,200 79	$2 11
Monson Establishment, .	800,642 38	574	1 49.4	742,042 36	1 37.8	48,062 87	431	2 14	48,062 87	2 14
Bridgewater Establishment,	621,544 98	530	1 25.2	574,138 16	1 15.6	43,164 03	372	2 23	42,914 03	2 18
Rainsford Hospital, . .	351,726 30	141	3 08	336,221 55	3 02.1	–	–	–	–	–
Worcester Hospital, . .	386,351 84					9,099 00	37	–	–	–
Taunton Hospital, . .	490,703 30	493	2 99.5	–	–	18,293 37	113	–	–	–
Northampton Hospital, .	504,932 41					32,761 60	227	–	–	–
Totals, ...	$4,207,088 84	2,508	$1 79.2	–	–	$234,581 66	1,939	–	–	–

NOTE.—The cost of supporting State paupers at the State institutions for the eighteen years ending Sept. 30, 1872, thus appears to have been $4,441,670.50; to which it is proper to add about $60,000, paid for support of State paupers at the South Boston Hospital prior to 1859.

TABLE XLI.—SUMMARY OF PAUPERISM, 1872.

Showing the Relative Numbers and Cost of State and Town Paupers fully Supported for the Year ending September 30, 1872.

	Whole No. of paupers fully supported.	Fully supported Sept. 30, 1872.	Average Number.	Admitted during the year.	Died during the year.	Whole Cost of full support.	Average Weekly Cost.
State Paupers,	4,278	1,721	1,938	2,486	450	$235,000 00	$2 33
Town Paupers in Almshouses,	3,839	2,483	2,590	1,333	265	373,249 43	2 77
Town Paupers out of Almshouses,	1,472	1,204	1,218	328	69	219,639 52	3 47
Whole Number of Town Paupers,	5,311	3,687	3,808	1,661	334	592,888 95	2 99
Totals,	9,589	5,408	5,746	4,147	784	$827,888 95	$2 77

NOTE.—Add to the cost of State Paupers, as above stated, $25,000, appropriated for support of Sick State Poor in the Towns, and it becomes $260,000. The cost of partial support of town paupers for the year was about $314,000. Thus the annual pauper expenses of the State are found to exceed one and one-eighth million dollars exclusive of interest upon the cost of Almshouse property.

PART THIRD.—MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

Table XLII.—General View.

Showing what the State has paid for Construction and for Current Expenses of Twenty-Six Institutions since 1815, and what has been the Average Yearly Expense of each Institution to the State; prepared in accordance with the Financial Statements.

INSTITUTIONS.	Total cost in Construction to the State.	Total cost in Current Expenses to the State.	Number of Years.	Yearly Average Cost.
State Prison,	$805,237 19	$113,598 85	58	$1,958 60
Hartford Asylum,	–	401,884 00	54	7,442 29
Mass. General Hosp.,	40,000 00	–	54	–
Worcester Hospital,	152,000 00	575,586 55	39.62	14,275 25
Blind Asylum,	130,000 00	494,722 88	41	12,066 41
Eye and Ear Infirmary,	25,000 00	95,500 00	36	2,652 77
Westborough School,	211,500 00	944,928 58	23.9	39,536 76
Idiot School,	50,822 56	221,560 80	24	9,231 70
Taunton Hospital,	217,000 00	508,996 67	18.48	29,597 38
Rainsford Isl'd Hosp.,	103,228 00	342,726 30	17.38	19,552 72
Tewksbury Almsh'se,	208,625 92	1,133,388 42	18.42	61,530 64
Monson Almshouse,	150,970 08	848,697 25	18.42	46,074 76
Bridgewa'r Almsh'se,†	155,468 92	664,709 01	18.42	36,086 26
Lancaster School,	45,500 00	303,265 74	16.1	18,836 38
Northampton Hosp.,	373,000 00	537,694 01	14.12	38,080 31
School Ships,	72,000 00	442,437 17	12	36,869 76
Washingtonian Home,	–	61,000 00	13	4,692 30
Disch. Soldiers' Home,	–	87,000 00*	8	9,775 00
Temporary Asylum,	–	17,500 00	8	2,187 50
New England Hosp.,	5,000 00	4,000 00	4	1,000 00
Home for Friendless,	–	12,000 00	6	2,000 00
Clarke Institute,	–	31,008 92	5	6,201 78
Soldiers' Employment Bureau,	–	13,500 00	5	2,700 00
N. E. Female Moral Reform Society,	–	1,600 00	3	533 33
House of the Angel Guardian,	–	9,000 00	13	3,000 00
House of the Good Shepherd,	10,000 00	–	1	–
Totals,	$2,755,352 67	$7,866,305 15	58	$135,625 95

* Including relief of disabled soldiers. † Now the State Workhouse.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLIII.—*Expenses of the Blind Asylum and Idiot School since their foundation.*

YEARS.	IDIOT SCHOOL.		BLIND ASYLUM.	
	State Appropriation paid.	Total Current Expenses.	State Appropriation paid.	Probable Current Expense.
1848–1854,	$22,500 00	$33,052 26	$218,273 91*	$500,000 00†
1855, . .	30,000 00	7,091 59	10,500 00	30,388 92
1856, . .	5,000 00	7,457 69	12,000 00	19,247 36
1857, . .	7,500 00	10,221 22	12,000 00	30,796 86
1858, . .	7,500 00	8,861 30	12,000 00	25,053 87
1859, . .	11,500 00	6,414 30	12,000 00	22,807 71
1860, . .	7,500 00	9,624 71	12,000 00	22,455 08
1861, . .	12,000 00	11,380 81	12,000 00	22,264 84
1862, . .	9,000 00	10,489 55	15,000 00	31,073 73
1863, . .	9,000 00	11,056 88	12,000 00	25,695 26
1864, . .	6,750 00	15,787 61	16,000 00	31,329 42
1865, . .	12,000 00	13,940 58	16,000 00	32,220 59
1866, . .	12,000 00	14,282 90	19,000 00	34,427 12
1857, . .	15,000 00	15,179 81	20,000 00	39,525 01
1868, . .	21,516 64	13,245 42	28,750 00	36,713 94
1869, . .	28,055 92	16,174 04	28,750 00	43,353 63
1870, . .	18,677 44	19,045 13	30,000 00	35,722 88
1871, . .	16,500 00	21,038 27	25,500 00	42,509 43
1872, . .	16,500 00	20,271 36	30,000 00	41,819 19
Totals, .	$268,500 00	$264,615 43	$541,773 91	$1,067,404 84

* From 1831 to 1854, including Construction Expenses. † Approximate.

TABLE XLIV.—EXPENSES AT THE HARTFORD ASYLUM.

Showing the sums paid for the support of Massachusetts Pupils since 1819.

YEARS.	Payments.	YEARS.	Payments.	YEARS.	Payments.
1819–30,	$45,000 00	1845, .	$5,209 22	1860, .	$8,466 01
1831, .	6,742 25	1846, .	5,751 22	1861, .	8,691 60
1832, .	2,091 68	1847, .	7,337 56	1862, .	8,717 92
1833, .	4,164 26	1848, .	7,879 68	1863, .	9,827 29
1834, .	3,877 93	1849, .	8,155 08	1864, .	11,446 76
1835, .	5,814 17	1850, .	8,205 58	1865, .	16,012 41
1836, .	1,850 00	1851, .	7,892 05	1866, .	17,244 14
1837, .	5,781 19	1852, .	9,726 96	1867, .	19,610 21
1838, .	4,429 26	1853, .	7,567 41	1868, .	18,443 66
1839, .	3,286 74	1854, .	7,309 24	1869, .	18,232 07
1840, .	1,873 06	1855, .	7,752 77	1870, .	18,781 91
1841, .	3,434 69	1856, .	8,909 33	1871, .	17,591 52
1842, .	3,127 55	1857, .	7,823 81	1872, .	16,694 29
1843, .	2,967 26	1858, .	7,844 10		
1844, .	4,072 45	1859, .	8,244 71	Total, .	$403,881 00

TABLE XLV.—*Statistics of the Washingtonian Home.*

YEARS.	Number Admitted.	Average Number.*	Total Expense.	Received from the State.
1851–1858, . . .	300	30	†	–
1859, ...	250	18	$5,324 96*	$3,000 00
1860, ...	276	–	†	3,000 00
1861, ...	180	25	6,717 81	5,000 00
1862, ...	192	–	6,159 39	3,000 00
1863, ...	238	25	6,398 44	3,000 00
1864, ...	251	20	8,104 48	4,000 00
1865, ...	270	20	9,903 81	4,500 00
1866, ...	349	25	16,276 17	5,500 00
1867, ...	322	32	17,333 33	6,000 00
1868, ...	332	24	14,312 96	6,000 00
1869, ...	295	23	12,068 55	6,000 00
1870, ...	287	22	11,767 90	6,000 00
1871, ...	256	23	11,765 88	6,000 00
1872, ...	267	23	12,545 94	–
Totals, . . .	4,061	–	$138,589 62	$61,000 00

* Approximate. † No return.

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

TABLE XLVI.—*Institutions aided by the State during the Year ending September 30, 1872.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Eye and Ear Infirmary,	Institution for the Blind.	Mass. School for Idiots.	Temporary Asylum, Dedham.
ASSETS:—				
Real estate, . .	–	$296,400 00	$100,000 00	$10,851 90
Personal property, .	–	66,774 67	17,607 69	22,080 17
Total, . .	–	$363,174 67	$117,607 69	$32,932 07
RECEIPTS:—				
Cash on hand Oct. 1, 1871, . . .	–	$163 34	$5,988 63	$615 74
From the State, .	$6,000 00	30,000 00	16,500 00	2,000 00*
Payments by other parties, . .	548 15	13,987 20	3,794 49	–
Donations, . .	–	154 96	–	3,433 99†
F'm all oth'r sources,	5,098 58	41,599 41	9,399 19	2,547 69
Total, . .	$11,646 73	$85,904 91	$35,682 31	$8,597 42
EXPENDITURES:—				
Salaries, wages and labor, . . .	$3,024 50	$19,446 31	$5,687 08	$1,571 00
All other expenses,	10,808 86	58,682 01	29,797 22	7,026 42
Total, . .	$13,833 36	$78,128 32	$35,484 30	$8,597 42
Current expenses, .	$13,833 36	$41,819 19	$20,271 36	$4,212 36
Average No. supported, . .	–	170	111	21
Average w'kly cost,	–	$4 73	$3 51	$3 85

* On account of 1871.

† Includes $500 from the grant of 1872 in aid of discharged female prisoners, and $1,500 from the direct appropriation of 1871.

Table XLVII.—Insanity in the State.

I.

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, etc., at all the Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane in Massachusetts, for the year ending September 30, 1872.

1871-72.	McLean Asylum.	Worcester.	Taunton.	Northampton.	South Boston.	Ipswich.	Tewksbury.	Totals.
Admitted,	102	443	446	199	28	28	126	1,372
Whole number within the year,	272	864	828	619	269	79	421	3,352
Discharged, viz.,	98	425	414	186	54	18	122	1,317
Recovered,	14	145	105	40	19	6	4	333
Improved,	37	192	167	60	8	–	12	476
Not Improved,	23	48	91	49	4	1	45	261
Died,	24	40	51	37	23	11	61	247
Average Number,	173	453	408	429	240	54	297	2,054
Number remaining Sept. 30, 1872,	174	439	414	433	215	61	299	2,035
Supported by State,	–	25	85	230	1	–	299	640
Supported by Towns,	–	241	261	99	200	43	–	844
Supported by Individuals,	174	173	68	104	14	18	–	551

Note.—In classifying the above, elopements are placed among the cases "not improved."

TABLE XLVII.—INSANITY IN THE STATE—Continued.

II.

Showing the relative Number of new and of old cases among those Admitted within the year.

	McLean Asylum.	Worcester.	Taunton.	Northampton.	South Boston.	Ipswich.	Tewksbury.	Totals.
Whole number admitted during the year, . .	102	443	446	199	28	28	126	1,372
First admission to any Hospital, as far as known, .	75	269	321	78	20	21	–	784
Former Inmates of some Hospital, viz., . . .	27	174	125	121	8	7	126	588
Former Inmates of same Hospital, ...	19	139	95	31	8	1	–	293
Former Inmates of other Hospitals in the State, .	3	35	14	85	–	6	126	269
Former Inmates of other Hospitals in other States or Countries, ...	5	–	16	5	–	–	–	26

TABLE XLVII.—INSANITY IN THE STATE—Continued.

III.

Showing by whom the Patients admitted will probably be supported.

1871-2. SUPPORTED BY—	McLEAN ASYLUM.			WORCESTER.			TAUNTON.			NORTHAMPTON.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
State,	–	–	–	99	69	168	168	125	293	57	61	118
Towns,	–	–	–	77	66	143	72	42	114	18	12	30
Individuals,	52	50	102	75	57	132	20	19	39	26	25	51
Totals,	52	50	102	251	192	443	260	186	446	101	98	199

TABLE XLVII.—(III.)—Concluded.

1871-2. SUPPORTED BY—	South Boston.			Ipswich.			Tewksbury.			Totals.			Apparent whole No. in Hospitals during the year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	
State,	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	69	126	381	324	705	1,336
Towns,	10	14	24	11	10	21	–	–	–	188	144	332	1,102
Individuals,	4	–	4	4	3	7	–	–	–	181	154	335	914
Totals,	14	14	28	15	13	28	57	69	126	750	622	1,372	3,352

NOTE.—To the apparent number of the insane in the hospitals should be added the number supported in town almshouses, in private families and in hospitals in adjoining States, 419 as reported. The number of cases of insanity reported to this office within the year is therefore about 3,800, or allowing for duplicates, about 3,400. The number known to be receiving hospital treatment or to be in charge of overseers of the poor September 30, 1872, is 2,241.

TABLE XLVIII.—*Distribution of the Blind, Deaf and Dumb, Insane and Idiotic, in the Cities and Towns of Massachusetts, as shown by the United States Census Returns of 1870.*

TOWNS.	Blind.			Deaf and Dumb.			Insane.			Idiotic.			Deaf.			Dumb.			Miscellaneous.			Total.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Barnstable Co.																								
Barnstable, .	1	1	–	–	–	–	5	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	3
Brewster, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2
Chatham, . .	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	3
Dennis, . .	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	4
Eastham, . .	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	1
Falmouth, .	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1
Harwich, . .	3	–	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	3	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	6	7
Orleans, . .	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	5	5	–
Provincetown, .	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	2
Sandwich, .	7	5	2	4	3	1	7	3	4	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	14	8
Truro, . .	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	2
Wellfleet, . .	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	3
Yarmouth, .	2	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	3
Totals, .	16	7	9	13	9	4	26	9	17	25	18	7	4	2	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	85	46	39
Berkshire Co.																								
Adams, . .	6	5	1	7	4	3	3	2	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	13	5
Alford, . .	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–

TABLE XLVIII.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Blind.			Deaf and Dumb.			Insane.			Idiotic.			Deaf.			Dumb.			Miscellaneous.			Total.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Becket,	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6	2
Cheshire,	–	–	–	5	2	3	–	–	–	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	9	4	5
Clarksburg,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Dalton,	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	1
Egremont,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	2
Florida,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Gt. Barrington,	2	2	–	2	1	1	2	2	–	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	5	5
Hancock,	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1
Hinsdale,	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
Lanesborough,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Lee,	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	1
Lenox,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Monterey,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Mt. Washington,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
New Marlboro',	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	5
Peru,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	2	1
Pittsfield,	7	5	2	8	4	4	6	3	3	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	14	10
Richmond,	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2
Sandisfield,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	2
Savoy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Sheffield,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–
Stockbridge,	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2
Tyringham,	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1

DISTRIBUTION OF DEFECTIVES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Washington,	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	1
W. Stockbridge,	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	5	1
Williamstown,	1	–	1	1	1	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	4	2	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	11	7	4
Windsor,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
Totals,	30	19	11	29	16	13	34	18	16	45	27	18	6	3	3	3	3	–	1	1	–	148	87	61
Bristol Co.																								
Acushnet,	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	2
Attleborough,	4	1	3	1	–	1	4	2	2	9	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	11	7
Dartmouth,	3	2	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	5	4
Dighton,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Easton,	1	1	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	6	3
Fairhaven,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
Fall River,	15	10	5	16	8	8	15	6	9	16	10	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	34	28
Freetown,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	3	3
Mansfield,	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	1	5	4	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	10	5	5
New Bedford,	16	9	7	1	–	1	3	3	–	10	7	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	32	21	11
Norton,	2	2	–	–	–	–	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	2
Rehoboth,	2	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	3
Seekonk,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1
Somerset,	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–
Swanzey,	3	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	4	5
Taunton,	5	5	–	–	–	–	364	167	197	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	373	172	201
Westport,	5	1	4	3	–	3	11	5	6	7	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	11	15
Totals,	62	36	26	28	12	16	417	195	222	61	42	19	7	4	3	3	–	3	2	1	1	580	290	290
Dukes Co.																								
Chilmark,	–	–	–	17	12	5	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	13	5
Edgartown,	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6	2

TABLE XLVIII.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Blind.			Deaf and Dumb.			Insane.			Idiotic.			Deaf.			Dumb.			Miscellaneous.			Total.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Gay Head,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Tisbury,	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–
Totals,	7	5	2	18	13	5	–	–	–	5	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	24	7
Essex Co.																								
Amesbury,	5	3	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	6	3
Andover,	4	1	3	2	1	1	–	–	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	4	5
Beverly,	3	1	2	4	3	1	6	1	5	10	6	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	11	12
Boxford,	–	–	–	4	2	2	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	3
Bradford,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Danvers,	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	5
Essex,	2	2	–	3	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	6	5
Georgetown,	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2
Gloucester,	5	3	2	7	4	3	5	2	3	11	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	16	12
Groveland,	2	–	2	1	1	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	3
Hamilton,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–
Haverhill,	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	3	5
Ipswich,	1	1	–	3	2	1	72	44	28	6	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	82	51	31
Lawrence,	17	10	7	6	2	4	3	1	2	4	3	1	7	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	20	17
Lynn,	8	5	3	5	4	1	8	4	4	10	7	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	21	11
Manchester,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	2
Marblehead,	7	2	5	3	2	1	4	3	1	9	5	4	3	2	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	28	15	13

DISTRIBUTION OF DEFECTIVES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Methuen,	3	2	1	–	–	–	4	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	5	3
Middleton,	2	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	3
Newbury,	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	4
Newburyport,	15	8	7	7	–	7	9	5	4	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	14	20
North Andover,	1	–	1	1	1	–	3	–	3	6	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	4	7
Peabody,	3	2	1	2	2	–	3	2	1	6	3	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	9	6
Rockport,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2
Salem,	9	3	6	11	7	4	12	3	9	13	9	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	22	23
Salisbury,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Swampscott,	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	7	5	2
Wenham,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	2
W. Newbury,	1	1	–	1	1	–	4	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	3
Totals,	102	50	52	71	41	30	152	74	78	101	64	37	18	10	8	3	1	2	1	–	1	448	240	208
Franklin Co.																								
Ashfield,	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	4
Bernardston,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Buckland,	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	4
Charlemont,	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	4
Colrain,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	5	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	5	2
Conway,	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	5	2
Deerfield,	3	1	2	9	5	4	1	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	6	10
Gill,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
Greenfield,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1
Hawley,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
Heath,	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	5
Leverett,	1	–	1	4	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	3
Leyden,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Montague,	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	1
New Salem,	1	1	–	1	1	–	4	1	3	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	4

TABLE XLVIII.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Blind.			Deaf and Dumb.			Insane.			Idiotic.			Deaf.			Dumb.			Miscellaneous.			Total.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Northfield,	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	1
Orange,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
Shelburne,	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Shutesbury,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1
Sunderland,	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2
Wendell,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Totals,	17	11	6	21	10	11	24	9	15	31	15	16	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	97	47	50
Hampden Co.																								
Agawam,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	1
Blandford,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	1
Brimfield,	3	2	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	5	2
Chester,	–	–	–	4	1	3	-	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	3
Chicopee,	1	–	1	7	4	3	5	4	1	4	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	19	11	8
Granville,	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	2
Holland,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1
Holyoke,	12	9	3	2	1	1	3	–	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	21	11	10
Longmeadow,	–	–	–	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2
Ludlow,	1	1	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–
Monson,	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	1
Montgomery,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Palmer,	5	2	3	1	–	1	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	6

DISTRIBUTION OF DEFECTIVES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Russell,	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	1
Southwick,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Springfield,	17	6	11	2	2	–	7	3	4	6	3	3	2	2	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	36	16	20
Tolland,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1
Wales,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Westfield,	2	1	1	6	4	2	10	3	7	4	1	3	5	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	12	15
W. Springfield,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	6	3	3
Totals,	50	26	24	29	16	13	38	18	20	30	16	14	10	7	3	6	2	4	2	1	1	165	86	79
Hampshire Co.																								
Amherst,	2	1	1	1	1	–	5	2	3	4	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	13	7	6
Belchertown,	5	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	6	6
Chesterfield,	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
Cummington,	2	1	1	–	–	–	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	3
Easthampton,	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	2
Enfield,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Granby,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2
Greenwich,	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	4
Hadley,	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	1
Hatfield,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1
Huntington,	2	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	6	4	2
Middlefield,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–
Northampton,	3	2	1	40	25	15	422	178	244	4	2	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	2	–	474	209	265
Pelham,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Plainfield,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	5	5	–
Prescott,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
South Hadley,	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	3
Southampton,	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
Ware,	1	1	–	1	1	–	4	2	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6	2
Westhampton,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–

TABLE XLVIII.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Blind.			Deaf and Dumb.			Insane.			Idiotic.			Deaf.			Dumb.			Miscellaneous.			Total.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Williamsburg,	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	2
Worthington,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Totals,	27	17	10	50	31	19	449	192	257	27	14	13	5	2	3	4	3	1	3	3	–	565	262	303
Middlesex Co.																								
Acton,	3	2	1	2	1	1	4	–	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	3	8
Arlington,	1	1	–	–	–	–	5	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	3
Ashby,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Ashland,	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	2	7	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	5	7
Bedford,	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Belmont,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1
Billerica,	3	1	2	1	1	–	6	1	5	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	7	7
Brighton,	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	5	4	1
Burlington,	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2
Cambridge,	6	2	4	14	5	9	3	2	1	8	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	15	16
Carlisle,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	5	1
Charlestown,	8	6	2	11	4	7	13	8	5	8	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	43	26	17
Chelmsford,	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	3
Concord,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Dracut,	1	–	1	1	–	1	5	3	2	9	5	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	8	8
Dunstable,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Everett,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–

DISTRIBUTION OF DEFECTIVES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Framingham,	4	3	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	2
Groton,	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	5
Holliston,	2	2	–	1	1	–	4	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6	2
Hopkinton,	1	–	1	2	1	1	5	2	3	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	5	6
Hudson,	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2
Lexington,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	2
Lincoln,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
Littleton,	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	3
Lowell,	19	9	10	11	4	7	36	18	18	9	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	76	35	41
Malden,	4	3	1	–	–	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	9	2
Marlborough,	2	1	1	2	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	2
Medford,	8	5	3	–	–	–	5	3	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	9	5
Melrose,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	6	4	2
Natick,	2	1	1	5	3	2	4	2	2	4	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	7	8
Newton,	6	4	2	3	2	1	6	3	3	6	2	4	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	22	12	10
North Reading,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Pepperell,	2	1	1	1	1	–	11	2	9	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	5	12
Reading,	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	5	1	4
Sherborn,	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2
Shirley,	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	1
Somerville,	2	2	–	4	1	3	203	98	105	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	211	102	109
Stoneham,	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	1	4	–	–	–	9	3	6
Stow,	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	5	1
Sudbury,	3	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–
Tewksbury,	17	10	7	2	1	1	296	104	192	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	318	116	202
Townsend,	1	1	–	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	2
Tyngsborough,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	4	3	1
Wakefield,	–	–	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	1
Waltham,	4	2	2	2	–	2	2	2	–	5	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	8	5
Watertown,	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	2	2
Wayland,	3	2	1	1	1	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	1

TABLE XLVIII.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Blind.			Deaf and Dumb.			Insane.			Idiotic.			Deaf.			Dumb.			Miscellaneous.			Total.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Westford,	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2
Weston,	2	1	1	2	–	2	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	5	3
Wilmington,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2
Winchester,	–	–	–	3	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	2
Woburn,	6	5	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	9	3
Totals,	132	76	56	85	42	43	655	272	383	110	70	40	7	3	4	11	7	4	4	2	2	1004	472	532
Nantucket Co.																								
Nantucket,	9	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	3	11
Norfolk Co.																								
Bellingham,	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Braintree,	–	–	–	5	3	2	6	3	3	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	16	9	7
Brookline,	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	1	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	5	1
Canton,	1	1	–	3	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–
Cohasset,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–
Dedham,	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	3	5
Foxborough,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	4
Franklin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2
Hyde Park,	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	2
Medfield,	2	–	2	1	–	1	3	–	3	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	7
Medway,	8	7	1	6	3	3	7	–	7	7	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	14	14

DISTRIBUTION OF DEFECTIVES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Milton,	2	2	–	6	4	2	1	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	7	4
Needham,	4	3	1	–	–	–	2	1	1	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	6	4
Norfolk,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1
Quincy,	8	8	–	–	–	–	7	3	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	13	4
Randolph,	1	1	–	6	5	1	5	1	4	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	8	7
Sharon,	3	2	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	3
Stoughton,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2
Walpole,	3	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–
W. Roxbury,	2	2	–	5	2	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	5	3
Weymouth,	4	2	2	5	4	1	12	5	7	18	12	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	40	23	17
Wrentham,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
Totals,	45	33	12	44	28	16	53	20	33	64	37	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	208	119	89
Plymouth Co.																								
Abington,	4	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	5	5
Bridgewater,	1	1	–	–	–	–	9	6	3	5	5	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	12	3
Carver,	7	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	4
Duxbury,	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	3	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	4	5
E. Bridgewater,	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	3	2
Halifax,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Hanover,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
Hanson,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	7	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	4	5
Hingham,	5	5	–	–	–	–	6	3	3	9	7	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	15	5
Kingston,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Lakeville,	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2
Marshfield,	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	3
Mattapoisett,	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–
Middleborough,	1	–	1	5	2	3	4	2	2	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	8	6
N. Bridgewater,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	5	1
Pembroke,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	2

TABLE XLVIII.—Continued.

TOWNS.	Blind.			Deaf and Dumb.			Insane.			Idiotic.			Deaf.			Dumb.			Miscellaneous.			Total.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Plymouth,	4	4	–	6	4	2	3	3	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	13	3
Rochester,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Scituate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	2	2
South Scituate,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2
Wareham,	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	4
W. Bridgewat'r,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	3	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	7	5	2
Totals,	28	18	10	13	7	6	41	25	16	63	40	23	3	2	1	2	–	2	1	1	–	151	93	58
Suffolk Co.																								
Boston,	105	60	45	45	24	21	259	153	106	54	37	17	4	1	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	473	278	195
Chelsea,	12	5	7	5	2	3	4	2	2	7	5	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	15	14
Revere,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
Totals,	118	66	52	50	26	24	263	155	108	62	43	19	5	2	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	504	295	209
Worcester Co.																								
Athol,	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	4
Auburn,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–
Barre,	2	1	1	–	–	–	12	7	5	51	37	14	–	–	–	5	4	1	–	–	–	70	49	21
Blackstone,	1	–	1	6	4	2	2	2	–	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	7	5
Bolton,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Boylston,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2

DISTRIBUTION OF DEFECTIVES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Brookfield,	1	1	–	1	–	1	5	–	5	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	2	7
Charlton,	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	2
Clinton,	1	1	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	4
Dana,	1	–	1	2	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	3
Douglas,	1	–	1	3	–	3	1	–	1	5	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	4	6
Dudley,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
Fitchburg,	14	4	10	3	2	1	10	3	7	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	10	18
Gardner,	3	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	2
Grafton,	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–
Hardwick,	1	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	3
Harvard,	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	2	4
Holden,	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	7	2	5
Hubbardston,	2	–	2	1	1	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	7	4	3
Lancaster,	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–
Leicester,	4	3	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	7	2
Leominster,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Lunenburg,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–
Mendon,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Milford,	4	3	1	4	2	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	5	6
Millbury,	6	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	8	6
New Braintree,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	1
Northborough,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Northbridge,	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	9	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	9	3
N. Brookfield,	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2
Oakham,	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	3
Oxford,	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2
Paxton,	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	3
Petersham,	2	1	1	–	–	–	4	2	2	6	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	7	5
Phillipston,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Royalston,	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4	1
Rutland,	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	5	2

TABLE XLVIII.—Concluded.

TOWNS.	Blind.			Deaf and Dumb.			Insane.			Idiotic.			Deaf.			Dumb.			Miscellaneous.			Total.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Shewsbury,	3	1	2	–	–	–	3	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	3
Southborough,	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	4
Southbridge,	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	1
Spencer,	2	–	2	2	2	–	4	2	2	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	9	4
Sterling,	1	1	–	–	–	–	5	1	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	4
Sturbridge,	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	3
Sutton,	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	3
Templeton,	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Upton,	3	2	1	–	–	–	4	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	5	3
Uxbridge,	3	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	4	4
Warren,	2	–	2	1	1	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	3
Webster,	7	6	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	4	1	3	–	–	–	16	10	6
Westborough,	4	1	3	2	1	1	2	–	2	6	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	7	7
W. Boylston,	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	2
W. Brookfield,	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	1
Westminster,	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Winchendon,	1	1	–	4	3	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	5	2
Worcester,	18	9	9	8	4	4	404	198	206	10	7	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	442	220	222
Totals,	114	56	58	56	32	24	510	240	270	155	108	47	4	3	1	13	8	5	2	2	–	854	449	405

EMPLOYEES AND EXPENSES OF THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

The appropriations for the use of the Board and its departments for the calendar year 1872, were,—

For the Board as a whole,	$1,000 00
For the Secretary's Department,	10,100 00
For the General Agent's Department,	18,000 00
For the Visiting Agency,	16,800 00
For the Agent of Sick State Poor (expenses),	5,343 91
Total,	$51,243 91

The officers and agents employed, with their compensation, and the other expenses of the Board, have been as follows:—

I.—The Board as a Whole.

Travelling expenses,	$455 17
Copying,	19 44
Printing blanks,	35 30
Total,	$509 91

II.—Secretary's Department.

Edward L. Pierce, *Secretary*,		$3,000 00
H. C. Prentiss, *Chief Clerk*,		1,700 00
H. A. Purdie, *Office Clerk*,		1,000 00
S. E. Sanborn, *Clerk*,		700 00
A. D. Delano, "		700 00
G. T. Jacobs, "		700 00
A. M. Hawes, "		700 00
H. I. Clark, "		162 67
Total for salaries and clerk hire,		$8,662 67
Postage, expressage and telegrams,	$105 75	
Printing and stationery,	638 83	
Books, binding and newspapers,	54 50	
Incidentals,	1 05	
		800 13
Total for Secretary's Department,		$9,462 80
Surplus of the appropriation,		637 20

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

III.—General Agent's Department.

S. C. Wrightington, General Agent,		$3,000 00
Merritt Nash, deputy,		1,600 00
William J. Stetson, deputy,		1,200 00
Willard D. Tripp, deputy,		1,200 00
Charles M. Hanson, assistant,		1,200 00
Patrick Glynn, assistant,		800 00
Henry H. Fairbanks, assistant,		800 00
Charles A. Colcord, boatman,		900 00
Fred Moro, boatman,		600 00
George F. Howard, deputy, 3 mos.,		275 00
		$11,575 00
Rent and Taxes,	$458 50	
Stationery,	185 00	
Fuel,	45 00	
Expenses of bastardy and settlement cases,	551 59	
Immigration,	81 50	
Travel,	248 50	
Miscellaneous expenses,	286 38	
		1,856 47
Total for General Agent's Department,		$13,431 47
Surplus of appropriation,		4,568 53

IV.—Visiting Agency.

Gardiner Tufts, Visiting Agent,	$2,500 00
Gordon M. Fisk, assistant,	1,500 00
Bernard B. Vassall, assistant,	1,500 00
B. Berkley Johnson, assistant,	1,500 00
George H. Hull, assistant,	1,200 00
Abraham G. Hart, assistant,	1,200 00
Henry A. Smith, clerk,	936 00
Minnie B. Hobbs, clerk,	720 00
Jennie L. Thomas, clerk,	720 00
Ellen M. Starbuck, lady visitor,	150 00
M. B. Copeland, lady visitor,	390 00
Total for salaries and clerk hire,	$12,316 00

Expenses.

Putting out, returning and care of children,	$586 93
Travel,	1,454 97
Postage, telegrams and expressage,	256 61
Stationery,	299 58
Dial, directory and papers,	44 03
Carried forward,	$2,642 12

EMPLOYEES AND EXPENSES.

Brought forward,		$2,642 12
Printing and advertising,		56 07
Clothing for children,		28 00
Arrest of runaways,		29 45
Miscellaneous,		52 13
Blank and record books,		99 00
Medical attendance, children,		107 00
Total expenses,		$3,013 77
Total for Visiting Agency,		15,329 77
Surplus of appropriation,		1,470 23

V.—Special Agency for the Sick State Poor.

H. B. Wheelwright, Agent,		$2,355 00
Geo. H. Burt, first clerk to May 1,		266 67
F. C. Richmond, second clerk to Dec. 1,		550 00
F. H. Cowing, clerk from May 1,		400 00
Dr. Henry Shaw, medical assistant from April,		448 00
Temporary assistance,		194 93
Total for salaries and clerk hire,		$4,214 60
Travelling expenses,	$844 89	
Office expenses,	284 42	
		1,129 31
Total expenses of the Agency,		$5,343 91

Summary for 1872.

Expenses of Board as a whole,	$509 91
Secretary's Department,	9,462 80
General Agent's Department,	13,431 47
Visiting Agency,	15,329 77
Agency for Sick State Poor,	5,343 91
Total,	$44,077 86
Appropriations, total,	51,243 91
Surplus of appropriations,	$7,166 05

Collections.

The sums collected by the General Agent and paid into the state treasury during the year have been as follows:—

From Head-money, etc.,	$2,778 00
Cities and Towns,	6,778 91
Individuals,	2,453 82
Total,	$12,010 73

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Summary of Expenses and Collections.

During the nine years and three months since the establishment of the Board, its total expenses have been $289,094.20, divided thus:—

For the fifteen months ending December 31, 1864,	$20,038 90
For the year 1865,	20,079 35
1866,	20,690 95
1867,	25,369 72
1868,	24,571 33
1869,	38,779 21
1870,	47,043 37
1871,	46,443 51
1872,	44,077 86
Total,	$289,094 20

During the same time the collections on account of head-money and from other sources have been $318,396.49, namely:—

For the fifteen months ending December 31, 1864,	$15,841 32
For the year 1865,	21,274 21
1866,	30,684 30
1867,	29,361 82
1868,	37,953 33
1869,	79,101 45
1870,	49,087 36
1871,	43,081 97
1872.	12,010 73
Total,	$318,396 49

The collections of the whole period have exceeded the expenses by $29,302.29. For 1872, the collections have been $32,067.13 less than the expenses.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

I.—The Worcester Hospital.

NAME.	Duty.	Time.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
Merrick Bemis,	Superintendent,	1	–	–	$2,500 00
D. H. Lovejoy,	Assistant Physician,	1	–	16	1,046 58
Mary H. Stinson,	" "	1	–	–	1,000 00
Daniel W. Bemis,	Steward and Treasurer,	1	–	–	1,500 00
George Allen,	Chaplain,	–	7	–	350 00
Caroline A. Bemis,	Matron,	1	–	–	200 00
Viola Spinney,	Assistant Matron,	–	1	15	24 00
Janette W. Wright,	Clerk,	–	6	12	213 33
George E. Smith,	"	–	9	–	475 00
Edric J. Rice,	Book-keeper,	–	3	26	193 32
Melissa J. Farrier,	Supervisor,	–	11	11	233 40
Charles W. Ober,	"	–	9	24	294 00
Ellen F. Fisher,	"	–	11	16	230 66
Merritt E. Rice,	"	–	6	–	180 00
William Sherman,	Engineer,	1	–	–	900 00
Jacob Endlich,	Fireman,	1	–	–	420 00
George T. King,	Baker,	1	–	–	1,023 00
Benjamin Endlich,	"	–	10	5	262 50
Luther G. Shepard,	Kitchen,	1	–	–	420 00
Mrs. Luther G. Shepard,	"	1	–	–	180 00
David J. Brown,	"	–	8	6	114 98
M. A. Friend,	"	–	10	17	169 01
E. J. Friend,	"	–	10	17	169 01
George Kellogg,	"	–	2	9	57 06
Daniel Cahill,	"	1	–	–	300 00
Carrie E. Allen,	Attendant,	1	–	–	240 00
Maud Allen,	"	–	9	15	154 00
Emma T. Allen,	"	1	–	–	240 00
Mary Austin,	"	–	4	24	76 72
Haney Adams,	"	–	–	24	18 26
Mary L. Allen,	"	–	2	27	46 31
Lenoa Burns,	"	–	11	–	175 89
E. L. Bemis,	"	–	10	27	271 61
George E. Babcock,	"	–	–	25	14 94
Carrie A. Brown,	"	1	–	–	192 00
Mary E. Brown,	"	–	7	5	114 65
Alex. Bourhart,	"	–	1	14	36 62
Elden Burns,	"	–	7	2	175 82
Mary J. Butterfield,	"	–	8	21	139 25
Lizzie Burns,	"	–	9	10	148 30
Pena Bean,	"	–	10	1	157 43
Carrie Bean,	"	–	10	1	157 43
Mary Billings,	"	–	3	20	49 70
Lesla Brown,	"	–	–	18	9 54
Salome Brown,	"	–	3	–	48 00
James Cross,	"	1	–	–	300 00
Mrs. James Cross,	"	1	–	–	183 00
Arilla Chapman,	"	–	9	24	121 62
John Cutter,	"	–	2	–	50 00
Maggie Coggins,	"	–	9	–	135 00
M. R. Cummings,	"	–	2	26	71 85
Nettie Dinsmore,	"	–	3	–	48 00
A. B. Diggins,	"	–	1	7	30 00
O. J. Dow,	"	–	3	15	87 50
Julia Davis,	"	–	3	–	48 00
Etta V. Doe,	"	–	10	22	165 18
Henry Dutton,	"	–	1	24	44 97
Florence Doloff,	"	–	2	29	47 37
Carrie A. Farrier,	"	–	9	11	149 30

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Worcester Hospital—Continued.

NAME.	Duty.	Time.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
Alfred Farwell,	Attendant,	–	2	24	$70 02
Mary Farrier,	"	–	7	–	3 71
Amy Fish,	"	–	2	21	43 23
Francis Grant,	"	–	–	23	10 00
Merrick Holden,	"	–	2	–	50 00
Webster A. Howe,	"	–	9	–	225 00
William J. Howe,	"	–	1	7	30 00
Mrs. A. C. Homer,	"	1	–	–	168 00
George Hall,	"	–	7	23	195 72
Carrie M. Hall,	"	–	8	–	124 60
Miron W. Hubbard,	"	–	5	16	137 30
Frank E. Heald,	"	–	2	19	65 79
J. N. Hurd,	"	–	1	–	25 00
J. S. Hinds,	"	–	1	18	39 94
Agnice Johnson,	"	–	6	27	106 51
B. C. Knowlton,	"	–	2	25	70 05
William Keating,	"	–	2	2	76 66
Annie P. Langton,	"	–	5	9	82 35
Mary Lawrence,	"	–	11	17	155 71
Ella Leathers,	"	–	3	–	39 00
Annie Lyon,	"	–	6	–	96 00
Sarah Lewis,	"	–	3	11	43 50
George McLauglin,	"	–	3	–	75 00
Ellen Murphy,	"	–	5	46	97 13
George Merrill,	"	–	2	–	50 00
Delmont Merchant,	"	–	1	10	34 13
Emma McGaffey,	"	–	2	16	40 48
Lillian McGaffey,	"	–	1	16	24 48
James Norton,	"	–	6	4	151 94
Mrs. Chas. W. Ober,	"	–	9	–	144 00
Mary Pelton,	"	–	2	–	32 00
W. G. Pillsbury,	"	–	3	18	90 00
F. B. Perkins,	"	–	3	2	76 67
George Russell,	"	–	5	15	137 50
Robert Redhead,	"	–	5	15	212 45
Delia Richards,	"	–	–	27	14 31
Tillia Richards,	"	–	2	28	46 84
Rosa M. Stone,	"	–	10	11	165 83
Albert A. Stevens,	"	–	10	14	278 42
Louisa Snell,	"	–	1	27	30 12
Kate Sheldon,	"	–	3	–	48 00
Carrie B. Smith,	"	–	8	19	139 35
Hartwell Smith,	"	–	2	18	63 38
Ella Speed,	"	–	5	20	81 31
Albert Sherman,	"	–	3	13	85 79
Frank Sherman,	"	–	4	22	119 93
Lucius Stearns,	"	–	–	7½	7 50
Sarah A. Trumbull,	"	–	1	15	30 00
N. N. Thornington,	"	–	7	18	191 75
Frank Toothaker,	"	–	2	19	66 60
Thomas E. Wood,	"	1	–	–	300 00
Maria E. Warren,	"	1	–	–	240 00
Tena A. Warren,	"	–	11	8	225 00
Mirah F. Williams,	"	–	7	23	123 76
Augusta Wall,	"	–	6	24	108 72
Frank Whittier,	"	–	5	9	132 50
Frank Woodbury,	"	–	–	26	21 58
Mary Wall,	"	–	2	25	43 35
Willie Whittier,	"	–	1	18	39 96
Lizzie Yates,	"	–	2	28	46 84
Charles D. Bacon,	Yard Attendant,	–	5	–	150 00
George Ellis,	" "	–	9	–	225 00
Seth Albee,	Watch,	–	–	14	11 62
Mrs. John Blake,	"	–	11	–	176 00
John Blake,	"	–	2	8	56 64
Abram McLaughlin,	"	–	8	20	216 09
B. K. Williams,	"	1	–	–	156 00
Addie A. Soule,	Office,	–	10	10	134 14
Clara Bigelow,	Chambermaid,	–	3	–	39 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

Worcester Hospital—Concluded.

NAME.	Duty.	Time.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
Kate Wise,	Chambermaid,	–	3	6	$51 20
Elvira Bacon,	Seamstress,	1	–	–	192 00
Nelson A. Cross,	Laundry,	–	11	–	305 00
Mrs. Nelson A. Cross,	"	–	1	–	167 00
Maggie Mullins,	Housemaid,	–	2	14	31 50
Clara Leathers,	Table,	–	8	15	136 00
Flora Whittier,	"	–	3	6	53 00
Frank Endlich,	Gardener,	1	–	–	480 00
Daniel O. Neil,	Assistant Gardener,	–	8	27	522 25
Cornelius Marsh,	Coachman,	1	–	–	315 00
M. H. Pettigrew,	Driver,	1	–	–	325 00
Fred. C. Blanchard,	Farmer,	–	11	19	349 00
George W. Clough,	"	–	11	25	310 00
Martin Gately,	"	–	10	3	606 00
Frank Chamberlain,	"	–	8	19	259 00
Elmore J. Heald,	"	–	4	23	143 00
A. C. Homer,	"	1	–	–	312 00
Michael Kane,	"	–	3	63	270 96
Fred. Lane,	"	1	–	–	480 00
Mrs. Fred. Lane,	"	1	–	–	216 00
Edwin Mulitt,	"	–	2	1	40 67
Converse Francis,	Mason,	–	6	24	776 00
Stephen C. Lincoln,	Carpenter,	–	9	26½	963 63
Albert Stockdale,	"	–	4	6	392 50
James W. Holmes,	Painter,	–	10	2	906 00

Summary.

Superintendent,	$2,000 00
Assistant Physician (2 persons),	2,046 58
Steward and Treasurer,	1,500 00
Matron (2 persons),	224 00
Chaplain,	350 00
Clerk (3 persons),	881 65
Supervisors, Attendants and Watch (104 persons),	11,552 38
Domestic department (18 persons),	3,804 40
Mechanic department (6 persons),	4,358 13
Farm, Garden and Stables (14 persons),	4,628 88
Total (153 persons),	$31,846 02

II.—The Taunton Hospital.

NAME.	Duty.	Time.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
William W. Godding,	Superintendent and Physician,	1	–	–	$2,000 00
William H. Gage,	Assistant Physician,	1	–	–	1,000 00
John Kittredge,	Clerk,	1	–	–	800 00
John Kittredge,	Treasurer,	1	–	–	400 00
——— ———,	Clergyman,	–	–	–	306 00
E. H. Dalton,	Supervisor,	–	7	5	299 45
E. French,	"	–	4	24	200 55
E. M. Hersey,	"	1	–	–	300 00
E. French,	Assistant Supervisor,	–	5	6	156 20
W. B. Perkins,	Ass't Supervisor & Attendant,	1	–	–	331 00
F. B. Hardy,	Engineer,	1	–	–	720 00
R. Kipzke,	Baker,	–	5	–	200 00

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Taunton Hospital—Continued.

NAME.	Duty.	Time.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
H. Gunnell,	Baker,	–	3	29	$137 71
G. Brown,	"	–	3	2	117 26
A. Gunnell,	Assistant Baker,	–	3	29	50 58
W. Galligan,	Coachman,	1	–	–	360 00
W. Smith,	Gardener	1	–	–	360 00
J. S. Bailey,	Carpenter,	1	–	–	240 00
C. F. Flynn,	Painter,	–	4	6	105 00
E. Ireson,	Housekeeper,	–	3	15	87 50
M. W. Wellman,	"	–	7	–	130 37
F. S. Church,	"	–	1	–	25 00
S. C. French,	Seamstress,	1	–	–	200 00
S. W. Dalton,	Assistant Seamstress,	–	5	6	73 00
E. F. Hardy,	" "	–	6	11	89 13
J. Edmands,	Male Attendant,	–	1	26	46 67
G. A. Clark,	" "	–	5	11	134 48
J. Q. Hodgdon,	" "	–	6	15	162 50
J. T. Scribner,	" "	–	–	25	20 83
W. Johnson,	" "	–	5	25	145 83
J. Reynolds,	" "	–	5	8	132 14
E. French,	" "	1	–	–	300 00
A. P. Smith,	" "	–	8	17	213 71
L. A. Dodge,	" "	–	4	28	122 59
P. E. Henry,	" "	–	1	12	34 94
D. F. Hall,	" "	–	2	7	55 66
J. C. Mason,	" "	–	1	26	45 98
H. Putnam,	" "	–	1	27	52 50
R. Johnson,	" "	–	1	17	39 42
L. J. Turner,	" "	–	6	3	152 58
F. P. Lewis,	" "	–	2	3	52 59
E. C. Norton,	" "	–	2	27	71 78
A. D. Glidden,	" "	–	6	7	155 64
G. W. Wellman,	" "	–	–	15	12 50
J. L. Lippincott,	" "	–	6	13	160 48
D. Merchant,	" "	–	1	24	45 00
G. M. Perkins,	" "	–	1	15	37 50
C. E. Thompson,	" "	–	6	5	154 17
A. J. Linscott,	" "	–	1	–	25 00
William Jackson,	" "	–	5	29	149 20
G. M. Clark,	" "	–	1	14	36 67
J. R. Blanchard,	" "	–	5	15	137 50
J. J. Conway,	" "	–	4	21	119 05
L. W. Chaplain,	" "	–	5	4	128 23
N. Harnish,	" "	–	4	19	115 83
L. J. Hughes,	" "	–	1	28	48 33
M. Clough,	" "	–	3	10	83 33
J. H. Wing,	" "	–	–	27	22 50
M. M. Williams,	" "	–	2	19	65 83
L. E. Carpenter,	" "	–	2	22	68 34
Warren Jackson,	" "	–	2	10	58 33
G. M. Palmer,	" "	–	–	19	15 33
A. M. Staples,	Female Attendants,	1	–	–	192 00
N. Greeley,	" "	–	6	18	105 30
B. Sutherland,	" "	–	3	8	52 11
E. McKinnon,	" "	–	4	7	67 62
S. McKinnon,	" "	1	–	–	162 45
E. Whidden,	" "	1	–	–	190 00
M. Whidden,	" "	1	–	–	190 00
C. L. Palmer,	" "	–	8	3	117 55
S. A. Rowel,	" "	–	8	–	118 00
L. J. Rowel,	" "	–	4	6	58 33
F. M. Knowlton,	" "	–	8	26	129 75
S. L. Thomas,	" "	–	2	10	31 87
E. A. Oseman,	" "	–	4	25	67 66
A. L. Knowlton,	" "	–	6	9	88 20
C. Jackson,	" "	–	5	6	72 71
E. F. Grant,	" "	–	5	20	51 33
J. Conrad,	" "	–	3	4	43 81
M. McDonald,	" "	–	3	4	43 81
E. C. Worthing,	" "	–	2	10	32 67

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

Taunton Hospital—Concluded.

NAME.	Duty.	Time. Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	Salary.
M. Marsh,	Female Attendant,	–	–	9	$4 06
E. H. Thompson,	Farm Hand,	–	7	–	245 00
F. Baker,	"	1	–	–	344 00
W. W. Wellman,	"	–	9	10	233 33
D. Tyler,	"	–	2	24	70 00
L. E. Welmer,	"	–	1	17	38 72
J. Avery,	Night-watch,	–	3	6	96 00
J. A. Johnson,	"	–	3	12	102 00
O. Buxton,	"	–	2	19	80 00
H. A. Williams,	Night-watch and Attendant,	–	6	10	171 33
H. M. Griggs,	Fireman,	–	7	6	180 00
J. F. Anderson,	"	–	2	26	71 67
W. Frazier,	Kitchen Hand,	–	3	2	76 67
D. E. Tibbetts,	"	–	–	8	6 67
F. Martin,	"	–	1	–	25 00
M. J. Kellogg,	Laundress,	1	–	–	208 53
M. Scanlan,	Laundry girl,	–	2	8	29 58
M. Manahan,	" "	–	2	8	29 58
H. Madden,	" "	–	1	28	24 86
B. Somers,	" "	–	4	24	62 15
A. Hickey,	" "	–	2	27	43 50
M. J. Learned,	" "	–	4	29	64 73
M. Washburn,	" "	–	3	23	57 50
E. Wilson,	Cook,	1	–	–	208 53
E. Fay,	"	–	4	5	54 44
M. McLean,	"	–	3	4	40 72
J. L. Osgood,	"	–	7	2	107 00
A. Coleman,	"	–	5	–	62 15
A. Rose,	"	–	7	1	92 16
J. M. Naylor,	"	–	3	23	53 72
E. Tyler,	"	–	1	15	19 72
A. P. Atwood,	Table girl,	–	2	14	32 58
D. Thompson,	House Attendant,	–	7	–	91 31
A. E. Blanchard,	" "	–	4	28	78 07
S. A. Harnish,	" "	–	4	19	60 44

Summary.

Superintendent,	$2,000 00
Assistant Physician,	1,000 00
Treasurer and Clerk,	1,200 00
Housekeeper (3 persons),	242 87
Clergyman (– persons),	306 00
Supervisors, Attendants and Watch (66 persons),	6,978 72
Domestic department (30 persons),	2,397 29
Mechanic department (5 persons),	1,316 67
Farm, Garden and Stables (7 persons),	1,651 05
Total (114 persons),	$17,092 60

III.—The Northampton Hospital.

NAME.	Duty.	Time. Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	Salary.
Pliny Earle,	Superintendent and Treasurer,	1	–	–	$2,800 00
	Clerk hire,	–	9	–	150 00
Edward B. Nims,	Assistant Physician,	1	–	–	1,250 00
E. R. Spaulding,	" "	–	11	–	700 00

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Northampton Hospital—Continued.

NAME.	Duty.	Time.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
W. B. Welton,	Clerk,	1	–	–	$1,100 00
Frances C. Earle,	Assistant Clerk,	–	8	30	179 55
Danford Morse,	Engineer,	1	–	–	1,000 00
W. C. Hall,	Assistant Engineer,	1	–	–	420 00
Asa Wright,	Farmer,	1	–	–	950 00
J. E. Shufelt,	Supervisor,	–	11	27	593 47
Annie L. White,	"	1	–	–	187 00
Lucy A. Gilbert,	"	–	9	13	188 53
F. T. Rice,	Steward,	1	–	–	600 00
Charles Zichlke,	Baker,	1	–	–	530 00
Sarah A. Orcutt,	Seamstress,	–	6	28	128 80
Mary Ward,	Ass't Cook and Seamstress,	1	–	–	182 33
Mira E. Davidson,	Laundress,	1	–	–	189 00
Jennie B. Morse,	Assistant Laundress,	–	9	20	149 33
S. Belville,	Carpenter,	1	–	–	709 44
Edwin Addis,	Assistant Carpenter,	–	10	10	457 00
Alfred Parenteau,	Painter,	–	11	20	574 54
Agnes A. Wilson,	Attendant,	1	–	–	180 00
Maria E. Graves,	"	1	–	–	191 18
Isabella S. Johnston,	"	1	–	–	183 01
Mary N. Reed,	Laundress and Attendant,	–	11	2	175 78
Mary A. Babcock,	Attendant,	1	–	–	180 00
Sarah F. Bryant,	"	–	10	21	169 28
Sarah S. Smith,	"	–	7	25	117 40
Lois M. Bridges,	"	–	2	16	38 00
Abby B. Tibbetts,	"	–	2	16	48 10
Flora B. Johnson,	"	–	2	16	46 00
Martha Senna,	"	–	1	15	21 00
Annie J. Holly,	"	–	–	27	12 46
Sarah Ritchie,	"	–	2	25	36 65
A. C. Chapman,	"	–	–	19	8 40
F. F. Poor,	"	–	9	11	140 50
Eunice Nutting,	"	–	9	24	138 40
Martha L. Coleman,	"	–	9	2	127 64
Frances A. Ellsworth,	"	–	5	3	69 20
E. M. Lawney,	"	–	4	13	63 63
Martha L. Davis,	"	–	3	5	40 76
Josephine Loomis,	"	–	3	15	45 73
Ella Dellany,	"	–	3	2	40 01
Sarah J. Johnson,	"	–	2	29	38 16
Emma G. Ordway,	"	–	–	18	7 56
Fanny L. Graves,	"	–	–	3	1 26
Stephen Valcour,	"	–	7	13	200 83
Charles H. Dudley,	"	–	10	8	268 98
Charles A. Stilson,	"	–	6	14	161 25
Hiram Chaplin,	"	–	11	22	293 70
Joseph E. Trask,	"	1	–	–	300 00
Henry F. Briggs,	"	–	6	19	167 83
F. O. Griswold,	"	–	3	22	90 60
Edward N. Davis,	"	–	6	17	162 36
John Gerald,	"	–	1	1	25 96
F. C. Mather,	"	1	–	–	294 00
Perry Davis,	"	–	5	21	145 00
E. E. Ingram,	"	–	2	14	49 03
Walter C. Thrasher,	"	–	4	28	115 92
Fred. J. Hughes,	"	–	4	27	104 00
Michael Powers,	"	–	4	21	102 00
William H. Pollard,	"	–	4	8	88 55
O. M. Hervey,	"	–	3	–	60 00
E. S. Welton,	Care of Rotunda,	–	9	–	135 00
Maria Lowe,	" "	–	2	24	44 79
Lydia A. Osgood,	House Attendant,	–	5	–	90 00
Emily J. Mercier,	Ass't Supervisor & Attendant,	–	8	–	115 28
Mary McDonald,	Kitchen and Attendant,	1	–	–	171 73
Jerusha Howe,	Cook,	–	11	15	163 00
Cath. Gerald,	Assistant Cook,	–	10	9	130 65
Lydia S. Wooward,	" "	–	–	22	9 90
Helen Mann,	" "	–	4	25	64 03
Ida E. Lacore,	" "	–	4	2	53 87

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

Northampton Hospital—Concluded.

NAME.	Duty.	Time.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
Flora Ward,	Assistant Cook,	–	1	19	$21 17
Henry McDonough,	Kitchen Hand,	–	7	4	114 26
William H. Trask,	"	–	2	18	39 50
E. P. Brooks,	"	–	1	30	31 00
S. C. Stebbins,	Coachman,	1	–	–	385 00
John Mercier,	Farm Hand,	1	–	–	420 00
W. B. Trask,	"	1	–	–	325 00
Benjamin R. Rockwell,	"	–	6	–	132 50
George F. Clark,	"	–	1	–	35 00
N. O. Coleman,	"	–	8	–	210 00
Edward Blundell,	"	–	5	9	119 27
Richard E. Morris,	Night Engineer,	–	4	–	104 00
William D. Dixon,	Watchman,	1	–	–	320 00

Summary.

Superintendent and Treasurer,	$2,800 00
Assistant Physician,	1,950 00
Clerks,	1,429 55
Steward,	600 00
Supervisors, Attendants and Watch,	6,244 40
Domestic department,	2,158 36
Mechanic department,	3,264 98
Farm,	2,576 77
Total (85 persons),	$21,024 06

IV.—The Tewksbury Almshouse.

NAME.	Duty.	Time.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
Francis H. Nourse,	Inspector,	1	–	–	$160 00
Benjamin C. Perkins,	"	1	–	–	160 00
George P. Elliot,	"	1	–	–	160 00
Thomas J. Marsh,	Superintendent,	1	–	–	1,800 00
Mrs. Marsh,	Matron,	1	–	–	300 00
Joseph D. Nichols,	Physician,	1	–	–	1,200 00
Helen M. Marsh,	Assistant Physician,	1	–	–	250 00
Charles B. Marsh,	Clerk,	–	5	–	600 00
Thomas J. Marsh, Jr.,	Assistant Superintendent,	1	–	–	1,000 00
Mrs. Marsh,	" Matron,	1	–	–	252 00
Martha B. Marsh,	" "	1	–	–	252 00
Charlotte A. Thomas,	" "	1	–	–	252 00
Susan P. Hunkins,	" "	–	6	22	139 55
Harriet H. Kimball,	" "	–	6	7	130 74
Julia A. Moses,	" "	–	5	12	126 45
Anna S. Roberts,	" "	–	5	–	105 00
John H. Cocker,	Engineer,	1	–	–	983 33
James Poor,	Farmer,	1	–	–	600 00
J. F. Bailey,	Assistant Farmer,	1	–	–	360 00
Charles E. Frost,	" "	–	6	–	150 00
Charles E. Clark,	" "	–	11	26	356 00
Mrs. Clark,	" Matron,	–	5	–	105 00
Aaron Noyes,	" Farmer,	–	5	–	150 00
Mrs. Noyes,	" Matron,	–	5	–	125 00
William Eldridge,	Supervisor of Insane,	–	5	15	164 52

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Tewksbury Almshouse—Concluded.

NAME.	Duty.	Time.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
Mrs. Eldridge,	Supervisor of Insane,	–	5	15	$86 83
E. H. Dalton,	" "	–	6	15	216 13
Mrs. Dalton,	" "	–	6	15	136 16
William F. Holt,	Baker,	1	–	–	570 00
James C. Poor,	Herdsman and Butcher,	1	–	–	540 00
David A. Gorham,	Cook,	1	–	–	390 00
Mrs. Gorham,	Hospital Cook,	1	–	–	252 00
A. S. Barnard,	Cook,	–	2	–	77 00
John Martin,	Nurse,	–	6	12	166 61
Eliza Martin,	"	1	–	–	252 00
George G. Spofford,	Teamster,	–	6	–	180 00
F. H. Kittredge,	"	–	6	–	150 00
N. S. Foster,	Laundress,	–	4	23	99 40
Thaxter Reed,	Watchman,	–	5	27	147 50
C. B. Sanborn,	Gate-keeper,	–	5	26	146 67

Summary.

Inspectors,	$480 00
Superintendent and Assistant,	2,800 00
Physician and Assistant,	1,450 00
Clerk,	600 00
Matron and Assistants (10 persons),	1,788 74
Care of Insane (4 persons),	603 64
Engineer,	983 32
Domestic department (7 persons),	1,806 01
Farm, etc. (10 persons),	2,780 17
Total (40 persons),	$13,291 89

V.—The State Primary School.

NAME.	Duty.	Time.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
Gordon M. Fisk,	Inspector,	1	–	–	–
Eleazar Porter,	"	1	–	–	$160 00
Thomas Rice,	"	1	–	–	160 00
H. P. Wakefield,	Superintendent,	1	–	–	1,800 00
Charles F. Foster,	Ass't Sup't and Chaplain,	1	–	–	1,333 00
Mary B. Wakefield,	Matron,	1	–	–	300 00
Susan C. Yarrington,	Assistant Matron,	1	–	–	300 00
Climena Wakefield,	Clerk,	1	–	–	500 00
John N. Lacy,	Engineer,	1	–	–	1,139 40
James Skerington,	Assistant Engineer,	1	–	–	250 00
Charles E. Howard,	" Supervisor,	–	8	15	220 00
George W. Cobb,	Baker,	1	–	–	732 00
George H. Fisherdick,	Farmer,	1	–	–	537 05
H. H. Fisherdick,	Assistant Farmer,	–	8	–	330 00
George H. Stone,	" "	–	11	–	330 00
Uriah Manning,	Supervisor,	1	–	–	360 00
Justin Christy,	Supervisor of Boys,	–	10	17	317 00
Annie C. Gallivan,	" of Girls,	1	–	–	218 00
Gordon Chapman,	Cook,	1	–	–	480 00
George W. Keyes,	Teamster,	1	–	–	300 00
Abraham S. Barnard,	Watchman,	–	9	17	287 00
J. Michael Sisk,	Driver,	1	–	–	275 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

State Primary School—Concluded.

NAME.	Duty.	Time. Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	Salary.
Charlotte A. St. John,	Seamstress,	1	–	–	$250 00
Anna J. Patton,	"	–	3	15	72 00
Nancy M. Foster,	Nurse,	–	4	6	129 78
Mary W. Richmond,	Laundress,	1	–	–	250 00
Harriet E. Darte,	Teacher,	1	–	–	250 00
Essie F. Strong,	"	1	–	–	250 00
Hannie L. Hill,	"	–	11	–	229 00
Mary E. Witt,	"	–	10	–	209 00
Lucy E. R. Hill,	"	–	9	–	187 00
Ada O. Copeland,	"	–	9	–	187 00
Mary E. Marsh,	"	–	6	–	125 00
Clara Gowing,	"	–	6	–	125 00
Fanny Lamson,	"	–	3	–	67 00
Jennie W. Goddard,	"	–	3	–	67 00
Ida R. Willey,	"	–	1	–	21 00

Summary.

Inspectors,	$320 00
Superintendent,	1,800 00
Principal of School,	1,333 00
Matron and Assistant,	600 00
Clerk,	500 00
Teachers,	1,717 00
Supervisors,	895 00
Engineer, Farmer and Watchman,	3,668 45
Domestic department,	1,913 78
Total (37 persons),	$12,747 23

VI.—The Bridgewater State Workhouse.

NAME.	Duty.	Time. Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	Salary.
J. H. Mitchell,	Inspector,	–	9	–	$120 00
J. B. Thaxter,	"	1	–	–	160 00
J. B. Hathaway,	"	1	–	–	160 00
J. E. Crane,	"	–	1	15	40 00
Nahum Leonard, Jr.,	Superintendent,	1	–	–	2,000 00
W. C. Howland,	Assistant Superintendent,	1	–	–	800 00
P. J. Leonard,	Matron,	1	–	–	300 00
Edward Sawyer,	Physician,	1	–	–	500 00
Morrill Robinson,	Consulting Physician,	1	–	–	100 00
E. Gay,	Chaplain,	1	–	–	200 00
M. A. Ripley,	Farmer,	1	–	–	750 00
W. Burbank,	Assistant Farmer,	–	3	–	100 00
T. Dunbar,	"	–	10	21	342 00
W. H. Jones,	"	–	8	19	289 00
John Reynolds,	"	–	6	10	223 00
Edward Ellis,	Engineer,	1	–	–	429 16⅔
Edward Dalton,	Watchman,	–	3	–	100 00
Robert Galivan,	"	–	7	–	233 33⅓
S. D. Bowles,	Assistant Matron,	1	–	–	260 00
Martha Radcliff,	" "	1	–	–	260 00
Lizzie R. Clark,	Assistant,	–	3	–	52 00
Mary A. Dexter,	"	–	3	–	34 67
Ann Youdell,	"	–	6	–	136 50

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Bridgewater Workhouse—Concluded.

NAME.	Duty.	Time. Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	Salary.
Lucy Norris,	Assistant,	–	2	15	$40 00
Margaret Youdell,	Assistant Matron,	–	6	–	130 00
S. A. Rowell,	" "	–	2	15	40 00
John S. Gifford,	" Farmer,	–	6	–	350 00
Mrs. Gifford,	" Matron,	–	6	–	
Lemuel French,	" Farmer,	–	3	–	125 00
Mrs. French,	" Matron,	–	3	–	
N. Dunbar,	Baker,	–	3	–	100 00
L. French,	"	–	3	–	100 00
Lemuel French,	Assistant Baker,	–	6	–	263 33
Mrs. French,	" Matron,	–	6	–	

Summary.

Inspectors,	$460 00
Superintendent and Assistant,	2,800 00
Matron and Assistants,	1,253 17
Chaplain,	200 00
Physicians,	600 00
Engineer, Watchman, Farmer, etc.,	2,941 50
Baker,	463 33
Total (31 persons),	$8,718 00

VII.—The State Reform School.

NAME.	Duty.	Time. Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	Salary.
Benjamin Evans,	Superintendent,	1	–	–	$1,725 00
Perkins Merrill,	Assistant Superintendent,	–	7	9	424 88
N. C. Page,	" "	–	–	28	61 54
J. L. Curtiss,	Ass't Sup't and Overseer in Chair-Shop,	–	5	3	298 07
H. M. Evans,	Matron,	1	–	–	300 00
C. Pingree,	Assistant Matron,	–	3	23	65 14
S. E. Kimball,	" "	–	2	11	41 14
F. C. Ela,	" "	–	4	26	84 00
E. B. Harvey,	Physician,	–	9	15	98 95
H. A. Jewett,	"	–	2	15	26 04
——,	Chaplain,	1	–	–	265 00
Frank Savage,	Teacher,	–	6	6	361 10
E. A. Rice,	"	–	4	25	282 06
William S. Miller,	"	1	–	–	521 67
George E. Adams,	"	–	6	26	200 21
Laura Clark,	"	1	–	–	300 00
E. Eaton,	"	–	11	15	191 65
S. R. Poor,	"	–	6	10	155 48
Lucy Newton,	"	1	–	–	300 00
M. W. Currier,	"	1	–	–	348 24
J. W. Clark,	Engineer and Carpenter,	1	–	–	700 00
Oscar Clark,	Assistant Carpenter,	–	6	8	187 50
Frank Fletcher,	" "	–	5	22	172 04
A. W. Emerson,	Overseer of Chair-Shop,	1	–	–	502 75
A. A. Flint,	" "	–	5	15	229 39
A. M. Flint,	Teacher in "	–	4	22	84 00
Paulina Emerson,	" "	1	–	–	208 00
A. F. Howe,	Watchman and Overseer of Shoe-Shop,	–	5	24	322 22

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

State Reform School—Concluded.

NAME.	Duty.	Time. Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	Salary.
A. A. Bullard,	Teacher and Tailoress,	1	–	–	$271 98
M. C. Dowse,	Tailoress,	–	11	15	217 79
E. R. Grow,	Cook,	–	2	15	49 50
Hettie J. Fletcher,	"	–	5	22	99 43
Ada Clarke,	"	–	2	2	40 50
E. True,	Assistant Cook,	–	6	–	109 43
L. C. Dowlin,	Nurse and filling vacancies,	–	9	–	162 50
Mrs. N. C. Page,	Nurse,	–	–	28	16 00
A. A. Moore,	Baker,	1	–	–	750 00
S. B. Moore,	Care of Boys' Dining-Room,	1	–	–	
C. E. Carrier,	Laundress,	–	8	–	138 35
Amanda B. Cox,	"	–	2	6	38 10
C. P. Conolly,	Watchman,	–	6	–	172 00
C. O. Newell,	"	–	2	15	69 51
H. J. Weeks,	"	–	3	5	158 24
Elvira F. Weeks,	Cook,	–	3	5	
A. F. Warren,	Hall and Yard Man,	–	1	–	25 00
J. L. Adams,	" "	–	3	–	75 00
Otis Gowing,	Man of all work,	–	5	28	173 08
J. C. Perkins,	" "	–	6	2	188 44
Helen T. Fowler,	Filling vacancies,	–	3	28	77 82
F. N. Evans,	" "	–	2	–	50 12
R. F. Bishop,	Master of Farm House,	–	11	27	795 89
H. A. Bishop,	Matron of "	–	11	27	
J. Cutler Allen,	Assistant at "	–	6	–	175 00
D. Hale,	Master of Garden House,	–	6	10	421 90
S. G. Hale,	Matron of "	–	6	10	
N. W. Brown,	Master of "	–	5	9	309 62
M. S. Brown,	Matron of "	–	5	9	
N. P. Brown,	Master of Peters' House,	1	–	–	875 00
S. M. Brown,	Matron of "	1	–	–	
Charles Hayden,	Farmer and Stone Mason,	1	–	–	378 00
Michael McCarty,	Farmer,	–	8	17	239 65
F. H. Davis,	"	–	7	25	215 64
Walter W. Davis,	"	–	6	–	167 10
H. M. Greene,	"	–	–	–	63 00
F. O. Jackson,	Filling vacancies,	–	1	28	47 71
Mattie Newton,	" "	–	–	14	8 00
E. M. Eames,	" "	–	–	19	10 85
Mary Holbrook,	" "	–	2	–	38 43
Agnes Carlton,	" "	–	1	26	32 00
E. A. Rice,	" "	–	–	12	9 89
Thomas Rotch,	Laborer,	–	3	–	80 73
James B. Carney,	Trust Boy and Assistant,	–	–	–	25 00
George W. Bishop,	" " "	–	–	–	25 00

Summary.

Superintendence,	$2,211 42
Matrons and Assistants,	490 28
Chaplain,	265 00
Physicians,	124 99
Teachers,	2,660 41
Work-Shop,	1,644 53
Engineer and Carpenter,	1,059 54
Domestic department,	2,754 85
Labor on Farm and filling vacancies,	1,468 94
Care of Farm House and Family,	970 89
of Garden House and Family,	731 52
of Peters' House and Family,	875 00
Total,	$15,257 37

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

VIII.—The State Industrial School.

NAME.	Duty.	Time. Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	Salary.
Marcus Ames,	Superintendent and Chaplain,	1	–	–	$1,800 00
L. A. Proctor (and others),	Assistant Superintendent,	1	–	–	b 300 00
J. L. S. Thompson,	Physician,	1	–	–	200 00
A. Tolman,	Steward,	1	–	–	100 00
F. B. Fay,	Treasurer,	1	–	–	200 00
Frederick Whitney,	Farmer,	1	–	–	700 00
C. J. Walton,	Matron,	1	–	–	b 300 00
L. M. Tolman,	"	1	–	–	b 300 00
H. F. Perry,	"	1	–	–	b 300 00
S. M. Proctor,	"	1	–	–	b 300 00
M. M. Woodbury,	"	1	–	–	b 300 00
E. J. Carleton,	Assistant Matron,	1	–	–	b 250 00
S. J. Marsh,	" "	1	–	–	b 250 00
R. S. Watson (and others),	" "	1	–	–	b 250 00
C. V. Drinkwater,	" "	1	–	–	b 250 00
E. S. Waters,	" "	1	–	–	b 250 00
Lucy Ayres,	Housekeeper,	1	–	–	b 225 00
M. J. Hart,	"	1	–	–	b 225 00
M. Boyd,	"	1	–	–	b 225 00
L. A. Fogg,	"	1	–	–	b 225 00
C. K. Spaulding,	Seamstress,	1	–	–	b 250 00
A. A. Wilcox,	Sewing-machine Teacher,	–	5	5	b 118 00
——,	Substitutes for five Matrons,	–	5	–	b 125 00
——,	" " Teachers	–	5	–	b 204 17
——,	Subs. for five Housekeepers,	–	5	–	b 93 75

Summary.

Superintendence,	$2,100 00
Physician,	200 00
Steward,	100 00
Treasurer,	200 00
Matron and Assistants,	2,750 00
Domestic department,	1,268 00
Farmer,	700 00
Substitutes,	422 92
Total,	$7,740 92

IX.—The State Nautical School.

NAME.	Duty.	Time. Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	Salary.
M. L. Eldridge,	Superintendent,	–	–	–	$60 00
Nathaniel Spooner,	"	–	–	–	750 00
Richard Matthews,	"	–	–	–	610 00
Asa Blaney,	First Officer,	–	–	–	749 97
George P. Smith,	Second Officer,	–	–	–	675 00
David Sprague,	Third Officer,	–	–	–	132 26
H. H. Freeze,	" "	–	–	–	144 00
Sidney Brooks,	Teacher,	–	–	–	100 00
M. L. Eldridge,	"	–	–	–	1,050 00
Ellis Seals,	Steward,	–	–	–	86 67
James Williams,	"	–	–	–	100 67

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

State Nautical School—Concluded.

NAME.	Duty.	Time.			Salary.
		Yr.	Mos.	Dys.	
Frank Roke,	Steward,	–	–	–	$95 50
W. S. Tighlman,	"	–	–	–	40 00
Edward Lewis,	Cook,	–	–	–	176 00
F. Roke,	"	–	–	–	24 00
W. O. Norton,	"	–	–	–	35 00
W. S. Tighlman,	"	–	–	–	75 00
W. N. Dandridge,	"	–	–	–	20 00
Miles Lund,	Carpenter,	–	–	–	360 00
H. C. Ray,	Captain Berth Deck,	–	–	–	288 00
W. S. Perry,	" Mess Deck,	–	–	–	25 00
Francis Gray,	" "	–	–	–	30 00
James Rogers,	" "	–	–	–	180 00
L. W. Colson,	Coxswain,	–	–	–	243 00
——,	Seaman (5 persons),	–	–	–	1,109 00
W. P. Channell (and others),	Assistant Teachers,	–	–	–	46 00
——,	Boatsw'n, Cabin & Pantry Boys,	–	–	–	24 00
——,	Shipping Master,	–	–	–	10 00
——,	Treasurer,	–	–	–	500 00

Summary.

Superintendents,	$1,420 00
Teachers,	1,196 00
Treasurer,	500 00
Officers and Crew of Ship,	4,633 07
Total,	$7,749 07

X.—The Blind Asylum.

NAME.	Duty.	Salary.
S. G. Howe,	Director,	$3,000 00
M. Anagnos,	Assistant Superintendent,	1,500 00
M. C. Moulton,	Matron,	500 00
T. Reeves,	Music Teacher,	1,500 00
J. W. Smith (and others),	Teacher,	605 50
E. E. Bingham,	"	400 00
M. L. Putnam,	"	320 83
S. E. Faulkner (and others),	"	362 63
M. C. Greene,	"	320 83
Fannie Moorman,	"	224 12
Mary Knight,	Music Teacher,	225 00
Freda Black,	" "	320 83
Mary Costello (and others),	" "	674 80
Allie S. Knapp,	" Reader,	300 00
J. S. C. Howes,	" "	87 50
S. A. Clark,	Assistant Matron,	300 00
Bessie Wood,	Housekeeper,	300 00
S. J. Young,	"	300 00
Lizzie Smith,	"	300 00
George S. Eaton (and others),	Teacher in Boys' Shop,	327 09
Jennie Dillingham,	" in Girls' Department,	72 22
J. S. Percy,	Printer,	366 67
F. W. H. Hollister (and others),	"	776 67
Caroline Dugan,	Assistant Printer,	131 67
Daniel L. Bradford (and others),	Steward,	440 33
E. B. Webster,	Book-keeper,	711 16
——,	Other Clerks,	
Martha Scott,	Care of Men's department,	192 00

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Blind Asylum—Concluded.

NAME.	Duty.	Salary.
Sophia Wolfe,	Chamber and Table Work,	$138 00
Mrs. Horton (and others),	General Assistant,	111 00
Katie Fleming,	Scrubbing,	120 00
Maggie Walsh (and others),	Cook,	208 33
Direxia Hawkes,	Assistant Cook,	72 00
Ellen Cummings (and others),	Chamber Work,	112 17
Augusta Sawyer,	Care of Bells,	48 00
Mary Barry,	Laundress,	168 00
Ellen Callahan,	"	184 00
Julia Ganey (and others),	"	78 93
Mary Kane,	Domestic,	155 00
Mary Doherty,	"	167 33
Mary Toomey,	"	204 00
Emma Smith,	"	204 00
Peter Corcoran,	Engineer,	654 00
John Koschitsky,	Baker,	342 67
William Carlow (and others),	Fireman,	143 52
Thomas McDowell (and others,)	Inside Man,	626 66
——— ———,	Substitutes and Employes,	821 75
Total,		$19,119 21

XI.—The Idiot School.

NAME.	Duty.	Salary.
M. McDonald,	Matron,	$500 00
L. Keith,	Assistant Matron,	150 00
E. H. Fisher (and others),	Teacher,	366 67
A. L. Scannell,	"	400 00
M. A. E. Sanborn,	"	400 00
Inst. for the Blind,	Clerk,	408 34
John H. Coffin,	Attendant,	297 00
John Jeffrey,	Teacher in Boys' Shop,	150 00
Caleb Besant,	General Work,	306 42
Susan Melvin (and others),	Attendant,	131 00
Eliza Ashfield,	"	168 50
Annie Flood (and others),	"	147 50
Rosa McColgan,	Laundress,	168 00
Barbara McLeod,	"	155 46
Mary Curley,	Table girl,	140 40
Maggie McDonald,	Chamber Work,	130 20
Eliza Bulger,	" "	100 00
Bridget McKinney (and others)	Cook,	201 33
Nellie Coffield (and others),	Assistant Cook,	106 70
Lawrence Gray,	Fireman,	306 56
Miss Thompson,	Seamstress,	65 94
" Sprague (and others),	Housekeeper,	127 88
A. W. Bowden,	Steward,	585 00
——— ———,	Substitutes and Employes,	132 68
Total,		$5,645 58

XII.—The State Prison.

NAME.	Duty.	Salary.
Edward H. Dunn,	Inspector,	$100 02
Eugene L. Norton,	"	200 00
Harmon Hall,	"	200 00
Lewis Weston,	"	83 32

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

State Prison—Concluded.

NAME.	Duty.	Salary.
Gideon Haynes,	Warden,	$583 34
S. E. Chamberlain,	"	2,916 66
Almon Hale,	Deputy Warden,	1,700 00
William Peirce,	Clerk,	2,000 00
W. W. Colburn,	Chaplain,	2,000 00
J. G. Dearborn,	Physician,	1,000 00
E. S. Darling,	Turnkey,	1,100 00
Joseph Fuller,	"	1,100 00
C. W. Gale,	"	1,100 00
G. A. Lounsberry,	"	1,100 00
S. I. Pearl,	" and Watchman,	1,058 35
W. B. Ramsell,	"	1,100 00
Joshua B. Rea,	"	1,100 00
David Sergant,	"	1,094 08
John E. Shaw,	"	1,100 00
J. F. Simonds,	"	1,100 00
Amos P. Woods,	"	1,070 14
Thomas Richardson,	"	366 67
Francis Beverstock,	"	1,000 00
M. H. Davis,	Watchman,	989 05
Nahum A. Doe,	"	583 31
John W. Ellis,	"	916 65
N. J. Gould,	"	992 11
H. W. Harting,	"	416 64
F. W. Lord,	"	1,000 00
B. O. Lowe,	"	997 21
George W. Norris,	"	1,000 00
J. W. Owens,	"	1,000 00
J. H. Piper,	"	981 17
J. W. Prentiss,	"	416 69
Samuel Poor,	"	166 68
Thomas Preston,	"	717 68
C. L. Ramsell,	"	500 03
B. F. Russell,	"	966 66
S. B. Seavey,	"	992 26
James A. White,	"	386 58
George F. Ball,	Assistant Watchman,	769 90
D. I. Decker,	" "	66 67
E. C. Langley,	" "	213 32
Thomas Devens,	" "	669 88
W. C. Huntoon,	" "	788 89
J. H. Ramsell,	" "	733 31
D. M. Terry,	" "	473 32
L. W. Allen,	" "	144 08
J. P. Richmond,	" "	466 66
W. H. Gladden,	" "	103 00
A. B. Erskine,	" "	266 67
L. A. Shed,	" "	167 37
Charles H. Kidder,	" "	169 91
W. E. Hough,	" "	66 69
George A. McDonald,	" "	66 69
Total,		$42,361 66
Daniel Russell,	Agent for Discharged Convicts,	$1,000 00

XIII.—The Deer Island Institutions.

Boston House of Industry, House of Reformation and Almshouse.

NAME.	Duty.	Salary.
Guy C. Underwood,	Superintendent,	$2,312 50
Bradish R. Clapp,	Assistant Superintendent,	750 00
John W. Dadmun,	Chaplain and Sup't of Schools,	1,000 00
Samuel H. Durgin,	Physician,	900 00

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Deer Island Institutions—Concluded.

NAME.	Duty.	Salary.
Luther G. Chandler,	Assistant Physician,	$387 12
John H. Davenport,	" "	200 00
Henry A. Norcross,	Clerk,	600 00
Charles C. Paige,	Engineer,	900 00
William H. Preston,	Assistant Engineer,	289 97
Joel L. Bacon,	Farmer,	1,000 00
William A. Langley,	Receiving Officer,	226 52
George A. Roberts,	" "	255 78
Ephraim U. Richards,	Assistant Receiving Officer,	89 75
Charles Hesse,	Baker,	480 00
Frank Bullard,	Overseer,	480 00
Joseph G. Newell,	"	480 00
John McCabe,	"	480 00
Charles S. Teel,	"	358 24
Willie R. Bliss,	"	245 67
George E. Bacon,	"	207 48
William H. Williams,	"	93 58
Eben M. Seaver,	"	88 53
Samuel Meek,	"	36 00
A. E. Tuttle,	"	28 76
Marcellus Reed,	"	3 33
Julius C. Tibbetts,	Teacher,	800 00
Leander Hatch,	"	437 50
C. Watson Drew,	"	250 00
William Preston Woods,	"	400 00
Thomas F. Desmond,	"	136 47
H. W. Dean,	"	67 07
Robert S. Nicholson,	"	117 27
Erastus E. Holt,	"	26 03
A. S. Wallace,	"	62 50
Laura Bartlett,	"	239 54
Addie S. Kimball,	"	187 50
Georgie Candage,	"	63 12
Lucy J. Wilder,	"	50 63
Mary B. Stewart,	"	33 70
Helen M. Colby,	"	21 04
Angie Crocker,	"	16 44
Thomas L. Vose,	Shoemaker,	240 00
John McCarty,	House Officer,	390 00
George T. Ranlett,	Ferryman,	142 98
John G. Hinckley,	"	107 50
George Tewksbury,	"	65 75
Zeno D. Baker,	Watchman,	366 37
Horace P. Tibbetts,	"	184 93
Isaac W. Turner,	"	97 50
Henry C. Durgin,	"	57 20
Anthony Cline,	"	60 00
John C. Nelson,	"	39 45
Charles E. Bradley,	Nurse,	180 00
Helen M. Wallace,	Matron,	300 00
Nellie P. Taylor,	"	295 48
Annie Vaughn,	"	248 22
Rosa Carpenter,	"	240 00
Sarah D. Miller,	"	195 00
Susan E. Bailey,	"	192 00
Jane C. Meek,	"	270 00
Rebecca Burns,	"	240 00
Fannie Anderson,	"	177 12
Mary Richards,	"	144 81
Mary J. Teel,	"	169 31
Jennie Newbert,	"	180 00
Susan C. Simonds,	"	130 00
Lizzie C. Treat,	"	108 00
Lizzie B. Donaldson,	"	66 58
Mary A. Weld,	"	52 22
Margaret Seaver,	"	42 50
Mary E. Richards,	"	41 42
Ellen McCabe,	"	26 30
Mattie Dadmun,	Organist,	208 00
Total,		$20,060 65

XVI.—The County Prisons.

Barnstable and Provincetown Prisons, Barnstable County.

NAME.	Duty.	Salary.
Josiah Hinckley,	Overseer at Barnstable,	$10 00
Eben Smith,	" "	10 00
H. P. Harmon,	" "	10 00
James Gifford,	" at Provincetown,	10 00
Robert Knowles,	" "	10 00
Joseph Bursley,	Keeper at Barnstable,	300 00
Joshua Cook,	" at Provincetown,	75 00
David Bursley,	Inspector,	50 00
Total,		$475 00

Pittsfield Prison, Berkshire County.

John C. West,	Overseer of House of Correction,	$25 00
Jabez L. Peck,	" " "	25 00
Graham A. Root,	Keeper,	*h* 900 00
Hiram B. Wellington,	Deputy (4 months),	233 00
Lebbeus Scott,	" (8 months),	483 33
S. Jerome Talmadge,	Turnkey,	*b* 600 00
Dr. Eastman,	Physician,	–
Total,		$2,266 33

New Bedford Prison, Bristol County.

James D. Thompson,	Overseer of House of Correction,	$100 00
Samuel Watson,	" " "	100 00
Charles D. Burt,	Keeper,	*h b* 1,400 00
George Baylies,	Turnkey and Clerk,	*b* 720 00
John Valentine, Jr.,	Instructor, &c., in Shoe Shop,	*h* 1,096 50
Warren W. Sampson,	" " "	1,066 50
Henry Humble,	" " "	1,080 00
Daniel D. Saley,	" " "	931 50
Isaac B. Tompkins,	Officer in Shoe Shop,	1,083 00
Daniel P. Lewis,	" in Yard, Prison, etc.,	1,098 00
Nathaniel Cory,	" and Engineer in Boiler Room,	453 00
J. H. Bennett,	" " "	642 00
Caroline Morse,	Matron in Female department,	366 00
Amelia Lewis,	Temporary Matron in Female dep't,	10 00
Frederick A. Davis,	Night Watchman,	732 00
Charles H. Taber,	" "	732 00
Charles A. Crocker,	" "	34 00
B. S. Batchelor,	Chaplain,	156 00
Charles D. Prescott,	Physician,	150 00
Total,		$11,950 50

Edgartown Jail, Dukes County.

Samuel S. Daggett,	Overseer,	$10 00
Nathan Athearn,	"	10 00
William P. Borfish,	"	10 00
Chase Pease,	Keeper,	225 00
Howes Norris,	Care of Prisoners,	25 00
Total,		$280 00

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

County Prisons—Continued.

Ipswich House of Correction, Essex County.

NAME.	Duty.	Salary.
Henry Hobbs,	Overseer,	$100 00
Rufus Kimball,	"	100 00
D. H. Stickney,	"	100 00
Y. G. Hurd,	Master,	*h* 1,000 00
John Pinder,	Turnkey and Watchman,	*b* 550 00
D. E. Hurd,	" " to July 1, '72,	*b* 412 50
T. B. Ross,	" " from July 1 to October 1, 1872,	*b* 137 50
M. K. Henderson,	Turnkey and Watchman, from July 1 to September 1, 1872,	*b* 91 67
J. B. Fall,	Engineer and Steward,	*b* 600 00
Thomas Morong,	Chaplain,	200 00
Y. G. Hurd,	Physician,	200 00
Total,		$3,491 67

Lawrence Prison, Essex County.

John Keely,	Overseer,	$100 00
Sherman Nelson,	"	100 00
George Foster,	"	100 00
Horatio G. Herrick,	Keeper,	*h* 1,000 00
T. B. Wardwell,	Steward and Engineer,	*b* 900 00
John P. Bradstreet,	First Officer,	*b* 650 00
John P. Philbrook,	Second Officer,	*b* 650 00
Elizabeth Grow,	Matron,	*b* 250 00
Agenora Fairfield,	Organist,	52 00
George W. Sargent,	Chaplain,	200 00
Charles A. Dunning,	Physician,	300 00
Total,		$4,302 00

Newburyport Jail, Essex County.

James W. Cheney,	Keeper,	*h* $790 00

Salem Jail, Essex County.

John D. Cross,	Keeper,	*h* $1,200 00
George E. Staniford,	Turnkey,	*h* 800 00
William Neilson,	Physician,	100 00
Joshua Gill,	Chaplain,	156 00
Total,		$2,256 00

Total for Essex County, $10,839 67

Greenfield Prison, Franklin County.

Lewis Merriam,	Overseer of House of Correction,	$25 00
Rufus Howland,	" " "	25 00
Solomon C. Wells,	Keeper,	700 00
Total,		$750 00

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

County Prisons—Continued.

Springfield Prison, Hampden County.

NAME.	Duty.	Salary.
Gideon Wells,	Overseer of House of Correction,	$100 00
H. M. Morehouse,	" " "	100 00
Charles L. Gardner,	" " "	100 00
Joseph S. Noble,	Master (6 months),	*h b* 750 00
A. M. Bradley,	" "	*h* 500 00
George A. Randall,	Turnkey (8 months),	*b* 483 21
Fred. A. Norway,	" (4 months),	*b* 227 25
Cecelia V. Randall,	Matron (8 months),	*b* 138 07
Ella A. Bradley,	" (4 months),	*b* 61 93
——,	Cooking department,	*b* 543 43
George L. Botham,	Fireman,	*b* 153 00
William Rice,	Chaplain,	300 00
P. L. B. Stickney,	Physician,	100 00
Total,		$3,556 89

Northampton Prison, Hampshire County.

William P. Strickland,	Overseer of House of Correction,	$15 00
Daniel Kingsley,	" " "	25 00
Marvin French,	" " "	15 00
Henry A. Longley,	Keeper,	1,000 00
C. P. Longley,	Turnkey and Overseer,	850 00
Eliza S. Longley,	Matron,	200 00
Total,		$2,105 00

East Cambridge Prison, Middlesex County.

James M. Usher,	Overseer,	$100 00
Thomas Rice, Jr.,	"	100 00
G. D. B. Blanchard,	"	100 00
Charles J. Adams,	Keeper,	*h* 2,000 00
Sylvester Harrington,	Clerk,	1,050 00
Baruch C. Floyd,	Turnkey at the Jail,	*h* 700 00
Augustus A. Davis,	Officer in Lower Work Shop,	*b* 660 00
S. A. Hall,	" in Yard and Prison,	*b* 420 00
Artemas Barton,	" in Cooking Department,	*b* 360 00
Charles A. Boomer,	" in Hospital,	*b* 360 00
Sarah A. Durgin,	Matron in Female Prison,	*b* 312 00
Samantha F. Baldwin,	" " Work Shop,	*b* 312 00
William R. Stone,	Chaplain,	400 00
John P. Taylor,	Physician,	200 00
Total,		$7,074 00

Lowell Jail, Middlesex County.

Charles Kimball,	Keeper,	*h* $800 00
S. C. Baker,	Turnkey,	*b* 500 00
Martha Baker,	Matron,	*b* 500 00
Thomas Haworth,	Chaplain,	104 00
Franklin Nickerson,	Physician,	68 00
Total,		$1,472 00

Total for Middlesex County, $8,546 00

APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

County Prisons—Continued.

Nantucket Prison, Nantucket County.

NAME.	Duty.	Salary.
Roland Folger,	Keeper,	$50 00
Total,		$50 00

Dedham Prison, Norfolk County.

C. C. Churchill,	Overseer of House of Correction,	$100 00
H. O. Hildreth,	" " "	100 00
John W. Thomas,	Keeper,	1,000 00
Henry White,	Under Keeper,	1,000 00
Edmund Thomas,	" " and Clerk,	600 00
Joseph A. Goodwin,	Overseer of Shop,	600 00
W. W. Campbell,	Watchman,	500 00
J. A. Deforest,	Chaplain,	250 00
J. W. Chase,	Physician,	160 00
Total,		$4,310 00

Plymouth Prison, Plymouth County.

C. H. Paine,	Inspector,	–
W. P. Carthill,	"	–
H. Staples,	"	–
W. H. Whitman,	Overseer,	$50 00
D. E. Damon,	"	50 00
D. J. Robbins,	"	50 00
James Bates,	Keeper,	750 00
A. K. Harmon,	Assistant,	960 00
B. P. Harmon,	Watchman,	800 00
Edward Hathaway,	Chaplain,	75 00
Total,		$2,735 00

Boston Jail, Suffolk County.

John M. Clark,	Keeper,	*h* $1,000 00
Darius F. Bradley,	Turnkey,	*h* 1,233 33
George E. Hibbard,	Steward,	*h* 922 21
John F. Bailey,	First Inside Officer,	*h* 922 22
George S. Munroe,	Second Inside Officer,	*h* 922 21
Zaccheus Holmes,	Clerk,	*h* 750 00
William H. Symmes,	Yard Officer,	*h* 900 00
Douglas B. Brown,	Gate Keeper (4 months 18 days),	*h* 266 67
H. A. Sunbury,	Inside Officer (7 months 17 days),	*h* 567 50
Charles M. Tibbatts,	Engineer, (1 month 14 days),	110 00
Amos Whitney,	" (1 month 11 days),	102 50
John Leman,	" (1 month 20 days),	125 00
Daniel Dailey,	" (44 days),	88 00
A. L. Chamberlain,	Matron,	*h* 345 00
James F. Goodwin,	Night Watchman,	376 00
George B. Munroe,	" "	32 00
Joseph Harvey,	" "	106 00
John B. O'Brien,	" "	14 00
Total,		$8,782 64

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

County Prisons—Continued.

South Boston House of Correction, Suffolk County.

NAME.	Duty.	Salary.
Charles H. Davis,	Master,	$1,500 00
Martin V. B. Berry,	Deputy Master,	1,000 00
Joseph H. Clinch,	Chaplain,	1,300 00
E. M. Stanford,	Clerk,	800 00
John Whitcomb,	Engineer,	753 90
Joseph Clark,	"	64 11
E. S. Leonard,	"	112 50
George C. Hall,	Receiving Officer,	500 00
Thomas Lowell,	Shop Officer,	500 00
Stinson Masterman,	" "	445 86
Freeman Hanscom,	" "	274 66
Asel B. Griggs,	" "	348 39
William H. Foye,	" "	257 99
Robert S. Norris,	" "	347 19
George T. Yeaton,	" "	121 68
N. W. Haskell,	" "	110 72
Matthew M. Adams,	" "	45 08
J. W. Burrill,	" "	31 09
J. D. Patterson,	" "	23 84
Thomas B. Blair,	" "	9 86
John B. Hunt,	Yard Officer,	131 50
John H. Terry,	" "	33 22
Frank A. Ross,	" "	4 93
Seth B. Lincoln,	Watchman,	282 53
William A. Child,	"	193 01
Henry H. Clark,	"	161 36
James E. Hinckley,	"	100 03
B. F. Brackett,	"	39 79
Hugh M. Carberry,	"	39 44
George W. Stackpole,	"	23 89
Charles C. Ricker,	"	27 47
William Griffiths, Jr.,	Messenger,	204 38
Woodbury A. Witham,	"	198 45
Patrick Dacey,	Gardener,	407 00
John McKenna,	Baker,	350 00
John F. Brown,	Gateman,	198 00
Edwin M. Jillson,	"	86 16
Edward H. Witham,	"	115 62
Mary A. Young,	Matron,	500 00
Mary A. King,	"	300 00
Belle F. W. Lyons,	"	211 98
Juliet A. Griffin,	"	243 08
Mary A. Eaton,	"	165 61
Mary J. Achlely,	"	128 00
Nancy Wormell,	"	10 68
Eunice A. Rand,	"	38 97
Sarah F. Willey,	"	14 79
J. H. K. Downs,	Organist,	200 00
——— ———,	Vocalist (4 persons),	398 00
Total,		$13,349 76
Total for Suffolk County,		$22,132 40

Fitchburg Prison, Worcester County.

William Baker,	Overseer of House of Correction,	$100 00
William Kimball,	" " "	75 00
George H. Houghton,	" " "	75 00
Alvah Crocker,	" " "	25 00
Silas Holman,	" " "	25 00
Edwin Upton,	Keeper,	*h b* 1,400 00
I. E. Putnam,	Turnkey,	1,000 00
Henry Knight,	Overseer of Work Room,	816 53
Walter Sherman,	" "	71 88

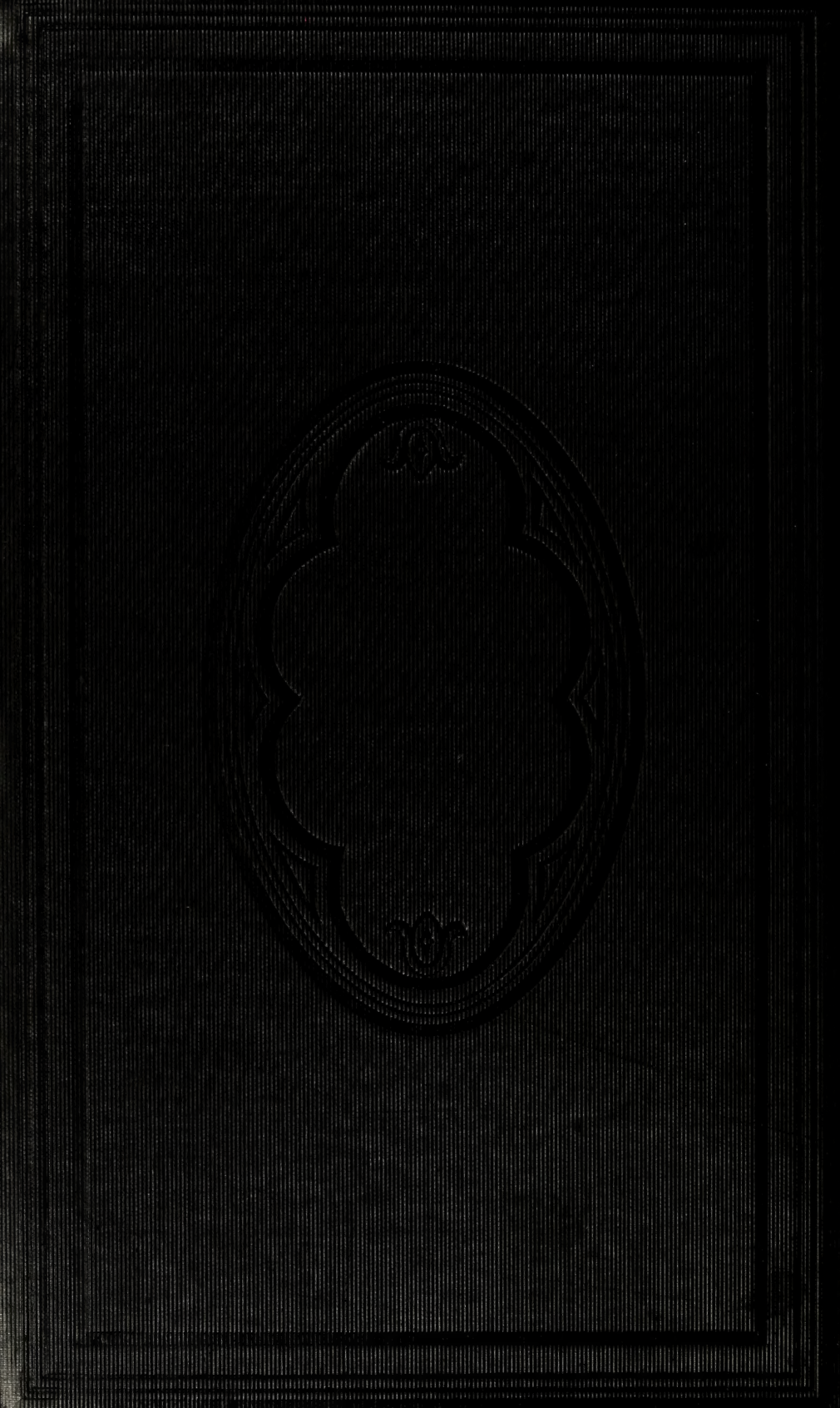
APPENDIX TO THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

County Prisons—Concluded.

Fitchburg Prison—Concluded.

NAME.	Duty.	Salary.
William B. Morse,	Overseer of Kitchen,	$246 00
James F. Spaulding,	" "	126 00
L. I. Thompson,	" "	90 00
H. A. Thompson,	" "	292 98
James F. Spaulding,	Watchman,	86 00
L. I. Thompson,	"	148 00
Dexter Henshaw,	"	60 00
George S. Christie,	"	278 00
Charles May,	"	160 00
Charles R. Harding,	Chaplain,	265 00
Alfred Hitchcock,	Physician,	129 00
Total,		$5,469 39

Worcester Prison, Worcester County.

Julius E. Tucker,	Overseer of House of Correction,	$100 00
Joseph D. Daniels,	" " "	100 00
Samuel Porter,	" " "	100 00
Rufus Carter,	Keeper, from Sept. 30, '71, to Jan. 3, '72,	*b* 294 40
Charles N. Hair,	"	*b* 923 47
Alvin Bacon,	Turnkey, from Sept. 30, '71, to Jan. 3, '72,	*b* 136 00
W. A. Washburn,	"	*b* 562 50
Charles S. Chamberlain,	Watchman,	*b* 500 00
Albert Metcalf,	"	*b* 200 38
William Eastman,	"	*b* 37 00
Henry E. Fayerweather,	"	*b* 4 00
James A. Smith,	Overseer in Work Shop,	749 58
Eben W. Hoxie,	" "	*b* 174 99
Samuel W. Fuller,	" "	5 00
Mrs. Alvin Bacon,	Matron,	*b* 54 09
Mrs. W. A. Washburn,	"	*b* 164 73
Julia M. Bovetis,	Housekeeper,	*b* 71 14
Sophia Chamberlain,	"	*b* 92 50
Mary Fairbanks,	Cook,	*b* 6 00
E. H. Hall (and others),	Chaplain,	208 33
Rufus Woodward,	Physician,	200 00
Total,		$4,684 11

Total for Worcester County,	$10,153 50
Total for County Prisons,	80,150 29